开发人员指南

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK: 开发人员指南

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什么是《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 开发人员指南》？

欢迎阅读《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 开发人员指南》。

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 提供了一个现代 C++（C++ 11 或更高版本）接口，用于与 Amazon Web Services（AWS）进行交互。它为几乎所有 AWS 功能提供了高层级和低层级 API，最大限度地减少了依赖项，并在 Windows、macOS、Linux 和移动设备上提供了平台可移植性。

开始使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

> **Note**
>
> AWS IoT SDK 和 `aws-iot-device-sdk-cpp` 与本 SDK 是相互独立的。适用于 C++ 的 AWS IoT 设备 SDK v2 已在 GitHub 上推出：`aws-iot-device-sdk-cpp-v2`。
> 有关 AWS IoT 的更多信息，请参阅《AWS IoT 开发人员指南》中的什么是 AWS IoT。

其他文档和资源

除了本指南外，还有以下适用于适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 开发人员的有价值的在线资源：

- AWS SDK 和工具参考指南：包含 AWS SDK 中常见的设置、功能和其他基础概念。
- GitHub:
  - 开发工具包源
  - 开发工具包问题
- 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考
- AWS C++ 开发人员博客
- 这些区域有：AWS 代码示例目录
- SDK 许可证
- 视频：Introducing the 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK from AWS re:invent 2015

SDK 主要版本的维护和支持

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

- AWS SDK 和工具维护策略
- AWS SDK 和工具版本支持矩阵

开始使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 是一个模块化、跨平台的开源库，您可以使用它连接到 Amazon Web Services。

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用 CMake 支持跨多个域的多个平台，包括视频游戏、系统、移动设备和嵌入式设备。CMake 是一款构建工具，可用于管理应用程序的依赖项，并生成适用于目标构建平台的 Makefile 文件。CMake 会移除构建过程中与您的目标平台或应用程序无关的部分。

在运行代码来访问 AWS 资源之前，您必须确定您的代码如何向 AWS 进行身份验证。

- AWS 使用 AWS 适用于 C++ 的 SDK 进行身份验证

要在代码中使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，请直接构建 SDK 源代码或使用包管理器获取 SDK 可执行文件。

- 从源代码获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 从程序包管理器获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

如果您遇到与 CMake 相关的构建问题，请参阅排查适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 问题。

AWS 使用 AWS 适用于 C++ 的 SDK 进行身份验证

使用开发 AWS 时，您必须确定您的代码是如何进行身份验证的。 AWS 服务您可以根据环境和可用的访问权限以不同的方式配置对 AWS 资源的编程 AWS 访问权限。有关所有主要身份验证方法的选择以及如何为 SDK 配置身份验证的指南，请参阅和工具参考指南中的身份验证AWS SDKs 和访问。

使用控制台凭证

对于本地开发，我们建议新用户使用其现有的 AWS 管理控制台登录凭证以编程方式访问 AWS 服务。在基于浏览器的身份验证流程之后， AWS生成可在本地开发工具（如 CL AWS I 和）上使用的临时证书。 AWS Tools for PowerShell AWS SDKs此功能简化了配置和管理 AWS CLI 凭证的过程，尤其是在您更喜欢交互式身份验证而不是管理长期访问密钥的情况下。

如果您选择此方法，请按照说明使用 AWS CLI 使用控制台凭据登录。有关更多详细信息，请参阅使用控制台凭据登录进行 AWS 本地开发。

使用 AWS CLI 进行设置后，默认凭证提供者链将自动开始使用 AWS CLI 缓存的登录令牌发出请求。

使用 IAM Identity Center

此方法包括安装 AWS CLI 以便于配置和定期登录 AWS 访问门户。

如果您选择此方法，请完成AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中的 IAM Identity Center 身份验证程序。此后，您的环境应包含以下元素：

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

  以下示例 config 文件展示了使用 SSO 令牌提供程序配置来设置的默认配置文件。配置文件的 sso_session 设置是指所指定的 sso-session 节。该sso-session部分包含启动 AWS 访问门户会话的设置。

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

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

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 无需向您的应用程序添加其他软件包（例如SSO和SSOOIDC）即可使用 IAM Identity Center 身份验证。

启动 AWS 访问门户会话

在运行可访问的应用程序之前 AWS 服务，您需要为软件开发工具包进行有效的 AWS 访问门户会话，才能使用 IAM Identity Center 身份验证来解析证书。根据配置的会话时长，访问权限最终将过期，并且开发工具包将遇到身份验证错误。要登录 AWS 访问门户，请在中运行以下命令 AWS CLI。

```
aws sso login
```

由于您有默认的配置文件设置，因此无需使用 `--profile` 选项调用该命令。如果您的 SSO 令牌提供程序配置在使用指定的配置文件，则命令为 `aws sso login --profile named-profile`。

要测试是否已有活动会话，请运行以下 AWS CLI 命令。

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

对此命令的响应应该报告共享 `config` 文件中配置的 IAM Identity Center 账户和权限集。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您已经有一个有效的 AWS 访问门户会话并且`aws sso login`正在运行，则无需提供凭据。
> 登录过程可能会提示您允许 AWS CLI 访问您的数据。由于 AWS CLI 是在适用于 Python 的 SDK 之上构建的，因此权限消息可能包含`botocore`名称的变体。

更多身份验证信息

人类用户，也称为人类身份，是应用程序的人员、管理员、开发人员、操作员和使用者。他们必须具有身份才能访问您的 AWS 环境和应用程序。作为组织成员的人类用户（即您、开发人员）也称为“工作人员身份”。访问时使用临时证书 AWS。您可以为人类用户使用身份提供商，通过扮演提供临时证书的角色来提供对 AWS 账户的联合访问权限。为了实现集中访问管理，我们建议您使用 AWS IAM Identity Center（IAM Identity Center）来管理账户的访问权限以及这些账户内的权限。有关更多替代方案，请参阅以下内容：

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

从源代码获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

您可以先从源代码构建 SDK，然后将其安装到本地，从而从代码中使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

过程概述

一般流程	详细流程
构建和安装 SDK 源代码 1. 使用 CMake 生成 SDK 的构建文件。 2. 构建 SDK。 3. 安装 SDK。	首先从源代码构建 SDK 并安装它。 • 在 Windows 上构建 • 在 Linux/macOS 上构建
使用 SDK 构建您的应用程序 1. 编写您自己的代码以使用 SDK 或使用示例应用程序，然后将该 AWSSDK 程序包添加到 cmake 文件中。 2. 使用 CMake 为您的应用程序生成构建文件。 3. 构建应用程序。 4. 运行应用程序。	然后使用 SDK 开发自己的应用程序。 • 创建简单的应用程序

在 Windows 上构建 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

要设置适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您可以直接从源代码构建 SDK，也可以使用程序包管理器下载库。

SDK 源代码按服务划分为单独的程序包。安装整个 SDK 最多可能需要一个小时。仅安装程序使用的特定服务子集可以缩短安装时间，还可以减小所需磁盘空间。若要选择安装哪些服务，您需要知道程序所使用的每个服务的程序包名称。您可以在 GitHub 上的 aws/aws-sdk-cpp 中查看程序包目录列表。程序包名称是服务目录名称的后缀。

```
aws-sdk-cpp\aws-cpp-sdk-<packageName>   # Repo directory name and packageName
aws-sdk-cpp\aws-cpp-sdk-s3              # Example: Package name is s3
```

先决条件

要构建一些较大的 AWS 客户端，您至少需要 4 GB 的 RAM。由于内存不足，该 SDK 可能无法在 Amazon EC2 实例类型 t2.micro、t2.small 和其他小型实例类型上构建。

要使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您需要以下某一项：

- Microsoft Visual Studio 2015 或更高版本，
- GNU 编译器集合（GCC）4.9 或更高版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更高版本。

使用 curl 构建适用于 Windows 的 SDK

在 Windows 上，SDK 是使用 WinHTTP 作为默认 HTTP 客户端构建的。但是，WinHTTP 1.0 不支持 HTTP/2 双向流，这是 Amazon Transcribe 和 Amazon Lex 等某些 AWS 服务所必需的。因此，有时需要使用 SDK 构建 curl 支持。要查看所有可用的 curl 下载选项，请参阅 curl 版本和下载。以下是构建支持 curl 的 SDK 的一种方法：

构建支持 curl 库的 SDK

1. 导航到 Windows 版 curl 并下载适用于 Microsoft Windows 的 curl 二进制程序包。
2. 例如，将程序包提取到您计算机上的某个文件夹中，例如 `C:\curl`。
3. 导航到从 Mozilla 提取的 CA 证书并下载 `cacert.pem` 文件。此隐私增强邮件（PEM）文件包含一套有效的数字证书，用于验证安全网站的真实性。这些证书由 GlobalSign 和 Verisign 等证书颁发机构（CA）公司分发。
4. 例如，将 `cacert.pem` 文件移至您在上一步解压缩的 `bin` 子文件夹中，例如 `C:\curl\bin`。将该文件重命名为 `curl-ca-bundle.crt`。

此外，Microsoft 编译引擎（MSBuild）必须能够在接下来的步骤中找到 `dll`。因此，您应该将 curl `bin` 文件夹路径添加到 Windows PATH 环境变量中，例如 `set PATH=%PATH%;C:\curl\bin`。每次打开新命令提示符来构建 SDK 时，都必须添加此路径。或者，您可以在 Windows 系统设置中全局配置环境变量，以便记住该设置。

在接下来的步骤中从源代码构建 SDK 时，请参阅步骤 5（生成构建文件），了解使用 curl 构建 SDK 所需的命令语法。

编写代码时，必须将在代码中配置适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 服务客户端中的 caFile 设置为证书文件所在位置。有关使用 Amazon Transcribe 的示例，请参阅 GitHub 上 AWS 代码示例存储库中的 transcribe-streaming。

从源代码构建 SDK

您可以使用命令行工具从源代码构建 SDK。使用此方法，您可以自定义 SDK 构建。有关可用选项的信息，请参阅 CMake 参数。下面是三个主要步骤。首先，您使用 CMake 构建文件。第二步，您使用 MSBuild 来构建适用于您的操作系统和构建工具链的 SDK 二进制文件。第三步，您将二进制文件安装或复制到开发计算机上的正确位置。

从源代码构建 SDK

1. 安装 CMake（最低版本 3.13）和适用于您平台的相关构建工具。建议将 cmake 添加到您的 PATH。要检查您的 CMake 版本，请打开命令提示符并运行命令 **cmake --version**
2. 在命令提示符下，导航至希望存储 SDK 的文件夹。
3. 获取最新源代码。

   版本 1.11 使用 git 子模块来封装外部依赖项。这包括《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中描述的 CRT 库。

   从 GitHub 上的 aws/aws-sdk-cpp 下载或克隆 SDK 源代码：

   - 使用 Git 克隆：HTTPS

   ```
   git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp
   ```

   - 使用 Git 克隆：SSH

   ```
   git clone --recurse-submodules git@github.com:aws/aws-sdk-cpp.git
   ```

4. 建议您将生成的构建文件存储在 SDK 源目录之外。创建一个用于存储构建文件的新目录并导航到该文件夹。

   ```
   mkdir sdk_build
   cd sdk_build
   ```

5. 通过运行 cmake 生成构建文件。在 cmake 命令行上指定是编译调试版还是发布版本。在此过程中选择 Debug 以运行应用程序代码的调试配置。在此过程中选择 Release 以运行应用程序代码

的发布配置。对于 Windows，SDK 安装位置通常为 \Program Files (x86)\aws-cpp-sdk-all\。命令语法：

```
{path to cmake if not in PATH} {path to source location of aws-sdk-cpp} -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=[Debug | Release] -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH={path to install destination}
```

有关修改构建输出的更多方法，请参阅 CMake 参数。

要生成构建文件，请执行以下操作之一：

- 生成构建文件（全部 AWS 服务）：要构建整个 SDK，请运行 cmake，指定是构建调试版本还是发布版本。例如：

```
cmake "..\aws-sdk-cpp" -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH="C:\Program Files (x86)\aws-cpp-sdk-all"
```

- 生成构建文件（部分 AWS 服务）：要仅为 SDK 生成一个或多个特定的服务包，请添加 CMake BUILD_ONLY 参数，服务名称用分号分隔。以下示例仅构建 Amazon S3 服务包：

```
cmake ..\aws-sdk-cpp -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -DBUILD_ONLY="s3" -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH="C:\Program Files (x86)\aws-cpp-sdk-all"
```

- 生成构建文件（使用 curl）：满足 curl 先决条件后，还需要另外三个 cmake 命令行选项才能在 SDK 中支持 curl：FORCE_CURL、CURL_INCLUDE_DIR 和 CURL_LIBRARY。例如：

```
cmake ..\aws-sdk-cpp -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -DFORCE_CURL=ON -DCURL_INCLUDE_DIR='C:/curl/include'
      -DCURL_LIBRARY='C:/curl/lib/libcurl.dll.a' -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH="C:\Program Files (x86)\aws-cpp-sdk-all"
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果您遇到错误 Failed to build third-party libraries，请运行 **`cmake --version`** 检查您的 CMake 版本。您必须使用 CMake 最低版本 3.13。

6. 构建 SDK 二进制文件。如果您要构建整个 SDK，则此步骤可能需要一小时或更长时间。命令语法：

```
{path to cmake if not in PATH} --build . --config=[Debug | Release]
```

```
cmake --build . --config=Debug
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果您遇到错误 The code execution cannot proceed ... dll not found. Reinstalling the program may fix this problem，请重试 cmake 命令。

7. 使用管理员权限打开命令提示符，将 SDK 安装在之前使用 CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH 参数指定的位置。命令语法：

   ```
   {path to cmake if not in PATH} --install . --config=[Debug | Release]
   ```

   ```
   cmake --install . --config=Debug
   ```

在 Windows 上为 Android 系统构建

要针对 Android 进行构建，请将 -DTARGET_ARCH=ANDROID 添加到 cmake 命令行中。适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包括一个 CMake 工具链文件，该文件通过引用相应的环境变量（ANDROID_NDK）来包含您需要的内容。

要在 Windows 上构建适用于 Android 的 SDK，您需要在 Visual Studio（2015 或更高版本）的开发者命令提示符下运行 cmake。您还需要安装 NMAKE，并在您的路径中安装命令 **git** 和 **patch**。如果您已经在 Windows 系统上安装了 git，很可能会在同级目录（.../Git/usr/bin/）中找到 **patch**。验证这些要求后，您的 cmake 命令行将稍作更改以使用 NMAKE。

```
cmake -G "NMake Makefiles" `-DTARGET_ARCH=ANDROID` <other options> ..
```

NMAKE 是连续构建的。为了加快构建速度，建议您安装 JOM 作为 NMAKE 的替代方案，然后按如下方式更改 cmake 调用：

```
cmake -G "NMake Makefiles JOM" `-DTARGET_ARCH=ANDROID` <other options> ..
```

有关示例应用程序，请参阅使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 设置 Android 应用程序

在 Linux/macOS 上构建 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

要设置适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您可以直接从源代码构建 SDK，也可以使用程序包管理器下载库。

SDK 源代码按服务划分为单独的程序包。安装整个 SDK 最多可能需要一个小时。仅安装程序使用的特定服务子集可以缩短安装时间，还可以减小所需磁盘空间。若要选择安装哪些服务，您需要知道程序所使用的每个服务的程序包名称。您可以在 GitHub 上的 aws/aws-sdk-cpp 中查看程序包目录列表。程序包名称是服务目录名称的后缀。

```
aws-sdk-cpp\aws-cpp-sdk-<packageName>   # Repo directory name and packageName
aws-sdk-cpp\aws-cpp-sdk-s3              # Example: Package name is s3
```

先决条件

要构建一些较大的 AWS 客户端，您至少需要 4 GB 的 RAM。由于内存不足，该 SDK 可能无法在 Amazon EC2 实例类型 t2.micro、t2.small 和其他小型实例类型上构建。

要使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您需要以下某一项：

- GNU 编译器集合（GCC）4.9 或更高版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更高版本。

针对 Linux 系统的其他要求

您必须为 `libcurl`、`libopenssl`、`libuuid`、`zlib` 添加标头文件（`-dev` 程序包），并为 Amazon Polly 支持添加 `libpulse`（可选）。您可以使用系统的程序包管理器查找程序包。

在基于 Debian/Ubuntu 的系统上安装程序包

- ```
  sudo apt-get install libcurl4-openssl-dev libssl-dev uuid-dev zlib1g-dev libpulse-dev
  ```

在基于 Amazon Linux/Redhat/Fedora/CentOS 的系统上安装程序包

- ```
  sudo yum install libcurl-devel openssl-devel libuuid-devel pulseaudio-libs-devel
  ```

从源代码构建 SDK

除了使用 vcpkg 之外，您也可以使用命令行工具从源代码构建 SDK。使用此方法，您可以自定义 SDK 构建。有关可用选项的信息，请参阅 CMake 参数。

从源代码构建 SDK

1. 安装 CMake（最低版本 3.13）和适用于您平台的相关构建工具。建议将 cmake 添加到您的 PATH。要检查您的 CMake 版本，请打开命令提示符并运行命令 **cmake --version**
2. 在命令提示符下，导航至希望存储 SDK 的文件夹。
3. 获取最新源代码。

   版本 1.11 使用 git 子模块来封装外部依赖项。这包括《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中描述的 CRT 库。

   从 GitHub 上的 aws/aws-sdk-cpp 下载或克隆 SDK 源代码：

   - 使用 Git 克隆：HTTPS

     ```
     git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp
     ```

   - 使用 Git 克隆：SSH

     ```
     git clone --recurse-submodules git@github.com:aws/aws-sdk-cpp.git
     ```

4. 建议您将生成的构建文件存储在 SDK 源目录之外。创建一个用于存储构建文件的新目录并导航到该文件夹。

   ```
   mkdir sdk_build
   cd sdk_build
   ```

5. 通过运行 cmake 生成构建文件。在 cmake 命令行上指定是编译调试版还是发布版本。在此过程中选择 Debug 以运行应用程序代码的调试配置。在此过程中选择 Release 以运行应用程序代码的发布配置。命令语法：

   ```
   {path to cmake if not in PATH} {path to source location of aws-sdk-cpp} -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=[Debug | Release] -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH={path to install} -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX={path to install}
   ```

   有关修改构建输出的更多方法，请参阅 CMake 参数。

> **Note**
>
> 在文件系统不区分大小写的 Mac 上构建时，请在运行构建版本的目录中检查 pwd 命令的输出。确保 pwd 输出中的目录名称使用大小写混合形式，例如 /Users 和 Documents。

要生成构建文件，请执行以下操作之一：

- 生成构建文件（全部 AWS 服务）：要构建整个 SDK，请运行 cmake，指定是构建调试版本还是发布版本。例如：

```
cmake ../aws-sdk-cpp -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH=/usr/local/ -
DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/usr/local/
```

- 生成构建文件（部分 AWS 服务）：要仅为 SDK 生成一个或多个特定的服务包，请添加 CMake BUILD_ONLY 参数，服务名称用分号分隔。以下示例仅构建 Amazon S3 服务包：

```
cmake ../aws-sdk-cpp -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH=/usr/local/ -
DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/usr/local/ -DBUILD_ONLY="s3"
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果您遇到错误 Failed to build third-party libraries，请运行 **cmake --version** 检查您的 CMake 版本。您必须使用 CMake 最低版本 3.13。

6. 构建 SDK 二进制文件。如果您要构建整个 SDK，则此操作可能需要一小时或更长时间。

```
cmake --build . --config=Debug
```

7. 安装 SDK。根据您选择的安装位置，您可能需要升级权限。

```
cmake --install . --config=Debug
```

在 Linux 上为 Android 系统构建

要针对 Android 进行构建，请将 `-DTARGET_ARCH=ANDROID` 添加到 `cmake` 命令行中。适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包括一个 CMake 工具链文件，该文件通过引用相应的环境变量（`ANDROID_NDK`）来包含您需要的内容。有关示例应用程序，请参阅使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 设置 Android 应用程序

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 创建简单的应用程序

CMake 是一款构建工具，可用于管理应用程序的依赖项，并生成适用于目标构建平台的 Makefile 文件。您可以使用 CMake 通过适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 创建和构建项目。

此示例报告您拥有的 Amazon S3 存储桶。在此示例中，您的 AWS 账户中不需要 Amazon S3 存储桶，但如果您至少有一个存储桶，那会更有趣。如果您还没有存储桶，请参阅《Amazon Simple Storage Service 用户指南》中的创建存储桶。

步骤 1：编写代码

此示例由一个文件夹（包含一个源文件 [`hello_s3.cpp`]）和一个 `CMakeLists.txt` 文件组成。该程序使用 Amazon S3 来报告存储桶信息。此代码也可在 GitHub 上的 AWS 代码示例存储库中找到。

可以在 `CMakeLists.txt` 构建配置文件中设置许多选项。有关更多信息，请参阅 CMake 网站上的 CMake 教程。

> **Note**
>
> 深度探索：设置 `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH`
> 默认情况下，在 macOS、Linux、Android 和其他非 Windows 平台上，适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的安装位置为 `/usr/local`，在 Windows 上的安装位置为 `\Program Files (x86)\aws-cpp-sdk-all`。
> 当您将 AWS SDK 安装到这些标准位置时，CMake 会自动找到必要的资源。但是，如果您将 AWS SDK 安装到自定义位置，则必须告诉 CMake 在哪里可以找到构建 SDK 时产生的以下资源：
>
> - `AWSSDKConfig.cmake`：一个配置文件，它会告诉 CMake 如何在项目中查找和使用 AWS SDK 库。如果没有这个文件，CMake 就无法找到 AWS SDK 标头文件、无法链接到 AWS SDK 库，或无法设置正确的编译器标志。
> - （适用于版本 1.8 及更早版本）依赖项的位置：`aws-c-event-stream`、`aws-c-common`、`aws-checksums`

要设置自定义安装路径，请执行以下操作：

```
cmake -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH=/path/to/your/aws-sdk-installation /path/to/project/
you/are/building
```

如果您未设置自定义安装的 CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH，则当 CMake 尝试在 CMakeLists.txt 中处理 find_package(AWSSDK) 时，您的构建将失败，并显示“Could not find AWSSDK”之类的错误。

> **Note**
>
> 深入探索：Windows 运行时库
> 要运行您的程序，程序的可执行位置需要有几个 DLL：aws-c-common.dll、aws-c-event-stream.dll、aws-checksums.dll、aws-cpp-sdk-core.dll，以及基于程序组件的任何特定 DLL（此示例还需要 aws-cpp-sdk-s3，因为它使用 Amazon S3）。CMakeLists.txt 文件中的第二条 if 语句将这些库从安装位置复制到可执行位置，以满足此要求。AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS 是由 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 定义的宏，用于将 SDK 的 DLL 从安装位置复制到程序的可执行位置。如果这些 DLL 不在可执行位置，则会出现“找不到文件”运行时异常。如果您遇到这些错误，请查看 CMakeLists.txt 文件的这一部分，了解您的独特环境是否需要进行必要的更改。

创建文件夹和源文件

1. 创建用于存放源文件的 hello_s3 目录和/或项目。

   > **Note**
   >
   > 要在 Visual Studio 中完成此示例，请执行以下操作：选择创建新项目，然后选择 CMake 项目。将项目命名为 hello_s3。CMakeLists.txt 文件中会使用此项目名称。

2. 在该文件夹中，添加一个包含以下代码的 hello_s3.cpp 文件，该代码将报告您拥有的 Amazon S3 存储桶。

   ```
   #include <aws/core/Aws.h>
   #include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
   ```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the S3
 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success" and 0
 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new user.
        auto provider = Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-
tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
```

```
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

3. 添加一个 CMakeLists.txt 文件，指定项目名称、可执行文件、源文件和链接库。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

步骤 2：使用 CMake 构建

CMake 使用 `CMakeLists.txt` 中的信息来构建可执行程序。

建议您按照所用 IDE 的标准做法来构建此应用程序。

使用命令行构建应用程序

1. 创建一个目录，**cmake** 将在其中构建您的应用程序。

```
mkdir my_project_build
```

2. 切换到构建目录并使用项目源代码目录的路径运行 **cmake**。

```
cd my_project_build
cmake ../
```

3. **cmake** 生成构建目录后，您可以使用 **make**（在 Windows 上为 **nmake**）或 MSBUILD（`msbuild ALL_BUILD.vcxproj` 或 `cmake --build . --config=Debug`）来构建应用程序。

步骤 3：运行

运行此应用程序时，它会显示控制台输出，其中会列出 Amazon S3 存储桶的总数和每个存储桶的名称。

建议您按照所用 IDE 的标准做法来运行此应用程序。

> **Note**
>
> 请记得登录！如果您使用 IAM Identity Center，请记住使用 AWS CLI `aws sso login` 命令登录。

通过命令行运行程序

1. 切换到生成构建结果的 Debug 目录。
2. 使用可执行文件的名称运行该程序。

```
hello_s3
```

有关使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的其他示例，请参阅使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 调用 AWS 服务的引导式示例。

从程序包管理器获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

> **Important**
>
> 如果您使用的是 homebrew 或 vcpkg 等程序包管理器：
> 将适用于 C++ 的 SDK 更新到新版本后，必须重新编译依赖于该 SDK 的任何库或可执行文件。

要设置适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您可以直接从源代码构建 SDK，也可以使用程序包管理器下载库。

SDK 源代码按服务划分为单独的程序包。安装整个 SDK 最多可能需要一个小时。仅安装程序使用的特定服务子集可以缩短安装时间，还可以减小所需磁盘空间。若要选择安装哪些服务，您需要知道程序所使用的每个服务的程序包名称。您可以在 GitHub 上的 aws/aws-sdk-cpp 中查看程序包目录列表。程序包名称是服务目录名称的后缀。

```
aws-sdk-cpp\aws-cpp-sdk-<packageName>   # Repo directory name and packageName
aws-sdk-cpp\aws-cpp-sdk-s3              # Example: Package name is s3
```

先决条件

要构建一些较大的 AWS 客户端，您至少需要 4 GB 的 RAM。由于内存不足，该 SDK 可能无法在 Amazon EC2 实例类型 t2.micro、t2.small 和其他小型实例类型上构建。

Linux/macOS

要在 Linux/macOS 上使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您需要以下项之一：

- GNU 编译器集合（GCC）4.9 或更高版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更高版本。

Windows

要在 Windows 上使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您需要以下项之一：

- Microsoft Visual Studio 2015 或更高版本，
- GNU 编译器集合（GCC）4.9 或更高版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更高版本。

使用 vcpkg 获取 SDK

> **Important**
>
> 可用的 vcpkg 发行版由外部贡献者支持，不是通过 AWS 提供。最新版本始终可以通过从源代码安装获得。

vcpkg 是由外部贡献者更新和维护的程序包管理器。请注意，此程序包管理器不是 AWS 提供的，可能无法反映适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的最新可用版本。AWS 发布某个版本后，外部程序包管理器需要过一段时间才会提供该版本。最新版本始终可以通过从源代码安装获得。

您必须在您的系统上安装 vcpkg。

- 按照 vcpkg GitHub 自述文件中的说明下载并引导 vcpkg，在出现提示时替换以下选项：
  - 作为这些操作指南的一部分，系统会引导您输入以下内容：

```
.\vcpkg\vcpkg install [packages to install]
```

要安装整个 SDK，请输入 `.\vcpkg\vcpkg install "aws-sdk-cpp[*]" --recurse` 或仅指明要安装的 SDK 的特定服务，方法是在方括号中提供程序包名称，例如，`.\vcpkg\vcpkg install "aws-sdk-cpp[s3, ec2]" --recurse`

输出会显示一条消息，包括以下内容：

```
CMake projects should use: "-DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=C:/dev/vcpkg/vcpkg/scripts/
buildsystems/vcpkg.cmake"
```

- 复制完整的 `-DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE` 命令以便稍后用于 CMake。vcpkg GitHub 自述文件还会说明在哪里使用它作为您的工具集。
- 您可能还需要记下通过 vcpkg 安装的构建配置类型。控制台输出显示了构建配置和 SDK 的版本。以下示例输出表明构建配置为“x86-windows”，安装的适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 版本为 1.8。

```
The following packages will be built and installed:
    aws-sdk-cpp[core,dynamodb,kinesis,s3]:x86-windows -> 1.8.126#6
```

安装适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 之后，您可以使用该 SDK 开发自己的应用程序。创建简单的应用程序中显示的示例报告了您拥有的 Amazon S3 存储桶。

排查适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 问题

从源代码构建适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 时，可能会出现以下一些常见的构建问题。

主题

CMake 错误：找不到“AWSSDK”提供的程序包配置文件

如果 CMake 找不到已安装的 SDK，则会引发以下错误。

```
1> [CMake] CMake Error at C:\CodeRepos\CMakeProject1\CMakeLists.txt:4 (find_package):
1> [CMake]   Could not find a package configuration file provided by "AWSSDK" with any
1> [CMake]   of the following names:
1> [CMake]
1> [CMake]     AWSSDKConfig.cmake
1> [CMake]     awssdk-config.cmake
1> [CMake]
1> [CMake]   Add the installation prefix of "AWSSDK" to CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH or set
1> [CMake]   "AWSSDK_DIR" to a directory containing one of the above files.  If
 "AWSSDK"
1> [CMake]   provides a separate development package or SDK, be sure it has been
1> [CMake]   installed.
```

要解决这一错误，请告诉 CMake 在哪里可以找到已安装的 SDK（例如，安装 SDK 时生成的文件夹（Windows、Linux/macOS）。在 CMakeLists.txt 文件中首次调用 find_package() 之前，插入以下命令。有关示例，请参阅 ???。

```
list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH "C:\\Program Files (x86)\\aws-cpp-sdk-all\\lib\\cmake")
```

CMake 错误：找不到加载文件（而且您使用的是 SDK 版本 1.8）

如果 CMake 找不到已安装的库，则会引发以下错误。

```
1> [CMake]   include could not find load file:
1> [CMake]
1> [CMake]     C:/Program Files (x86)/aws-cpp-sdk-all/lib/aws-c-common/cmake/static/
aws-c-common-targets.cmake

1> [CMake]   include could not find load file:
1> [CMake]
1> [CMake]     C:/Program Files (x86)/aws-cpp-sdk-all/lib/aws-checksums/cmake/static/
aws-checksums-targets.cmake
1> [CMake]   include could not find load file:
1> [CMake]
1> [CMake]     C:/Program Files (x86)/aws-cpp-sdk-all/lib/aws-checksums/cmake/static/
aws-checksums-targets.cmake
```

要解决这一错误，请告诉 CMake 在哪里可以找到已安装的 SDK（例如，安装 SDK 时生成的文件夹（Windows、Linux/macOS）。在 CMakeLists.txt 文件中首次调用 find_package() 之前，插入以下命令。有关示例，请参阅 ???。

```
#Set the location of where Windows can find the installed libraries of the SDK.
if(MSVC)
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif()
```

此解决方案仅适用于 SDK v1.8，因为在更高版本中，这些依赖项的处理方式有所不同。版本 1.9 通过在 aws-sdk-cpp 和 aws-c-* 库之间引入中间层来解决这些问题。这个新层称为 aws-crt-cpp，它是适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 git 子模块。aws-crt-cpp 还有 aws-c-* 库（包括 aws-c-common、aws-checksums、 aws-c-event-stream 等）作为自己的 git 子模块。这允许适用于 C++ 的 SDK 以递归方式获取所有 CRT 库并改进构建过程。

CMake 错误：找不到加载文件

如果 CMake 找不到已安装的库，则会引发以下错误。

```
CMake Error at C:/Program Files (x86)/aws-cpp-sdk-all/lib/aws-c-auth/cmake/aws-c-auth-
config.cmake:11
         (include):  include could not find load file:
         C:/Program Files (x86)/aws-cpp-sdk-all/lib/aws-c-auth/cmake/static/aws-c-auth-
targets.cmake
```

要解决这一错误，可以让 CMake 构建共享库。在 CMakeLists.txt 文件中首次调用 find_package() 之前，插入以下命令。有关示例，请参阅 ???。

```
set(BUILD_SHARED_LIBS ON CACHE STRING "Link to shared libraries by default.")
```

运行时错误：找不到 **aws-*.dll**，无法继续

如果 CMake 找不到所需的 DLL，则会引发类似以下内容的错误。

```
The code execution cannot proceed because aws-cpp-sdk-[dynamodb].dll was not found.
 Reinstalling the program may fix this problem.
```

出现此错误的原因是适用于 C++ 的 SDK 所需的库或可执行文件与您的应用程序可执行文件不在同一个文件夹中。要解决此错误，请将 SDK 构建输出复制到您的可执行文件位置。错误的特定 DLL 文件名将因您使用的 AWS 服务而异。请执行以下操作之一：

- 将适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 安装的 /bin 文件夹的内容复制到应用程序的构建文件夹。
- 在您的 CMakeLists.txt 文件中，使用宏 AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS 替您复制这些内容。

  向您的 CMakeLists.txt 文件添加 AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_LIST "" ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}) 或 AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_LIST "" ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}/${CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE}) 调用以使用此宏替您进行复制。有关示例，请参阅 ???。

  为您的构建环境选择正确的复制路径。通过命令行构建通常会将构建输出放入子文件夹（/Debug）中，但是 Visual Studio 和其他 IDE 通常不会这么做。验证您的输出可执行文件的位置，并确保宏正在复制到该位置。在进行这些类型的更改时，最好删除构建输出目录中的内容，以便下一次构建有一个干净的起点。

在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中配置服务客户端

要以编程方式访问 AWS 服务，适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 对每个 AWS 服务使用一个客户端类。例如，如果您的应用程序需要访问 Amazon EC2，则您的应用程序会创建一个 Amazon EC2 客户端对象来与该服务交互。然后，您可以使用服务客户端向该 AWS 服务 发出请求。

要向 AWS 服务发出请求，您必须先创建和配置服务客户端。对于您的代码使用的每个 AWS 服务，它都有自己的库和用于与之交互的专用类型。客户端为服务公开的每个 API 操作公开一种方法。

配置 SDK 行为的方法有很多，但归根结底，一切都与服务客户端的行为有关。除非使用基于配置创建的服务客户端，否则任何配置都不会生效。

在使用 AWS 服务进行开发时，您必须确定您的代码是如何使用 AWS 进行身份验证的。您还必须设置要使用的 AWS 区域。

AWS SDK 和工具参考指南还介绍了在许多 AWS SDK 中常见的设置、功能和其他基础概念。

主题

在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中使用 `Aws::SDKOptions` 的常规配置

`Aws::SDKOptions` 结构包含 SDK 配置选项。`Aws::SDKOptions` 侧重于常规 SDK 配置，而 `ClientConfiguration` 结构则侧重于与 AWS 服务通信的配置。

Aws::SDKOptions 的实例被传递给 Aws::InitAPI 和 Aws::ShutdownAPI 方法。应将同一个实例发送给这两个方法。

以下示例演示了一些可用选项。

- 使用默认记录器开启日志记录

```
Aws::SDKOptions options;
options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Info;
Aws::InitAPI(options);
{
    // make your SDK calls here.
}
Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);
```

- 覆盖默认 HTTP 客户端工厂

```
Aws::SDKOptions options;
options.httpOptions.httpClientFactory_create_fn = [](){
        return Aws::MakeShared<MyCustomHttpClientFactory>(
            "ALLOC_TAG", arg1);
    };
Aws::InitAPI(options);
{
    // make your SDK calls here.
}
Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);
```

> **Note**
>
> httpOptions 采用闭包（也称为匿名函数或 lambda 表达式）而不是 std::shared_ptr。每个 SDK 工厂函数都以这种方式运作，因为在工厂分配内存时，内存管理器尚未安装。通过向该方法传递闭包，将在安全的情况下调用内存管理器来执行内存分配。完成此过程的一种简单方法是使用 Lambda 表达式。

- 使用全局 SIGPIPE 处理程序

  如果您使用 curl 和 OpenSSL 构建适用于 C++ 的 SDK，则必须指定信号处理程序。如果您不使用自己的自定义信号处理程序，请将 installSigPipeHandler 设置为 true。

```
Aws::SDKOptions options;
```

```
options.httpOptions.installSigPipeHandler = true;
Aws::InitAPI(options);
{
    // make your SDK calls here.
}
Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);
```

当 `installSigPipeHandler` 为 `true` 时，适用于 C++ 的 SDK 会使用忽略 `SIGPIPE` 信号的处理程序。有关 `SIGPIPE` 的更多信息，请参阅 GNU 操作系统网站上的 Operation Error Signals。有关 curl 处理程序的更多信息，请参阅 curl 网站上的 CURLOPT_NOSIGNAL 说明。

当远程端关闭连接时，curl 和 OpenSSL 的底层库可以发送一个 `SIGPIPE` 信号来进行通知。这些信号必须由应用程序处理。有关此 curl 功能的更多信息，请参阅 curl 网站上的 libcurl thread safety。此行为不会自动内置到 SDK 中，因为信号处理程序对于每个应用程序来说都是全局的，并且该库是 SDK 的依赖项。

在外部配置适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 服务客户端

许多配置设置可以通过代码以外的方式来处理。在外部处理配置时，配置将应用于您的所有应用程序。大多数配置设置可以设置为环境变量，也可以在单独的共享 AWS `config` 文件中设置。共享 `config` 文件可以维护多组独立的设置（称为配置文件），以便为不同的环境或测试提供不同的配置。

环境变量和共享 `config` 文件设置都已标准化，可在 AWS SDK 和工具之间共享，从而支持在不同编程语言和应用程序之间保持一致的功能。

请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》，了解如何通过这些方法配置应用程序，以及每个跨 SDK 设置的详细信息。要查看 SDK 可以从环境变量或配置文件中解析的所有设置，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的设置参考。

要向 AWS 服务发出请求，请先实例化该服务对应的客户端。您可以为服务客户端配置常用设置，例如超时、HTTP 客户端及重试配置。

每个服务客户端都需要一个 AWS 区域和一个凭证提供程序。SDK 使用这些值将您的资源请求发送到正确的区域，并使用正确的凭证对请求进行签名。您可以在代码中以编程方式指定这些值，也可以让它们从环境变量中自动加载。

该 SDK 有一系列地点（或来源），它会检查这些地点（或来源），以便找到配置设置的值。

1. 在代码中或服务客户端本身上设置的任何显式设置均优先于其他任何设置。
2. 环境变量

- 有关设置环境变量的详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的环境变量。
- 请注意，您可以在不同作用域层级为 shell 配置环境变量：系统级、用户级，以及特定终端会话级。

3. 共享config文件和credentials文件
   - 有关设置这些文件的详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的共享 config 和 credentials 文件。
4. 最后才会使用 SDK 源代码本身提供的任何默认值。
   - 某些属性（例如“区域”）没有默认值。您必须在代码、环境设置或共享 config 文件中明确指定这些属性。如果 SDK 无法解析所需的配置，API 请求在运行时会失败。

> **Note**
>
> 要查看 SDK 可以从环境变量或配置文件中解析的所有设置，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的设置参考。

在代码中配置适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 服务客户端

当直接在代码中处理配置时，配置范围仅限于使用该代码的应用程序。在该应用程序中，您可选择以下配置方式：对所有服务客户端的全局配置、对某一特定 AWS 服务类型所有客户端的配置，或对某个具体服务客户端实例的配置。

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包含 AWS 服务客户端类，这些类提供了与您应用程序中使用的 AWS 服务进行交互的功能。在适用于 C++ 的 SDK 中，您可以更改默认客户端配置，这在您想要执行以下操作时非常有用：

- 通过代理连接到 Internet
- 更改 HTTP 传输设置，例如连接超时和请求重试次数
- 指定 TCP 套接字缓冲区大小提示

`ClientConfiguration` 是适用于 C++ 的 SDK 中的一个结构，您可以在代码中将其实例化并加以使用。以下代码段说明了如何使用该类通过代理访问 Amazon S3。

```
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
clientConfig.proxyHost = "localhost";
clientConfig.proxyPort = 1234;
```

```
clientConfig.proxyScheme = Aws::Http::Scheme::HTTPS;
Aws::S3::S3Client(clientConfig);
```

配置变量声明

ClientConfiguration 结构声明了以下成员变量：

```
Aws::String accountId;
Aws::String accountIdEndpointMode = "preferred";
bool allowSystemProxy = false;
Aws::String appId;
Aws::String caPath;
Aws::String caFile;

struct {
  RequestChecksumCalculation requestChecksumCalculation =
 RequestChecksumCalculation::WHEN_SUPPORTED;
  ResponseChecksumValidation responseChecksumValidation =
 ResponseChecksumValidation::WHEN_SUPPORTED;
} checksumConfig;

ProviderFactories configFactories = ProviderFactories::defaultFactories;
long connectTimeoutMs = 1000;

struct CredentialProviderConfiguration {
    Aws::String profile;
    Aws::String region;
    struct {
        long metadataServiceNumAttempts = 1;
        long metadataServiceTimeout = 1;
        std::shared_ptr<RetryStrategy> imdsRetryStrategy;
        bool disableImdsV1;
        bool disableImds;
    } imdsConfig;
    struct STSCredentialsCredentialProviderConfiguration {
        Aws::String roleArn;
        Aws::String sessionName;
        Aws::String tokenFilePath;
        std::chrono::milliseconds retrieveCredentialsFutureTimeout =
 std::chrono::seconds(10);
    } stsCredentialsProviderConfig;
} credentialProviderConfig;
```

```
bool disableExpectHeader = false;
bool disableIMDS = false;
bool disableImdsV1 = false;
bool enableClockSkewAdjustment = true;
Aws::Crt::Optional<bool> enableEndpointDiscovery;
bool enableHostPrefixInjection = true;
bool enableHttpClientTrace = false;
bool enableTcpKeepAlive = true;
Aws::String endpointOverride;
std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::Threading::Executor> executor = nullptr;
FollowRedirectsPolicy followRedirects;
Aws::Http::TransferLibType httpLibOverride;
Aws::Http::TransferLibPerformanceMode httpLibPerfMode =
 Http::TransferLibPerformanceMode::LOW_LATENCY;
long httpRequestTimeoutMs = 0;
unsigned long lowSpeedLimit = 1;
unsigned maxConnections = 25;
Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::String> nonProxyHosts;
Aws::String profileName;
Aws::String proxyCaFile;
Aws::String proxyCaPath;
Aws::Http::Scheme proxyScheme;
Aws::String proxyHost;
unsigned proxyPort = 0;
Aws::String proxyUserName;
Aws::String proxyPassword;
Aws::String proxySSLCertPath;
Aws::String proxySSLCertType;
Aws::String proxySSLKeyPath;
Aws::String proxySSLKeyType;
Aws::String proxySSLKeyPassword;
std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::RateLimits::RateLimiterInterface> readRateLimiter =
 nullptr;
Aws::String region;
Aws::Client::RequestCompressionConfig requestCompressionConfig;
long requestTimeoutMs = 0;
std::shared_ptr<RetryStrategy> retryStrategy = nullptr;
Aws::Http::Scheme scheme;
unsigned long tcpKeepAliveIntervalMs = 30000;
std::shared_ptr<smithy::components::tracing::TelemetryProvider> telemetryProvider;
Aws::String userAgent;
bool useDualStack = false;
bool useFIPS = false;
bool verifySSL = true;
```

```
Aws::Http::Version version = Http::Version::HTTP_VERSION_2TLS;

struct WinHTTPOptions {
  bool useAnonymousAuth = false;
} winHTTPOptions;

std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::RateLimits::RateLimiterInterface> writeRateLimiter =
 nullptr;

static Aws::String LoadConfigFromEnvOrProfile(const Aws::String& envKey, const
 Aws::String& profile,
                                               const Aws::String& profileProperty, const
 Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& allowedValues,
                                               const Aws::String& defaultValue);
```

配置变量描述

以下列表介绍了可用于自定义客户端行为的 `ClientConfiguration` 成员变量。

accountId

指定 AWS 账户 ID 以用于基于账户的端点路由。使用格式 111122223333。基于账户的端点路由可提高某些服务的请求性能。

accountIdEndpointMode

控制基于账户的端点路由行为。有效值为“required”、“disabled”或“preferred”。默认值为“preferred”。设置为“disabled”可在必要时关闭基于账户的端点路由。

allowSystemProxy

控制 HTTP 客户端是否发现系统代理服务器设置。默认设置为 false。设置为 true 以启用自动代理发现。

appId

指定可选的特定于应用程序的标识符。设置后，此值将以 `App/{appId}` 格式附加到 `User-Agent` 标头中。您可以使用 `AWS_SDK_UA_APP_ID` 环境变量或 `sdk_ua_app_id` 共享配置文件属性设置此值。

caPath、caFile

指示 HTTP 客户端查找 SSL 证书信任存储的位置。示例信任存储库可能是使用 OpenSSL `c_rehash` 实用程序准备的目录。除非您的环境使用符号链接，否则无需设置这些变量。这些变量对 Windows 和 macOS 系统没有影响。

checksumConfig

包含校验和计算和验证设置。包括 `requestChecksumCalculation` 和 `responseChecksumValidation`，默认值为 WHEN_SUPPORTED。

configFactories

指定用于初始化客户端实用程序类的工厂方法，例如 `Executor` 和 `RetryStrategy`。除非被覆盖，否则使用默认工厂。

requestTimeoutMs 和 connectTimeoutMs

指定 HTTP 请求超时前的等待时间（以毫秒为单位）。例如，在传输大文件时，可以考虑增加这些时间。

credentialProviderConfig

包含凭证提供程序的配置设置。使用此结构来自定义 SDK 获取 AWS 凭证的方式。

disableExpectHeader

仅适用于 CURL HTTP 客户端。默认情况下，CURL 会在 HTTP 请求中添加“Expect: 100-Continue”标头，以避免在服务器收到标头后立即返回错误的情况下发送 HTTP 有效载荷。此行为可以节省一次网络往返，在有效载荷较小且网络延迟敏感的情况下非常有用。该变量的默认设置为 false。如果设置为 true，则指示 CURL 将 HTTP 请求标头和正文有效载荷一起发送。

disableIMDS

控制是否禁用实例元数据服务（IMDS）调用。默认设置为 false。设置为 true 可在 EC2 实例之外运行时禁用 IMDS 调用。

disableImdsV1

控制是否在允许 IMDSv2 的同时禁用 IMDSv1 调用。默认设置为 false。设置为 true 可仅禁用 IMDSv1 调用以增强安全性。

enableClockSkewAdjustment

控制每次 HTTP 尝试后是否调整时钟偏差。默认设置为 false。

enableEndpointDiscovery

控制是否使用端点发现。默认情况下，将使用区域或被覆盖的端点。要启用端点发现，请将此变量设置为 true。

enableHostPrefixInjection

控制 HTTP 主机是否向 DiscoverInstances 请求添加“data-”前缀。默认情况下，启用此行为。要禁用此行为，请将此变量设置为 false。

enableHttpClientTrace

控制是否出于调试目的启用 HTTP 客户端跟踪。默认设置为 false。设置为 true 将会启用详细的 HTTP 请求和响应日志记录。

enableTcpKeepAlive

控制是否发送 TCP 保持连接数据包。默认设置为 true。与 `tcpKeepAliveIntervalMs` 变量结合使用。此变量不适用于 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 客户端。

endpointOverride

指定用于与服务通信的覆盖 HTTP 端点。

executor

引用异步执行器处理程序的实现。默认行为是为每个异步调用创建和分离线程。要更改此行为，请实现 `Executor` 类的一个子类并为该变量分配一个实例。

followRedirects

控制处理 HTTP 300 重定向代码时的行为。

httpLibOverride

指定默认 HTTP 工厂返回的 HTTP 实现。Windows 的默认 HTTP 客户端是 WinHTTP。所有其他平台的默认 HTTP 客户端均为 CURL。

httpLibPerfMode

指定 HTTP 库的性能模式。默认设置为 LOW_LATENCY。您可以调整此设置以针对不同的性能特征进行优化。

httpRequestTimeoutMs

指定 HTTP 请求超时（以毫秒为单位）。默认值为 0（无超时）。传输大文件时，请考虑增加此值。

lowSpeedLimit

指定允许的最低传输速度（以每秒字节为单位）。如果传输速度低于指定速度，则传输操作将中止。默认设置为 1 字节/秒。此变量仅适用于 CURL 客户端。

maxConnections

指定与单个服务器的 HTTP 的最大 HTTP 连接数。默认值为 25。除您的带宽实际可支持的范围外，无其他最大允许值限制。

nonProxyHosts

指定应绕过代理设置的主机名数组。使用此设置可将特定主机排除在代理配置之外。

profileName

指定要用于配置的 AWS 配置文件（profile）名称。SDK 会从 AWS 配置文件中指定的配置文件（profile）加载设置。

proxyCaFile

指定代理连接的证书颁发机构文件路径，当该路径与默认路径不同时使用。

proxyCaPath

指定代理连接的证书颁发机构信任存储路径，当该路径与默认路径不同时使用。

proxyScheme、proxyHost、proxyPort、proxyUserName 和 proxyPassword

用于为与 AWS 的所有通信设置和配置代理。该功能的适用场景示例包括：结合 Burp Suite 进行调试，或通过代理连接互联网。

proxySSLCertPath

为需要客户端证书的代理连接指定 SSL 证书文件的路径。

proxySSLCertType

指定用于代理连接的 SSL 证书类型。常见类型包括 PEM 和 DER。

proxySSLKeyPassword

指定代理连接中使用的 SSL 私钥的密码，前提是该私钥受密码保护。

proxySSLKeyPath

为需要客户端证书的代理连接指定 SSL 私钥文件的路径。

proxySSLKeyType

指定用于代理连接的 SSL 私钥类型。常见类型包括 PEM 和 DER。

writeRateLimiter 和 readRateLimiter

对读/写速率限制器实现的引用，这些限制器用于限制传输层的带宽使用。默认情况下，读取和写入速率不受限制。要引入限制功能，请实现 `RateLimiterInterface` 的一个子类并为这些变量分配一个实例。

区域

指定要使用的 AWS 区域，例如 us-east-1。默认情况下，使用的区域是在适用的 AWS 凭证中配置的默认区域。

requestCompressionConfig

包含请求压缩的配置设置。使用此结构控制请求在传输前的压缩时机与压缩方式。

retryStrategy

引用重试策略的实现。默认策略实现指数回退策略。要执行不同的策略，请实现 `RetryStrategy` 类的子类并为该变量分配一个实例。

scheme

指定 URI 寻址方案（HTTP 或 HTTPS）。默认方案是 HTTPS。

tcpKeepAliveIntervalMs

指定通过 TCP 连接发送保持连接（keep-alive）数据包的时间间隔（以毫秒为单位）。默认间隔为 30 秒。最小设置为 15 秒。此变量不适用于 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 客户端。

telemetryProvider

引用遥测提供程序实现来收集指标和跟踪数据。配置此设置来启用可观测性功能。

userAgent

仅供内部使用。请勿更改此变量的设置。

useDualStack

控制是否使用 IPv4 和 IPv6 双栈端点。请注意，并非所有 AWS 服务在所有区域都支持 IPv6。

useFIPS

控制是否使用经过联邦信息处理标准（FIPS）140-2 验证的加密模块。默认设置为 false。如果需要实现 FIPS 合规性，则设置为 true。

verifySSL

控制是否验证 SSL 证书。默认情况下将验证 SSL 证书。要禁用验证，请将变量设置为 false。

version

指定用于请求的 HTTP 版本。默认设置为 HTTP_VERSION_2TLS（基于 TLS 的 HTTP/2）。

winHTTPOptions

包含特定于 Windows 的 HTTP 配置选项。包括 useAnonymousAuth，默认设置为 false。

为适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 设置 AWS 区域

您可以使用 AWS 区域访问在特定地理区域运营的 AWS 服务。它可以用于保证冗余，并保证您的数据和应用程序接近您和用户访问它们的位置。

> **Important**
>
> 大多数资源都位于特定的 AWS 区域，在使用 SDK 时，您必须提供资源所在的正确区域。

有关如何通过共享 AWS `config` 文件或环境变量设置默认区域的示例，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的 AWS 区域。

您必须为适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 设置默认 AWS 区域以用于 AWS 请求。此默认设置用于未指定区域的任何 SDK 服务方法调用。在适用于 C++ 的 SDK 中，您也可以使用 代码中的客户端配置 来设置默认区域。

使用 AWS 适用于 C++ 凭证提供程序的 SDK

对的所有请求都 AWS 必须使用颁发的凭证进行加密签名。 AWS运行时，SDK 会通过检查多个位置来检索凭证的配置值。

身份验证 AWS 可以在您的代码库之外处理。SDK 可通过凭证提供程序链自动检测、使用并刷新多种身份验证方式。

有关项目 AWS 身份验证入门的指导性选项，请参阅《工具参考指南》和《工具参考指南》中的身份验证AWS SDKs 和访问权限。

凭证提供程序链

如果您在构建客户端时没有明确指定凭证提供程序，那么适用于 C++ 的 SDK 会使用凭证提供程序链来检查一系列可以提供凭证的位置。SDK 在其中一个位置找到凭证后，搜索就会停止。

凭证检索顺序

所有 SDKs 人都有一系列地点（或来源）供他们检查，以便获得用于向某人提出请求的有效凭证 AWS 服务。找到有效凭证后，搜索即告停止。这种系统性搜索称为凭证提供程序链。

对于链中的每个步骤，都有不同的设置值的方法。直接在代码中设置值始终优先，然后设置为环境变量，然后在共享 AWS `config`文件中设置。有关更多信息，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》中的设置优先级。

SDK 尝试从共享 AWS `config`和`credentials`文件中的`[default]`配置文件加载凭证。您可以使用 `AWS_PROFILE` 环境变量来选择您想让 SDK 加载的命名配置文件，而不是使用`[default]`。`config`和`credentials`文件由 AWS SDKs 和工具共享。《AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南》包含有关所有 AWS SDKs 人使用的 SDK 配置设置的信息 AWS CLI。要详细了解如何通过共享 AWS `config`文件配置 SDK，请参阅共享配置和凭据文件。要详细了解如何通过设置环境变量来配置 SDK，请参阅环境变量支持。

要进行身份验证 AWS，适用于 C++ 的 SDK 将按以下顺序检查凭证提供者。

1. AWS 访问密钥（临时和长期证书）

   SDK 尝试从`AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID`和和`AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY`AWS_SESSION_TOKEN环境变量或共享 AWS `credentials`文件加载凭证。

   - 有关配置此提供程序的指导，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》中的AWS 访问密钥。
   - 有关此提供商的 SDK 配置属性的详细信息，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》中的AWS 访问密钥。

2. AWS STS 网络身份

   在创建需要访问的移动应用程序或基于客户端的 Web 应用程序时 AWS， AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) 会为通过公共身份提供商 (IdP) 进行身份验证的联合用户返回一组临时安全证书。

   - 当您在配置文件中指定此项时，SDK 或工具会尝试使用 AWS STS `AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity` API 方法检索临时证书。有关此方法的详细信息，请参阅 AWS Security Token Service API 参考AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity中的。
   - 有关配置此提供程序的指导，请参阅《和工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 中的 “使用网络身份进行联合” 或 OpenID Connect。
   - 有关此提供商的 SDK 配置属性的详细信息，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》中的代入角色凭据提供程序。

3. IAM Identity Center

   如果您使用 IAM Identity Center 进行身份验证，则此时适用于 C++ 的 SDK 将使用通过运行 AWS CLI 命令`aws sso login`设置的单点登录令牌。该 SDK 使用的临时凭证是由 IAM Identity Center 用一个有效的令牌换取的。然后，SDK 在调用 AWS 服务时会使用临时凭证。有关此过程的详细信息，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》 AWS 服务中的 “了解 SDK 凭据解析”。

   - 有关配置此提供商的指导，请参阅AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中的 IAM 身份中心身份验证。
   - 有关此提供商的 SDK 配置属性的详细信息，请参阅AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中的 IAM Identity Center 凭证提供商。

4. 使用登录登录凭证身份解析器 AWS

   如果您使用 AWS 登录和控制台凭证进行身份验证，则此时适用于 C++ 的 SDK 将使用通过运行`aws login`或`aws login --profile`在 CLI 中设置的控制台证书。SDK 在调用 AWS 服务时使用这些凭证。

   - 有关此过程的详细信息，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》中的 “使用控制台凭据登录进行 AWS 本地开发”。

5. 外部流程提供程序

   此提供程序可用于提供自定义实现，例如从本地凭证存储中检索凭证或与本地身份提供程序集成。

   - 有关配置此提供商的一种方法的指导，请参阅《AWS SDKs 工具参考指南》中的 IAM Anywhere 角色。
   - 有关此提供商的 SDK 配置属性的详细信息，请参阅AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中的流程凭证提供程序。

6. Amazon ECS 和 Amazon EKS 容器凭证

   您的 Amazon Elastic Container Service 任务和 Kubernetes 服务账户可以具有与其关联的 IAM 角色。在 IAM 角色中授予的权限由任务中运行的容器或容器组（Pod）内的容器承担。此角色允许您的适用于 C++ 的 SDK 应用程序代码（在容器上）使用其他 AWS 服务。

   SDK 尝试从 `AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_RELATIVE_URI` 或 `AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_FULL_URI` 环境变量检索凭证，这些变量可以由 Amazon ECS 和 Amazon EKS 自动设置。

   - 有关为 Amazon ECS 设置此角色的详细信息，请参阅《Amazon Elastic Container Service 开发人员指南》中的 Amazon ECS 任务 IAM 角色。

- 有关 Amazon EKS 的设置信息，请参阅《Amazon EKS 用户指南》中的设置 Amazon EKS 容器组身份代理。
- 有关此提供商的 SDK 配置属性的详细信息，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》中的容器凭证提供程序。

7. Amazon EC2 实例元数据服务

   创建 IAM 角色并将其附加到您的实例。实例上适用于 C++ 的 SDK 应用程序会尝试从实例元数据中检索由角色提供的凭证。

   - 有关设置此角色和使用元数据、Amazon 的 IAM 角色 EC2和使用实例元数据的详细信息，请参阅亚马逊 EC2 用户指南。
   - 有关此提供商的 SDK 配置属性的详细信息，请参阅《工具参考指南》AWS SDKs 和《工具参考指南》中的 IMDS 凭证提供程序。

可以在上的 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK GitHub源代码AWSCredentialsProviderChain中查看证书提供者链。

如果您遵循推荐的新用户入门方法，则可以在入门主题中AWS 使用 AWS 适用于 C++ 的 SDK 进行身份验证设置 AWS 登录凭据身份验证。其他身份验证方法适用于不同的情况。为避免安全风险，我们建议始终使用短期凭证。有关其他身份验证方法的步骤，请参阅《和工具参考指南》中的身份验证AWS SDKs 和访问权限。

显式凭证提供程序

您可以指定 SDK 应使用的特定凭证提供程序，而不是依赖凭证提供程序链来检测您的身份验证方法。您可以通过在服务客户端的构造函数中提供凭证来实现此目的。

以下示例通过直接提供临时访问凭证（而非使用链）创建了一个 Amazon Simple Storage Service 客户端。

```
    SDKOptions options;
    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        const auto cred_provider =
Aws::MakeShared<Auth::SimpleAWSCredentialsProvider>("TestAllocationTag",
            "awsAccessKeyId",
            "awsSecretKey",
            "sessionToken");
        S3Client client{cred_provider};
```

```
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);
```

身份缓存

SDK 将缓存凭证和其他身份类型，例如 SSO 令牌。默认情况下，SDK 使用惰性缓存实现：在首次请求时加载凭证并缓存，当凭证即将过期时，会在下次请求时尝试刷新。从同一个 `Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration` 创建的客户端共享一个缓存。

用于构建适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的 CMake 参数

使用本节中列出的 CMake 参数来自定义 SDK 的构建方式。

您可以通过 CMake GUI 工具，或在命令行中使用 -D 参数来设置这些选项。例如：

```
cmake -DENABLE_UNITY_BUILD=ON -DREGENERATE_CLIENTS=1
```

常规 CMake 变量和选项

以下是影响 SDK 源代码构建过程的常规 **cmake** 变量和选项。

> **Note**
>
> 在为适用于 C++ 的 SDK 本身构建 SDK 源代码时，请使用这些参数。

主题

- ADD_CUSTOM_CLIENTS
- AUTORUN_UNIT_TESTS
- AWS_AUTORUN_LD_LIBRARY_PATH
- AWS_SDK_WARNINGS_ARE_ERRORS
- AWS_USE_CRYPTO_SHARED_LIBS
- AWS_TEST_REGION
- BUILD_BENCHMARKS

- BUILD_DEPS
- BUILD_ONLY
- BUILD_OPTEL
- BUILD_SHARED_LIBS
- BYPASS_DEFAULT_PROXY
- CPP_STANDARD
- CURL_INCLUDE_DIR
- CURL_LIBRARY
- CUSTOM_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT
- DISABLE_INTERNAL_IMDSV1_CALLS
- ENABLE_ADDRESS_SANITIZER
- ENABLE_CURL_LOGGING
- ENABLE_HTTP_CLIENT_TESTING
- ENABLE_RTTI
- ENABLE_TESTING
- ENABLE_UNITY_BUILD
- ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS
- ENABLE_ZLIB_REQUEST_COMPRESSION
- FORCE_CURL
- FORCE_SHARED_CRT
- G
- MINIMIZE_SIZE
- NO_ENCRYPTION
- NO_HTTP_CLIENT
- REGENERATE_CLIENTS
- REGENERATE_DEFAULTS
- SIMPLE_INSTALL
- TARGET_ARCH

- USE_CRT_HTTP_CLIENT
- USE_IXML_HTTP_REQUEST_2
- USE_OPENSSL
- USE_TLS_V1_2
- USE_TLS_V1_3

ADD_CUSTOM_CLIENTS

根据 API 定义构建任意客户端。将您的定义放在 `code-generation/api-definitions` 文件夹中，然后将此参数传递给 **cmake**。**cmake** 配置步骤会生成您的客户端，并将其作为子目录包含在构建版本中。这对于生成 C++ 客户端以使用您的某个 API Gateway 服务特别有用。例如：

```
-
DADD_CUSTOM_CLIENTS="serviceName=myCustomService,version=2015-12-21;serviceName=someOtherServic
```

> **Note**
>
> 要使用 `ADD_CUSTOM_CLIENTS` 参数，您必须在 `PATH` 中安装 Python 2.7、Java（JDK 1.8+）和 Maven。

AUTORUN_UNIT_TESTS

如果为 `ON`，则在构建后自动运行单元测试。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

AWS_AUTORUN_LD_LIBRARY_PATH

供 CMake 自动运行的单元测试使用、需追加到 LD_LIBRARY_PATH 环境变量中的路径。如果覆盖的依赖项需要自定义运行时库，请设置此路径。

值

字符串：

默认值

（不适用）

AWS_SDK_WARNINGS_ARE_ERRORS

如果为 ON，则将编译器警告视为错误。如果在新的或不常见的编译器上发现错误，请尝试将此参数设置为 OFF。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

AWS_USE_CRYPTO_SHARED_LIBS

如果找到共享加密库，则强制 FindCrypto 使用共享加密库。将此选项设置为 OFF 可使用BUILD_SHARED_LIBS的设置。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

AWS_TEST_REGION

用于集成测试的 AWS 区域。

值

字符串：

默认值

（不适用）

BUILD_BENCHMARKS

如果为 ON，则构建基准可执行文件。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

BUILD_DEPS

如果为 ON，则构建第三方依赖项。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

BUILD_ONLY

仅构建要使用的客户端。如果设置为高级别 SDK，例如 aws-cpp-sdk-transfer，BUILD_ONLY 会解析任何低级别客户端依赖项。它还会构建与您选择的项目相关的集成和单元测试（如果存在）。这是一个列表参数，其值由分号（;）字符分隔。例如：

```
-DBUILD_ONLY="s3;cognito-identity"
```

> **Note**
>
> 无论 BUILD_ONLY 参数的值如何设置，始终都会构建核心 SDK 模块 aws-sdk-cpp-core。

BUILD_OPTEL

如果为 ON，则构建跟踪的开放遥测实现。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

BUILD_SHARED_LIBS

一个内置 CMake 选项，此处为便于查看而重新公开。如果为 ON，它会构建共享库；否则，它只构建静态库。

> **Note**
>
> 要动态链接到 SDK，必须使用该 SDK 为所有构建目标定义 USE_IMPORT_EXPORT 符号。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

BYPASS_DEFAULT_PROXY

如果为 ON，则在使用 IXmlHttpRequest2 时绕过计算机的默认代理设置。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

CPP_STANDARD

指定用于 C++ 14 和 17 代码库的自定义 C++ 标准。

值

11 | 14 | 17

默认值

11

CURL_INCLUDE_DIR

curl 的路径包括包含 `libcurl` 标题的目录。

值

所选 *include* 目录的字符串路径。例如 。*D:/path/to/dir/with/curl/include*

默认值

（不适用）

CURL_LIBRARY

要链接的 curl 库文件的路径。该库可以是静态库或导入库，具体取决于您的应用程序需求。

值

curl 库文件的字符串路径。例如 。*D:/path/to/static/libcur/file/ie/libcurl.lib.a*

默认值

（不适用）

CUSTOM_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT

要使用自定义内存管理器，请将该值设置为 1。您可以安装自定义分配器，以便所有 STL 类型均使用自定义分配接口。如果将该值设置为 `0`，则可能仍需要使用 STL 模板类型来帮助确保 Windows 上的 DLL 安全。

如果静态链接为 ON，则自定义内存管理默认为关闭（0）。如果动态链接为 ON，则自定义内存管理默认为开启（1），并避免交叉 DLL 分配和解除分配。

> **Note**
>
> 为防止出现链接器不匹配错误，必须在整个构建系统中使用相同的值（0 或 1）。

要安装自己的内存管理器来处理 SDK 的分配，必须为依赖该 SDK 的所有构建目标进行设置 -DCUSTOM_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT 和定义 USE_AWS_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT。

DISABLE_INTERNAL_IMDSV1_CALLS

如果为 ON，则不会对实例元数据服务的 V1 API 进行内部调用。如果为 OFF，且 IMDSv2 调用失败，则 IMDSv2 调用将回退到使用 IMDSv1。有关 IMDSv1 和 IMDSv2 的更多信息，请参阅《Amazon EC2 用户指南》中的使用实例元数据服务来访问实例元数据。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

ENABLE_ADDRESS_SANITIZER

如果为 ON，则为 gcc 或 clang 开启地址清理器。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

ENABLE_CURL_LOGGING

如果为 ON，则将 curl 的内部日志通过管道传输到 SDK 记录器。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

ENABLE_HTTP_CLIENT_TESTING

如果为 ON，则构建并运行相应的 HTTP 客户端测试套件。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

ENABLE_RTTI

控制 SDK 是否在构建时启用运行时类型信息（RTTI）。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

ENABLE_TESTING

控制是否在 SDK 构建期间生成单元测试和集成测试项目。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

ENABLE_UNITY_BUILD

如果为 ON，则大多数 SDK 库都是作为单个生成的 .cpp 文件构建的。这可以显著减少静态库大小并加快编译速度。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS

此参数通常与 REGENERATE_CLIENTS 配合使用以生成代码。

如果 ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS 为 ON，且 REGENERATE_CLIENTS 为 ON，则服务客户端中与操作相关的函数将被标记为 virtual。

如果 ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS 为 OFF，且 REGENERATE_CLIENTS 为 ON，则 virtual 不会添加到操作函数中，服务客户端类将被标记为 final。

如果 ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS 为 OFF，SDK 还将在编译时为 gcc 和 clang 添加 -ffunction-sections 和 -fdata-sections 编译器标志。

有关更多信息，请参阅 GitHub 上的 CMake Parameters。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

ENABLE_ZLIB_REQUEST_COMPRESSION

对于支持它的服务，请求内容将被压缩。如果依赖项可用，则默认处于开启状态。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

FORCE_CURL

仅适用于 Windows。如果为 ON，则强制使用 curl 客户端，而不是默认的 WinHTTP 数据传输提供程序。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

FORCE_SHARED_CRT

如果为 ON，则 SDK 将动态链接到 C 运行时；否则，它将使用 BUILD_SHARED_LIBS 设置（有时是向后兼容早期版本 SDK 所必需的）。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

G

生成构建构件，例如 Visual Studio 解决方案和 Xcode 项目。

例如，在 Windows 上：

```
-G "Visual Studio 12 Win64"
```

有关更多信息，请参阅您所用平台的 CMake 文档。

MINIMIZE_SIZE

ENABLE_UNITY_BUILD 的超集。如果为 ON，则此选项将打开 ENABLE_UNITY_BUILD 和其他二进制文件大小缩小设置。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

NO_ENCRYPTION

如果为 ON，则阻止将默认的特定于平台的密码学实现内置到库中。设为 ON 可注入您自己的密码学实现。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

NO_HTTP_CLIENT

如果为 ON，则阻止将默认的特定于平台的 HTTP 客户端内置到库中。如果为 ON，则需要提供自己的特定于平台的 HTTP 客户端实现。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

REGENERATE_CLIENTS

如果为 ON，则此参数会删除所有生成的代码，然后从 code-generation/api-definitions 文件夹生成客户端目录。例如：

```
-DREGENERATE_CLIENTS=1
```

> **Note**
>
> 要使用 REGENERATE_CLIENTS 参数，您必须在 PATH 中安装 Python 2.7、Java（JDK 1.8+）和 Maven。

REGENERATE_DEFAULTS

如果为 ON，则此参数会删除所有生成的默认代码，然后从 code-generation/defaults 文件夹重新生成这些代码。例如：

```
-DREGENERATE_DEFAULTS=1
```

> **Note**
>
> 要使用 REGENERATE_DEFAULTS 参数，您必须在 PATH 中安装 Python 2.7、Java（JDK 1.8+）和 Maven。

SIMPLE_INSTALL

如果为 ON，则安装过程不会在 bin/ 和 lib/ 下方插入平台特定的中间目录。如果您需要在单个安装目录下发布多平台版本，则设为 OFF。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

TARGET_ARCH

要针对移动平台进行交叉编译或构建，则必须指定目标平台。默认情况下，构建会检测主机操作系统并针对检测到的操作系统进行构建。

> **Note**
>
> 当 TARGET_ARCH 为 ANDROID 时，还有其他选项可用。请参阅 Android CMake 变量和选项。

值

WINDOWS | LINUX | APPLE | ANDROID

USE_CRT_HTTP_CLIENT

如果为 ON，将使用通用运行时 HTTP 客户端，并且不会构建或包含 WinHttp 和 libcurl 之类的遗留系统。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

USE_IXML_HTTP_REQUEST_2

仅适用于 Windows。如果为 ON，则对 HTTP 堆栈使用 com 对象 IXmlHttpRequest2。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

USE_OPENSSL

如果为 ON，则 SDK 将使用 OpenSSL 构建；否则使用 awslabs/aws-lc 进行构建。AWS-LC 是由 AWS 密码学团队为 AWS 及其客户维护的通用密码库。禁用该参数（设置为 OFF）会在系统默认目录中安装 AWS-LC 作为 OpenSSL 的替代项。如果您的系统中已经安装了 OpenSSL，请不要使用它。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

USE_TLS_V1_2

如果为 ON，HTTP 客户端会强制执行 TLS 1.2。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

USE_TLS_V1_3

如果为 ON，HTTP 客户端会强制执行 TLS 1.3。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

Android CMake 变量和选项

在创建 SDK 的 Android 版本时（TARGET_ARCH 设置为 ANDROID），请使用以下变量。

主题

- ANDROID_ABI
- ANDROID_BUILD_CURL
- ANDROID_BUILD_OPENSSL

- ANDROID_BUILD_ZLIB
- ANDROID_NATIVE_API_LEVEL
- ANDROID_STL
- ANDROID_TOOLCHAIN_NAME
- DISABLE_ANDROID_STANDALONE_BUILD
- NDK_DIR

ANDROID_ABI

仅限 Android。控制要输出哪个应用程序二进制接口（ABI）的代码。

> **Note**
>
> 目前并非所有有效的 Android ABI 值都受支持。

值

arm64 | armeabi-v7a | x86_64 | x86 | mips64 | mips

默认值

armeabi-v7a

ANDROID_BUILD_CURL

仅限 Android。如果为 ON，还要构建 curl。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

ANDROID_BUILD_OPENSSL

仅限 Android。如果为 ON，还要构建 Openssl。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

ANDROID_BUILD_ZLIB

仅限 Android。如果为 ON，还将构建 Zlib。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

ON

ANDROID_NATIVE_API_LEVEL

仅限 Android。控制 SDK 针对哪个 API 级别进行构建。如果您将 ANDROID_STL 设置为 gnustl，则可以选择任何 API 级别。如果您使用 libc++，则必须使用至少 21 级的 API 级别。

默认值

因 STL 选择而异。

ANDROID_STL

仅限 Android。控制 SDK 使用哪种 C++ 标准库。

> **Important**
>
> 如果使用 `gnustl` 选项，SDK 内部可能会出现性能问题；我们强烈建议使用 libc++_shared 或 libc++_static。

值

libc++_shared | libc++_static | gnustl_shared | gnustl_static

默认值

libc++_shared

ANDROID_TOOLCHAIN_NAME

仅限 Android。控制使用哪个编译器来构建 SDK。

> **Note**
>
> 由于 Android NDK 已弃用 GCC，建议使用默认值。

默认值

standalone-clang

DISABLE_ANDROID_STANDALONE_BUILD

仅限 Android。默认情况下，Android 版本会使用通过 NDK 脚本构建的基于 Clang 的独立工具链。要使用自己的工具链，请开启此选项。

值

ON | OFF

默认值

OFF

NDK_DIR

仅限 Android。指定一个替代路径，构建系统应从该路径查找 Android NDK。默认情况下，如果未设置环境变量 `ANDROID_NDK`，则构建系统会检查此变量。

在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中配置和使用日志记录

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包括可配置的日志记录，用于生成 SDK 在执行期间所执行操作的记录。要启用日志记录，请将 `SDKOptions` 的 `LogLevel` 设置为适合您的应用程序的详细程度。

```
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Info;
```

有七个详细级别可供选择。默认值为 Off，不生成日志。Trace 将生成最详细的细节，Fatal 将生成最少的消息，仅报告致命错误情况。

在您的应用程序中启用日志记录功能后，SDK 将按照默认命名模式（aws_sdk_<date>.log）在您的可执行文件目录中生成日志文件。由前缀命名选项生成的日志文件每小时滚动一次，以便存档或删除日志文件。

SDK 的较新版本越来越依赖底层的 AWS 公共运行时（CRT）库。这些库在 SDK 中提供通用功能和基本操作。默认情况下，来自 CRT 库的所有日志消息都将重定向到适用于 C++ 的 SDK。您为适用于 C++ 的 SDK 指定的日志级别和日志记录系统也适用于 CRT。

在前面的示例中，CRT 将继承 LogLevel::Info 级别，并将 Info 级别的消息记录到同一文件中。

您可以独立控制 CRT 库的日志记录，方法是将其输出重定向到单独的日志文件，也可以为来自 CRT 的消息设置不同的日志级别。通常，降低 CRT 库的日志详细级别是有好处的，这样可以避免它们使日志信息量过大。例如，只有 CRT 输出的日志级别可以设置为 Warn，如下所示：

```
options.loggingOptions.crt_logger_create_fn =
    [](){ return
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultCRTLogSystem>("CRTLogSystem",
 Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Warn); };
```

（可选）通过使用方法 InitializeAWSLogging，您可以控制 DefaultLogSystem 的详细级别和日志输出。您可以配置日志文件名前缀，或者将输出重定向到流而不是文件。

```
Aws::Utils::Logging::InitializeAWSLogging(
    Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem>(
        "RunUnitTests", Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Trace, "aws_sdk_"));
```

或者，除了使用 DefaultLogSystem，您也可以使用此方法来提供自己的日志记录实现。

```
InitializeAWSLogging(Aws::MakeShared<CustomLoggingSystem>());
```

如果您调用方法 InitializeAWSLogging，请在程序结束时通过调用 ShutdownAWSLogging 来释放资源。

```
Aws::Utils::Logging::ShutdownAWSLogging();
```

带日志记录的集成测试示例

```
#include <aws/external/gtest.h>

#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSString.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/logging/DefaultLogSystem.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/logging/AWSLogging.h>

#include <iostream>

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    Aws::Utils::Logging::InitializeAWSLogging(
        Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem>(
            "RunUnitTests", Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Trace, "aws_sdk_"));
    ::testing::InitGoogleTest(&argc, argv);
    int exitCode = RUN_ALL_TESTS();
    Aws::Utils::Logging::ShutdownAWSLogging();
    return exitCode;
}
```

用于自定义日志记录的 **Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem** 子类示例

以下代码演示了如何继承 Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem 类，该类是适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的一部分。此示例覆盖了 ProcessFormattedStatement 虚拟函数来自定义日志记录。

Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem 是适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中几个继承自 Aws::Utils::Logging::LogSystemInterface 的类之一，用于实现自定义日志记录。

```
class LogSystemOverride : public Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem {
public:
    explicit LogSystemOverride(Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel logLevel,
                               const Aws::String &logPrefix)
            : DefaultLogSystem(logLevel, logPrefix), mLogToStreamBuf(false) {}

    const Aws::Utils::Stream::SimpleStreamBuf &GetStreamBuf() const {
        return mStreamBuf;
    }
```

```
    void setLogToStreamBuf(bool logToStreamBuf) {
        mLogToStreamBuf = logToStreamBuf;
    }

protected:

    void ProcessFormattedStatement(Aws::String &&statement) override {
        if (mLogToStreamBuf) {
            std::lock_guard<std::mutex> lock(mStreamMutex);
            mStreamBuf.sputn(statement.c_str(), statement.length());
        }

        DefaultLogSystem::ProcessFormattedStatement(std::move(statement));
    }

private:
    Aws::Utils::Stream::SimpleStreamBuf mStreamBuf;
    // Use a mutex when writing to the buffer because
    // ProcessFormattedStatement can be called from multiple threads.
    std::mutex mStreamMutex;
    std::atomic<bool> mLogToStreamBuf;
};
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Trace;
    auto logSystemOverride = Aws::MakeShared<LogSystemOverride>("AllocationTag",

 options.loggingOptions.logLevel,

 options.loggingOptions.defaultLogPrefix);
    options.loggingOptions.logger_create_fn = [logSystemOverride]() {
        return logSystemOverride;
    };

    Aws::InitAPI(options);  // Call Aws::InitAPI only once in an application.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
```

```
        logSystemOverride->setLogToStreamBuf(true);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "ListBuckets error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() << " " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

        logSystemOverride->setLogToStreamBuf(false);

        std::cout << "Log for ListBuckets" << std::endl;
        std::cout << logSystemOverride->GetStreamBuf().str() << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

请参阅 GitHub 上的完整示例。

在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中重写您的 HTTP 客户端

Windows 的默认 HTTP 客户端是 WinHTTP。所有其他平台的默认 HTTP 客户端均为 curl。

或者，您可以通过创建自定义 `HttpClientFactory` 并传递给任何服务客户端构造函数，来覆盖默认 HTTP 客户端。要覆盖 HTTP 客户端，SDK 必须构建成支持 curl 的版本。在 Linux 和 macOS 系统中，构建时默认支持 curl，但在 Windows 系统上构建则需要额外步骤。有关在 Windows 上构建支持 curl 的 SDK 的更多信息，请参阅 在 Windows 上构建 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

控制适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的 **`HttpClient`** 和 **`AWSClient`** 使用的 iostream

默认情况下，所有响应都使用由 `stringbuf` 支持的输入流。如果需要，可以覆盖默认行为。例如，如果您使用的是 Amazon S3 `GetObject`，并且不想将整个文件加载到内存中，则可以通过在 `AmazonWebServiceRequest` 中使用 `IOStreamFactory` 传递 lambda 来创建文件流。

文件流请求示例

```
//! Use a custom response stream when downloading an object from an Amazon Simple
```

```
//! Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket name.
  \param objectKey: The object key.
  \param filePath: File path for custom response stream.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::SdkCustomization::customResponseStream(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                    const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                                    const Aws::String &filePath,
                                                    const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest;
    getObjectRequest.WithBucket(bucketName).WithKey(objectKey);

    getObjectRequest.SetResponseStreamFactory([filePath]() {
            return Aws::New<Aws::FStream>(
                    "FStreamAllocationTag", filePath, std::ios_base::out);
    });

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome getObjectOutcome = s3_client.GetObject(
            getObjectRequest);

    if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved object to file " << filePath << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting object. "
                  << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Note

查看 GitHub，了解更多信息。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例。

在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中使用自定义 libcrypto 库

默认情况下，适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用默认的系统加密库来保护传输层安全。但是，从源代码构建 SDK 时，可以选择将适用于 C++ 的 SDK 配置为使用不同的 libcrypto 库。从功能上讲，这意味着所有加密操作都将转由 OpenSSL 的自定义实现来处理。例如，您可能想在 FIPS 模式下使用 AWS-LC 库，以便在应用程序中实现 FIPS 标准。

如何将自定义 libcrypto 集成到适用于 C++ 的 SDK 中

第 1 步：构建或获取 libcrypto 库

AWS-LC 是替代 libcrypto 库的一个示例，但任何 OpenSSL 发行版或与 OpenSSL 兼容的库均可使用。

适用于 C++ 的 SDK 及其依赖项 CRT 均使用 libcrypto 来实现加密功能，且两者需要以相同的方式处理依赖项。适用于 C++ 的 SDK 依赖于两个不同的 HTTP 客户端，具体取决于请求是否使用 SDK 的 CRT S3 功能。具体来说，CRT 依赖于 s2n，这是一种在启动时初始化的 TLS 实现。SDK 和 s2n 团队均提供了一个 cmake 参数，该参数强制使用共享的 libcrypto 库，而不考虑 BUILD_SHARED_LIBS 的值。通常，您希望 CRT HTTP 客户端和常规 HTTP 客户端使用相同的 libcrypto。在这种情况下，这意味着两者都在依赖项树中引用 OpenSSL。SDK 通过 AWS_USE_CRYPTO_SHARED_LIBS 提供此功能，而 s2n（用于基于 CRT 的调用）通过 S2N_USE_CRYPTO_SHARED_LIBS 提供此功能。这两个库之间的依赖项解析逻辑是相同的，并且通常应将它们设置为匹配，不过您也可以显式地将它们设置为不同的逻辑。

例如，要将 AWS-LC 用作 libcrypto 库，可按如下方式进行构建：

```
git clone --depth 1 -b fips-2022-11-02 https://github.com/aws/aws-lc && \
    cd aws-lc && \
    mkdir build && \
    cd build && \
    cmake -G Ninja \
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR=lib \
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/lc-install .. && \
    cmake --build . && \
    cmake --install . && \
    rm -rf ./* && \
    cmake -G Ninja \
        -DBUILD_SHARED_LIBS=ON \
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR=lib \
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/lc-install .. && \
    cmake --build . && \
    cmake --install .
```

第 2 步：从源代码构建 curl 或使用与您的 libcrypto 库兼容的 curl 发行版。

适用于 C++ 的 SDK 要求在将要用于发出 HTTP 请求的系统上安装一个 HTTP 客户端。HTTP 客户端必须用您打算使用的 libcrypto 构建。HTTP 客户端负责 TLS 操作，因此使用您的 libcrypto 库。

在以下示例中，使用 AWS-LC 的已安装版本重新构建 curl 库。

```
git clone --depth 1 -b curl-8_5_0 https://github.com/curl/curl && \
    cd curl && \
    autoreconf -fi && \
    mkdir build && \
    cd build && \
    ../configure \
        --enable-warnings \
        --enable-werror \
        --with-openssl=/lc-install \
        --prefix=/curl-install && \
    make && \
    make install
```

步骤 3：使用 libcrypto 和 curl 库构建 SDK

现在可以使用之前创建的 libcrypto 和 curl 构件来构建适用于 C++ 的 SDK。此版本的 SDK 将使用自定义 libcrypto 库来实现所有加密功能。

```
git clone --depth 1 --recurse-submodules https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp \
    cd aws-sdk-cpp && \
    mkdir build && \
    cd build && \
    cmake -G Ninja \
        -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH="/curl-install;/lc-install;" \
        -DBUILD_ONLY="s3" \
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/sdk-install \
        -DAUTORUN_UNIT_TESTS=OFF .. && \
    cmake --build . && \
    cmake --install .
```

将所有内容整合到 Docker 映像中

以下 Docker 示例文件展示了如何在 Amazon Linux 2023 环境中实现这些步骤。

```
# User AL2023 Base image
FROM public.ecr.aws/amazonlinux/amazonlinux:2023

# Install Dev Tools
RUN yum groupinstall -y "Development Tools"
RUN yum install -y cmake3 ninja-build

# Build and install AWS-LC on the fips branch both statically and dynamically.
RUN git clone --depth 1 -b fips-2022-11-02 https://github.com/aws/aws-lc && \\
    cd aws-lc && \\
    mkdir build && \\
    cd build && \\
    cmake -G Ninja \\
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR=lib \\
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/lc-install .. && \\
    cmake --build . && \\
    cmake --install . && \\
    rm -rf ./* && \\
    cmake -G Ninja \\
        -DBUILD_SHARED_LIBS=ON \\
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR=lib \\
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/lc-install .. && \\
    cmake --build . && \\
    cmake --install .

# Build and install curl targeting AWS-LC as openssl
RUN git clone --depth 1 -b curl-8_5_0 https://github.com/curl/curl && \\
    cd curl && \\
    autoreconf -fi && \\
    mkdir build && \\
    cd build && \\
    ../configure \\
        --enable-warnings \\
        --enable-werror \\
        --with-openssl=/lc-install \\
        --prefix=/curl-install && \\
    make && \\
    make install

# Build and install SDK using the Curl and AWS-LC targets previously built
RUN git clone --depth 1 --recurse-submodules https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp \\
    cd aws-sdk-cpp && \\
    mkdir build && \\
    cd build && \\
```

```
    cmake -G Ninja \\
        -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH="/curl-install;/lc-install;" \\
        -DBUILD_ONLY="s3" \\
        -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/sdk-install \\
        -DAUTORUN_UNIT_TESTS=OFF .. && \\
    cmake --build . && \\
    cmake --install .
```

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

除了《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用入门》中介绍的内容之外，本节还提供了有关适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 一般用法的信息。

有关特定服务的编程示例，请参阅适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 代码示例。

主题

初始化和关闭 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的应用程序必须将其初始化。同样，在应用程序终止之前，必须先关闭 SDK。这两个操作都接受影响初始化和关闭进程以及随后对 SDK 的调用的配置选项。

所有使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的应用程序都必须包含 `aws/core/Aws.h` 文件。

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 必须通过调用 `Aws::InitAPI` 进行初始化。在应用程序终止之前，必须通过调用 `Aws::ShutdownAPI` 关闭 SDK。每个方法都接受 `Aws::SDKOptions` 的一个参数。对 SDK 的所有其他调用都可以在这两个方法调用之间执行。

所有在 **`Aws::InitAPI`** 和 **`Aws::ShutdownAPI`** 之间执行的适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 调用，要么包含在一对花括号内，要么通过这两个方法之间被调用的函数来发起。

下面显示了一个基本骨架应用程序。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
   Aws::SDKOptions options;
   Aws::InitAPI(options);
   {
      // make your SDK calls here.
```

```
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);
    return 0;
}
```

适用于 C++ 的 SDK 及其依赖项使用 C++ 静态对象，静态对象的销毁顺序不由 C++ 标准决定。为避免静态变量销毁顺序的不确定性导致内存问题，请勿将对 **`Aws::InitAPI`** 和 **`Aws::ShutdownAPI`** 的调用封装到另一个静态对象中。

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 发出 AWS 服务请求

要以编程方式访问 AWS 服务，SDK 对每个 AWS 服务使用一个客户端类。例如，如果您的应用程序需要访问 Amazon EC2，则您的应用程序会创建一个 Amazon EC2 客户端对象来与该服务交互。然后，您可以使用服务客户端向该 AWS 服务 发出请求。

要向 AWS 服务发出请求，您必须先创建和配置服务客户端。对于您的代码使用的每个 AWS 服务，它都有自己的库和用于与之交互的专用类型。客户端为服务公开的每个 API 操作公开一种方法。

客户端类的命名空间遵循惯例 `Aws::`*`Service`*`::`*`Service`*`Client`。例如，AWS Identity and Access Management（IAM）的客户端类是 `Aws::IAM::IAMClient`，Amazon S3 的客户端类是 `Aws::S3::S3Client`。

所有 AWS 服务的所有客户端类都是线程安全的。

实例化客户端类时，必须提供 AWS 凭证。可以通过您的代码、环境或共享 AWS `config` 文件及共享 `credentials` 文件提供凭证。有关凭证的更多信息，请参阅设置推荐的 IAM Identity Center 身份验证的说明或使用其他可用的凭证提供程序。

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 进行异步编程

异步 SDK 方法

对于许多方法，适用于 C++ 的 SDK 同时提供同步和异步版本。如果方法的名称中包含 `Async` 后缀，则该方法是异步的。例如，Amazon S3 方法 `PutObject` 是同步的，而 `PutObjectAsync` 是异步的。

与所有异步操作一样，异步 SDK 方法会在主任务完成之前返回。例如，`PutObjectAsync` 方法会在将文件上传到 Amazon S3 存储桶之前返回。文件上传操作持续进行期间，应用程序可执行其他操作，包括调用其他异步方法。调用关联的回调函数时，应用程序会收到异步操作已完成的通知。

以下各节描述了一个演示调用 PutObjectAsync 异步方法的代码示例。每节会重点介绍该示例整个源文件中的各个部分。

调用 SDK 异步方法

通常，SDK 方法的异步版本接受以下参数。

- 对与同步版本对应的同一 Request 类型对象的引用。
- 对响应处理程序回调函数的引用。当异步操作完成时，将调用此回调函数。其中一个参数包含操作的结果。
- AsyncCallerContext 对象的可选 shared_ptr。该对象被传递给响应处理程序回调。它包含一个 UUID 属性，可用于将文本信息传递给回调。

下面显示的 uploadFileAsync 方法设置并调用 SDK 的 Amazon S3 PutObjectAsync 方法，以异步方式将文件上传到 Amazon S3 存储桶。

该函数接收对 S3Client 对象和 PutObjectRequest 对象的引用。这些对象由主函数传入，因为我们需要确保它们在异步调用的整个执行期间始终存在。

分配一个指向 AsyncCallerContext 对象的 shared_ptr。其 UUID 属性设置为 Amazon S3 对象名称。出于演示目的，响应处理程序回调会访问该属性并输出其值。

对 PutObjectAsync 的调用包括响应处理程序回调函数 uploadFileAsyncFinished 的引用参数。下一节将更详细地讨论这一回调函数。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::uploadFileAsync(const Aws::S3::S3Client &s3Client,
                                 Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest &request,
                                 const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &fileName) {
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> input_data =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*input_data) {
        std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    request.SetBody(input_data);

    // Create and configure the context for the asynchronous put object request.
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> context =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>("PutObjectAllocationTag");
    context->SetUUID(fileName);

    // Make the asynchronous put object call. Queue the request into a
    // thread executor and call the uploadFileAsyncFinished function when the
    // operation has finished.
    s3Client.PutObjectAsync(request, uploadFileAsyncFinished, context);

    return true;
}
```

在操作完成之前，用于异步操作的资源必须存在。例如，在应用程序收到操作完成的通知之前，客户端和请求对象必须存在。在异步操作完成之前，应用程序本身无法终止。

因此，uploadFileAsync 方法接受对 S3Client 和 PutObjectRequest 对象的引用，而不是在 uploadFileAsync 方法中创建它们并将其存储在局部变量中。

在该示例中，PutObjectAsync 方法启动异步操作后会立即向调用方返回，使得调用链能够在上传操作执行期间执行其他任务。

如果客户端存储在 uploadFileAsync 方法的局部变量中，那么该对象会在方法返回时超出范围。但是，在异步操作完成之前，客户端对象必须继续存在。

异步操作完成通知

异步操作完成后，将调用应用程序响应处理程序回调函数。此通知包括操作结果。操作结果包含在该方法同步版本返回的同一 Outcome 类型类中。在代码示例中，结果位于 PutObjectOutcome 对象中。

下面显示了该示例的响应处理程序回调函数 uploadFileAsyncFinished。它会检查异步操作是成功还是失败。它使用 std::condition_variable 通知应用程序线程异步操作已完成。

```
// A mutex is a synchronization primitive that can be used to protect shared
// data from being simultaneously accessed by multiple threads.
std::mutex AwsDoc::S3::upload_mutex;

// A condition_variable is a synchronization primitive that can be used to
// block a thread, or to block multiple threads at the same time.
// The thread is blocked until another thread both modifies a shared
```

```
// variable (the condition) and notifies the condition_variable.
std::condition_variable AwsDoc::S3::upload_variable;
```

```
void uploadFileAsyncFinished(const Aws::S3::S3Client *s3Client,
                             const Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest &request,
                             const Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome &outcome,
                             const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> &context) {
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Success: uploadFileAsyncFinished: Finished uploading '"
                  << context->GetUUID() << "'." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error: uploadFileAsyncFinished: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    // Unblock the thread that is waiting for this function to complete.
    AwsDoc::S3::upload_variable.notify_one();
}
```

异步操作完成后，可以释放与其关联的资源。如果愿意，应用程序也可以终止这些资源。

以下代码演示了应用程序如何使用 uploadFileAsync 和 uploadFileAsyncFinished 方法。

应用程序分配 S3Client 和 PutObjectRequest 对象，以便它们在异步操作完成之前持续存在。调用 uploadFileAsync 后，应用程序可以执行它想要执行的任何操作。为了简单起见，该示例使用 std::mutex 和 std::condition_variable 进行等待，直至响应处理程序回调通知上传操作已完成。

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    if (argc != 3)
    {
        std::cout << R"(
Usage:
    run_put_object_async <file_name> <bucket_name>
Where:
    file_name - The name of the file to upload.
    bucket_name - The name of the bucket to upload the object to.
)" << std::endl;
        return 1;
    }
```

```
    const Aws::SDKOptions options;
    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        const Aws::String fileName = argv[1];
        const Aws::String bucketName = argv[2];

        // A unique_lock is a general-purpose mutex ownership wrapper allowing
        // deferred locking, time-constrained attempts at locking, recursive
        // locking, transfer of lock ownership, and use with
        // condition variables.
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(AwsDoc::S3::upload_mutex);

        // Create and configure the Amazon S3 client.
        // This client must be declared here, as this client must exist
        // until the put object operation finishes.
        const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration config;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created (overrides
config file).
        // config.region = "us-east-1";

        const Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(config);

        // Create the request object.
        // This request object must be declared here, because the object must exist
        // until the put object operation finishes.
        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;

        AwsDoc::S3::uploadFileAsync(s3Client, request, bucketName, fileName);

        std::cout << "main: Waiting for file upload attempt..." <<
                  std::endl << std::endl;

        // While the put object operation attempt is in progress,
        // you can perform other tasks.
        // This example simply blocks until the put object operation
        // attempt finishes.
        AwsDoc::S3::upload_variable.wait(lock);

        std::cout << std::endl << "main: File upload attempt completed."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中提供的实用程序模块

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包括许多实用程序模块，用于降低使用 C++ 开发 AWS 应用程序的复杂性。

HTTP 堆栈

提供连接池的 HTTP 堆栈是线程安全的，可以根据需要重用。有关更多信息，请参阅AWS 客户端配置。

标头	/aws/core/http/
API 文档	Aws::Http

字符串实用程序

核心字符串函数，例如 trim、lowercase 和数字转换。

标题	aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h
API 文档	Aws::Utils::StringUtils

哈希实用程序

哈希函数，例如 SHA256、MD5、Base64 和 SHA256_HMAC。

标题	/aws/core/utils/HashingUtils.h
API 文档	Aws::Utils::HashingUtils

JSON 解析器

一个功能齐全但轻量级的 JSON 解析器（对 *cJSON* 的薄封装）。

标题	/aws/core/utils/json/JsonSerializer.h
API 文档	Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue

XML 解析器

一个轻量级 XML 解析器（对 *tinyxml2* 的一层薄封装）。RAII 模式已添加到接口中。

标题	/aws/core/utils/xml/XmlSerializer.h
API 文档	Aws::Utils::Xml

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的内存管理

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 提供了一种控制库中的内存分配和取消分配的方法。

> **Note**
>
> 仅当您使用通过已定义的编译时常量 USE_AWS_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT 构建的库版本时，自定义内存管理功能才可用。
> 如果您使用的库版本是在没有这个编译时常量的情况下构建的，那么像 InitializeAWSMemorySystem 这样的全局内存系统函数将不会生效；而是会使用全局 new 和 delete 函数。

有关编译时常量的更多信息，请参阅 STL 与 AWS 字符串和向量。

分配和取消分配内存

分配或取消分配内存

1. 子类 MemorySystemInterface：aws/core/utils/memory/MemorySystemInterface.h。

```
class MyMemoryManager : public Aws::Utils::Memory::MemorySystemInterface
{
public:
    // ...
    virtual void* AllocateMemory(
        std::size_t blockSize, std::size_t alignment,
        const char *allocationTag = nullptr) override;
    virtual void FreeMemory(void* memoryPtr) override;
};
```

> **Note**
>
> 您可以根据需要更改 AllocateMemory 的类型签名。

2. 使用 Aws::SDKOptions 结构来配置自定义内存管理器的用法。将该结构的实例传递到 Aws::InitAPI。在应用程序终止之前，必须对同一个实例调用 Aws::ShutdownAPI 来关闭 SDK。

```
int main(void)
{
  MyMemoryManager sdkMemoryManager;
  SDKOptions options;
  options.memoryManagementOptions.memoryManager = &sdkMemoryManager;
  Aws::InitAPI(options);

  // ... do stuff

  Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

  return 0;
}
```

STL 与 AWS 字符串和向量

使用内存管理器进行初始化时，适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 会将所有的内存分配和释放操作委托给该内存管理器。如果内存管理器不存在，SDK 将使用全局新建和删除。

如果您使用自定义 STL 分配器，则必须更改所有 STL 对象的类型签名以匹配分配策略。由于 SDK 的实现和接口中大量使用 STL，若 SDK 采用单一实现方式，将无法直接将默认 STL 对象传入 SDK，也无法对 STL 内存分配进行控制。另一种方案是混合实现方式 — 在内部使用自定义分配器，同时允许接口使用标准 STL 对象和自定义 STL 对象，但这种方式可能会增加内存问题的排查难度。

解决方案是使用内存系统的编译时常量 USE_AWS_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT 来控制 SDK 使用哪些 STL 类型。

如果启用编译时常量（设为开启状态），则相关类型会解析为 STL 类型，且这些 STL 类型会关联一个与 AWS 内存系统绑定的自定义分配器。

如果禁用编译时常量（设为关闭状态），则所有 `Aws::*` 类型都解析为相应的默认 `std::*` 类型。

来自 SDK 中 **AWSAllocator.h** 文件的示例代码

```
#ifdef USE_AWS_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT

template< typename T >
class AwsAllocator : public std::allocator< T >
{
   ... definition of allocator that uses AWS memory system
};

#else

template< typename T > using Allocator = std::allocator<T>;

#endif
```

在示例代码中，AwsAllocator 可以是自定义分配器或默认分配器，具体取决于编译时常量。

来自 SDK 中 **AWSVector.h** 文件的示例代码

```
template<typename T> using Vector = std::vector<T, Aws::Allocator<T>>;
```

在示例代码中，我们定义 `Aws::*` 类型。

如果启用编译时常量（设为开启状态），则该类型将映射到使用自定义内存分配和 AWS 内存系统的向量。

如果禁用编译时常量（设为关闭状态），则该类型将映射到带有默认类型参数的常规 `std::vector`。

类型别名用于 SDK 中执行内存分配的所有 `std::` 类型，例如容器、字符串流和字符串缓冲区。适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用这些类型。

其余问题

您可以控制该 SDK 中的内存分配；然而，STL 类型仍然在公共接口中占主导地位 — 通过模型对象的 `initialize` 和 `set` 方法中的字符串参数实现。如果您不使用 STL 而是使用字符串和容器，那么每当您想进行服务调用时，都必须创建很多临时变量。

为了删除使用非 STL 进行服务调用时的大部分临时变量和内存分配，我们实现了以下内容：

- 每个接收字符串的 Init/Set 函数都有一个接收 `const char*` 的重载。
- 每个接收容器（地图/向量）的 Init/Set 函数都有一个接收单个条目的添加（add）变体。
- 每个接收二进制数据的 Init/Set 函数都有一个重载，该重载接收指向数据的指针和 `length` 值。
- （可选）每个接收字符串的 Init/Set 函数都有一个重载，该重载接收非零结尾的 `const char*` 和一个 `length` 值。

原生 SDK 开发工具和内存控件

在 SDK 代码中遵循以下规则：

- 不要使用 `new` 和 `delete`；而是使用 `Aws::New<>` 和 `Aws::Delete<>`。
- 不要使用 `new[]` 和 `delete[]`；而是使用 `Aws::NewArray<>` 和 `Aws::DeleteArray<>`。
- 不要使用 `std::make_shared`；而是使用 `Aws::MakeShared`。
- 使用 `Aws::UniquePtr` 表示指向单个对象的唯一指针。使用 `Aws::MakeUnique` 函数创建唯一指针。
- 使用 `Aws::UniqueArray` 表示指向对象数组的唯一指针。使用 `Aws::MakeUniqueArray` 函数创建唯一指针。
- 不要直接使用 STL 容器；使用其中一个 `Aws::` typedef 或者为所需的容器添加一个 typedef。例如：

```
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> m_kvPairs;
```

- 使用 `shared_ptr` 表示传入 SDK 并由 SDK 管理的任何外部指针。必须使用与对象分配方式相匹配的销毁策略来初始化共享指针。如果 SDK 不应该清理指针，则您可以使用原始指针。

处理适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的错误

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 不使用异常；不过，您可以在代码中使用异常。每个服务客户端都会返回一个包含结果和错误代码的结果对象。

处理错误条件的示例

```
bool CreateTableAndWaitForItToBeActive()
{
  CreateTableRequest createTableRequest;
  AttributeDefinition hashKey;
  hashKey.SetAttributeName(HASH_KEY_NAME);
  hashKey.SetAttributeType(ScalarAttributeType::S);
  createTableRequest.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);
  KeySchemaElement hashKeySchemaElement;
  hashKeySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(HASH_KEY_NAME).WithKeyType(KeyType::HASH);
  createTableRequest.AddKeySchema(hashKeySchemaElement);
  ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput;
  provisionedThroughput.SetReadCapacityUnits(readCap);
  provisionedThroughput.SetWriteCapacityUnits(writeCap);
  createTableRequest.WithProvisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput);
  createTableRequest.WithTableName(tableName);

  CreateTableOutcome createTableOutcome = dynamoDbClient-
>CreateTable(createTableRequest);
  if (createTableOutcome.IsSuccess())
  {
     DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest;
     describeTableRequest.SetTableName(tableName);
     bool shouldContinue = true;
     DescribeTableOutcome outcome = dynamoDbClient-
>DescribeTable(describeTableRequest);

     while (shouldContinue)
     {
         if (outcome.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus() == TableStatus::ACTIVE)
         {
            break;
         }
         else
         {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
         }
```

```
      }
      return true;
   }
   else if(createTableOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
  DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE)
   {
      return true;
   }

   return false;
}
```

从适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 调用 AWS 服务

以下各部分包含示例、教程、任务和指南，向您展示如何使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK来利用 AWS 服务。

如果您是首次使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，则可能需要先通读入门主题。

您可以在 GitHub 上的 C++ 示例文件夹中找到更多代码示例。

您可以在本指南的代码示例章节或 GitHub 上的 AWS 代码示例存储库中找到更多代码示例。

主题

- 开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 代码示例
- 开始排查适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的运行时错误
- 使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 调用 AWS 服务的引导式示例

开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 代码示例

代码示例的结构

Github 上的 C++ 示例文件夹包含每项 AWS 服务的项目文件夹。通常，文件夹中的各个 .cpp 源文件演示了该服务的特定功能或操作。例如，对于 Amazon DynamoDB，从数据库获取项目和将项目上传到数据库是两种不同的操作类型，因此 DynamoDB 文件夹中针对每种操作有一个单独的文件：`get_item.cpp` 和 `put_item.cpp`。每个 .cpp 文件都包含一个 `main()` 函数作为独立可执行文件的入口点。项目可执行文件在构建系统指定的文件夹中生成，每个示例源文件对应一个可执行文件。可执行文件的文件名遵循平台的约定，例如 `{name}.exe` 或只是 `{name}`，并且任何自定义前缀都 `CMakeLists.txt` 适用，例如 `run_`。

运行示例功能

1. 从 GitHub 上的AWS代码示例存储库中下载所需的代码示例。
2. 打开一个 .cpp 文件以浏览其 `main()` 函数和任何被调用的方法。
3. 构建项目，如开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的入门示例所示。请注意，构建项目会为项目中的每个源文件生成一个可执行文件。
4. 运行所选功能的可执行文件。
    - 在命令提示符下，使用基于 `*.cpp` 文件名的可执行文件运行该程序。

- 如果您在 IDE 中工作，请选择要演示的功能的 .cpp 文件并将其选为启动选项（或启动对象）。

单元测试

示例测试是使用 GoogleTest 框架编写的。要了解更多信息，请参阅 GoogleTest 网站上的 GoogleTest Primer。

每个示例的单元测试都位于包含其自己的 CMakeLists.txt 文件的 tests 子文件夹中。每个示例源文件都有一个名为 gtest_*<source file>* 的相应测试文件。子文件夹的测试可执行文件名为 *<AWS ##>*_gtests。

CMakeLists.txt 文件

每项服务的文件夹都包含一个名为 CMakeLists.txt 的文件。其中许多文件包含类似于以下内容的构造：

```
foreach(EXAMPLE IN LISTS EXAMPLES)
        add_executable(${EXAMPLE} ${EXAMPLE}.cpp)
        target_link_libraries(${EXAMPLE} aws-cpp-sdk-email aws-cpp-sdk-core)
endforeach()
```

对于文件夹中的每个 .cpp 文件，CMakeLists.txt 文件都会生成一个可执行文件（cmake：add_executable），其名称基于源代码文件的名称，不带文件扩展名。

在 Visual Studio 中构建和调试代码示例

构建并运行 Amazon S3 代码示例

1. 获取 Amazon S3 示例源代码。此过程使用 使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的 Amazon S3 代码示例 代码示例通过 Visual Studio 启动并运行。
2. 在 Windows 资源管理器中，导航到 s3 文件夹（例如 \aws-doc-sdk-examples\cpp\example_code\s3）。
3. 右键单击 s3 示例文件夹，然后选择使用 Visual Studio 打开。 适用于 CMake 项目的 Visual Studio 没有“项目”文件，整个文件夹即为项目本身。
4. 在 Visual Studio 顶部菜单的配置选择器下拉列表中，确保所选配置与您从源代码构建 SDK 时选择的构建类型相匹配。 例如，若您在从源代码构建 SDK 时使用了调试模式（即 SDK 安装指南中 CMake 命令行里的 -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug），则应选择调试配置。

5. 打开文件 CMakeLists.txt。
6. 单击保存。每次对 CMakeLists.txt 文件单击保存时，Visual Studio 都会刷新 CMake 生成的文件。 如果显示了输出选项卡，即可查看此次生成过程的日志消息结果。

   - 输出选项卡中有一个下拉框，指出“显示输出的来源：”，默认情况下，会选中 CMake 选项。
   - 最后一条消息输出应显示“CMake 生成已完成”。
   - 如果最后一条消息不是这样的，则说明 CMake 文件有问题。在此问题得到解决之前，请勿继续执行后续步骤。 请参阅排查适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 问题。
   - 请注意，CMake 使用 CMake 缓存来提高速度。如果您正在排查 CMake 问题，您会希望确保一个“干净的环境”，这样您得到的错误消息才能真正反映出您最近的更改。 在解决方案资源管理器中，右键单击 CMakeLists.txt 并选择 CMake 缓存，然后选择删除缓存。在逐步排查 CMake 问题的过程中，请经常这样做。
7. 要从 Visual Studio 中生成和运行示例，Visual Studio 会将可执行文件放在与命令行不同的文件夹结构中。要运行代码，必须将 SDK 可执行文件复制到正确的位置。 找到 CMakeLists 文件中标记“TODO”的行（大约第 40 行），并选择针对 Visual Studio 使用的注释版本。Visual Studio 不使用专用于构建类型的子文件夹，因此不包括该子文件夹。 在 CMakeLists.txt 文件中，将注释掉的行切换为适用于 Visual Studio 的版本。
8. 删除 CMake 缓存（如上所述），在 CMakeLists.txt 文件中单击以选择/激活选项卡，然后再次在 CMakeLists.txt 文件上选择保存以启动 CMake 构建文件的生成过程。
9. 打开您要运行的“程序”的源文件。

   - 例如，打开 list_buckets.cpp。
   - Amazon S3 示例文件夹的代码结构设计为，每个展示的 Amazon S3“功能”都在一个专门针对该功能的独立可执行文件中进行演示。 例如，list_buckets.cpp 将成为仅演示存储桶列表的可执行文件。
10. 在顶部菜单中，选择构建，然后选择全部构建。

    - 输出选项卡的显示输出的来源应反映构建的选择，并显示所有构建和链接消息。
    - 最后一条输出应为：“构建全部成功。”
    - 现在，将为每个单独的源文件生成可执行文件。 您可以在构建输出目录中确认这一点（例如 \aws-doc-sdk-examples\cpp\example_code\s3\out\build\x64-Debug）。
    - 请注意，可执行文件以“run_”为前缀，因为 CMakeLists.txt 文件规定了这一点。
11. 在顶部菜单中，有一个绿色箭头和一个用于选择调试目标的下拉选择器。 选择 run_list_buckets.exe。
12. 单击绿色箭头表示的运行按钮以选择启动项。

13. 将会打开 Visual Studio 调试控制台窗口并显示代码的输出。
14. 按任意键关闭窗口，或手动关闭窗口，以终止程序。 您也可以在代码中设置断点，当您再次单击运行时，断点就会被命中。

开始排查适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的运行时错误

在您学习使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 开发应用程序时，熟练使用 AWS 管理控制台和 AWS CLI 也很有用。遇到运行时错误时，这些工具可互换用于各种疑难解答和诊断场景。

以下教程将为您展示这些疑难解答和诊断任务的示例。它聚焦于 `Access denied` 错误，此错误可能因多种不同原因而发生。本教程通过示例说明如何确定该错误的实际原因，并重点介绍了两种可能的原因：当前用户的权限不正确以及当前用户无法访问某个资源。

获取项目源代码和可执行文件

1. 从 GitHub 上的 AWS 代码示例存储库中下载 Amazon S3 代码示例文件夹。
2. 打开 `delete_bucket.cpp`，注意里面有两种方法：`main()` 和 `DeleteBucket()`。`DeleteBucket()` 使用 SDK 删除存储桶。
3. 使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 入门使用中介绍的相同构建步骤构建 Amazon S3 示例。构建过程会为每个源文件生成一个可执行文件。
4. 打开命令提示符，进入构建系统生成可执行文件的文件夹。运行可执行文件 `run_create_bucket`（实际可执行文件名会因操作系统而异）。这会在您的账户中创建一个存储桶（这样您就有了一个可以删除的存储桶）。
5. 在命令提示符下，运行可执行文件 `run_delete_bucket`。此示例需要一个参数，即，你想要删除的存储桶的名称。提供一个不正确的存储桶名称；现在故意在这个存储桶名称中制造一个拼写错误，这样我们就可以探索故障排除方法。
6. 确认收到 `Access Denied` 错误消息。收到 *`Access Denied`* 错误消息让您怀疑自己是否创建了一个对 Amazon S3 拥有完全权限的用户，接下来您需要验证这一点。

要安装 AWS CLI 并找到正在调用 AWS 的用户名

1. 要在开发计算机上安装最新 AWS CLI，请参阅《AWS Command Line Interface 用户指南》中的安装 AWS CLI。
2. 要验证 AWS CLI 是否正在运行，请打开命令提示符并运行命令 `aws -\-version`

```
$ aws -\-
version
aws-cli/2.1.29 Python/3.8.8 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off
```

3. 要获取实际调用 AWS 的用户名，请运行 AWS CLI 命令 `aws sts get-caller-identity`。在以下示例输出中，该用户名为 userX

```
$ aws sts get-caller-
identity
{
    "UserId": "A12BCD34E5FGHI6JKLM",
    "Account": "1234567890987",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890987:user/userX"
}
```

有很多方法可以指定凭证，但是如果您遵循AWS 使用 AWS 适用于 C++ 的 SDK 进行身份验证中的方法，则此用户名将来自您的 AWS 共享凭证文件。在此过程中，您向您的用户授予了 AmazonS3FullAccess 权限。

> **Note**
>
> 通常，大多数 AWS CLI 命令都遵循以下语法结构：
>
> ```
> $ aws <command> <subcommand> [options and parameters]
> ```
>
> 其中 *command* 是服务，*subcommand* 是在该服务上调用的方法。有关更多详细信息，请参阅《AWS Command Line Interface 用户指南》中的 AWS CLI 中的命令结构。

验证用户是否有权删除存储桶

1. 打开 AWS 管理控制台 并登录。有关更多详细信息，请参阅 AWS 管理控制台入门。
2. 在主导航栏中，对于搜索服务...，输入 **IAM** 并从结果中选择 IAM 服务。
3. 在控制面板侧栏或 IAM 资源下，选择用户。
4. 从您的账户的可用用户表中，选择在上述过程中获得的用户名。
5. 选择摘要页面的权限选项卡，在策略名称表下，选择 AmazonS3FullAccess。
6. 查看策略摘要和 JSON 数据。验证此用户是否拥有使用 Amazon S3 服务的完整权限。

```
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "s3:*",
            "Resource": "*"
```

这种排除法在排查问题可能的发生位置时十分常用。在本例中，您已验证用户确实具有正确的权限，因此问题一定出在其他方面。也就是说，由于您拥有访问存储桶的正确权限，因此 Access Denied 错误可能意味着您正在尝试访问不属于您的存储桶。在进行故障排除时，您接下来要查看提供给程序的存储桶名称，并注意到您的账户中不存在具有该名称的存储桶，因此您无法“访问”它。

更新代码示例，使其成功运行

1. 回到 delete_bucket.cpp 的 main() 函数中，使用枚举将区域更改为您的账户所在的区域。要找到您的账户所在区域，请登录到AWS 管理控制台，然后在右上角找到该区域。同样在 main() 中，将存储桶名称更改为您的账户中确实存在的存储桶。可通过多种方式查找当前存储桶名称：
   - 您可以使用同样存在于本代码示例文件夹中的 run_list_buckets 可执行文件，通过编程方式获取您的存储桶名称。
   - 或者，您也可以使用以下 AWS CLI 命令列出您的 Amazon S3 存储桶。

     ```
     $ aws s3
      ls
     2022-01-05 14:27:48 amzn-s3-demo-bucket
     ```

   - 或者，您也可以使用 AWS 管理控制台。在主导航栏中，在搜索服务中...，输入 **S3**。“存储桶”页面列出了您账户的存储桶。
2. 重新生成代码并运行更新的可执行文件 run_delete_bucket。
3. 使用 AWS 管理控制台或 AWS CLI，验证您之前创建的 Amazon S3 存储桶是否已被删除。

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 调用 AWS 服务的引导式示例

如果您不熟悉 AWS 或 AWS 代码示例，建议您从代码示例入门开始。

展示如何通过适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 来使用 AWS 服务的源代码，可在本指南的代码示例章节中找到，或直接访问 GitHub 上的 AWS 代码示例存储库。

本节选取了几种 AWS 服务，并将通过示例引导您实操这些服务。以下引导式示例是 Github 上所提供内容的子集。

带有更多说明的服务示例（完整列表请参阅 AWS 代码示例存储库）

服务	该服务为您的程序提供的功能摘要
Amazon CloudWatch ()	收集和监控您正在使用的 AWS 资源的指标
Amazon DynamoDB	NoSQL 数据库服务
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)	安全、大小可调的计算容量
Amazon Simple Storage Service（Amazon S3）	数据存储和检索（将对象存入存储桶）
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)	消息队列服务，用于在软件组件之间发送、存储和接收消息

还有一些示例展示如何使用异步方法。

若要向 AWS 文档团队提议新增代码示例，请参阅 GitHub 上的 Contributing guidelines 以创建新请求。团队更倾向于创建展示完整场景的代码示例，而非仅演示单个 API 调用的示例。

在 Windows 上使用代码示例

如果您要在 Windows 上使用 SDK 版本 1.9 构建示例，请参阅排查适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 问题。

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的 Amazon CloudWatch 示例

Amazon CloudWatch (CloudWatch) 是一项针对 AWS 云资源以及您在 AWS 上运行的应用程序的监控服务。您可以使用以下示例通过适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 对 CloudWatch 进行编程。

Amazon CloudWatch 实时监控您的 AWS 资源以及在 AWS 上运行的应用程序。您可以使用 CloudWatch 收集和跟踪指标，这些指标是您可以针对资源和应用程序衡量的变量。CloudWatch 警报可根据您定义的规则发送通知或者对您所监控的资源自动进行更改。

有关 CloudWatch 的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon CloudWatch 用户指南。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南仅提供演示特定技术所需的必要代码，完整示例代码可在 GitHub 上获取。您可以在 GitHub 上下载单个源文件，也可以将存储库克隆到本地，以获取、构建并运行所有示例。

主题

从 CloudWatch 获取指标

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

列出指标

要列出 CloudWatch 指标，请创建 ListMetricsRequest 并调用 CloudWatchClient 的 `ListMetrics` 函数。您可以使用 `ListMetricsRequest` 通过命名空间、指标名称或维度筛选返回的指标。

> **Note**
>
> 《Amazon CloudWatch 用户指南》中的 Amazon CloudWatch 指标和维度参考中提供了 AWS 服务发布的指标和维度列表。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
```

```
            {
                const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                {
                    std::cout << ", ";
                }
            }
            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        request.SetNextToken(next_token);
        done = next_token.empty();
    }
```

调用指标的 `GetMetrics` 函数可在 ListMetricsResult 中返回指标。结果可以分页。要检索下一批结果，请在原始请求对象中使用 `ListMetricsResult` 对象的 `GetNextToken` 函数的返回值调用 `SetNextToken`，并将已修改的请求对象传回对 `ListMetrics` 的另一个调用。

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 ListMetrics。

发布自定义指标数据

许多 AWS 服务以 `AWS/` 开头的命名空间发布它们自己的指标。您也可以使用自己的命名空间发布自定义指标数据（只要不以 `AWS/` 开头即可）。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

发布自定义指标数据

要发布自己的指标数据，请使用 PutMetricDataRequest 调用 CloudWatchClient 的 PutMetricData 函数。PutMetricDataRequest 必须包括数据要使用的自定义命名空间，还必须在 MetricDatum 对象中包含有关该数据点本身的信息。

> **Note**
>
> 您无法指定以 AWS/ 开头的命名空间。以 AWS/ 开头的命名空间为 Amazon Web Services 产品预留。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon CloudWatch 用户指南》中的使用 Amazon CloudWatch 指标。
- 《Amazon CloudWatch 用户指南》中的 AWS 命名空间。
- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 PutMetricData。

使用 CloudWatch 警报

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

创建警报

要根据 CloudWatch 指标创建警报，请使用已填充警报条件的 PutMetricAlarmRequest 调用 CloudWatchClient 的 `PutMetricAlarm` 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

请参阅完整示例。

列出警报

要列出您已创建的 CloudWatch 警报，请使用您可用来设置结果选项的 DescribeAlarmsRequest 调用 CloudWatchClient 的 `DescribeAlarms` 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
                    std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
            for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                    std::setw(20) <<
                    alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
```

```
                    SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                std::endl;
        }

        const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        request.SetNextToken(next_token);
        done = next_token.empty();
    }
```

警报列表可以通过在 DescribeAlarms 返回的 DescribeAlarmsResult 中调用 getMetricAlarms 获得。

结果可以分页。要检索下一批结果，请在原始请求对象中使用 DescribeAlarmsResult 对象的 GetNextToken 函数的返回值调用 SetNextToken，并将已修改的请求对象传回对 DescribeAlarms 的另一个调用。

> **Note**
>
> 您还可以使用 CloudWatchClient 的 DescribeAlarmsForMetric 函数检索特定指标的警报。它的使用类似于 DescribeAlarms。

请参阅完整示例。

删除警报

要删除 CloudWatch 警报，请使用 DeleteAlarmsRequest（包含您要删除的一个或更多警报名称）调用 CloudWatchClient 的 DeleteAlarms 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
    request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);
```

```
        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon CloudWatch 用户指南》中的创建 Amazon CloudWatch 警报
- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 PutMetricAlarm
- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 DescribeAlarms
- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 DeleteAlarms

在 CloudWatch 中使用警报操作

利用 CloudWatch 警报操作，您可创建执行自动停止、终止、重启或恢复 Amazon EC2 实例等操作的警报。

通过在创建警报时使用 PutMetricAlarmRequest 的 `SetAlarmActions` 函数，可以将警报操作添加到警报。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

启用警报操作

要启用 CloudWatch 警报的警报操作，请使用 EnableAlarmActionsRequest（包含一个或多个您要启用的警报的名称）调用 CloudWatchClient 的 `EnableAlarmActions`。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);

    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
```

```
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

请参阅完整示例。

禁用警报操作

要禁用 CloudWatch 警报的警报操作，请使用 DisableAlarmActionsRequest（包含一个或多个您要禁用其操作的警报的名称）调用 CloudWatchClient 的 `DisableAlarmActions`。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
```

```
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon CloudWatch 指南》中的创建警报以停止、终止、重启或恢复实例
- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 PutMetricAlarm
- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 EnableAlarmActions
- 《Amazon CloudWatch API 参考》中的 DisableAlarmActions

将事件发送到 CloudWatch

CloudWatch Events 提供几乎实时的系统事件流，这些事件描述 AWS 资源中对 Amazon EC2 实例、Lambda 函数、Kinesis 流、Amazon ECS 任务、Step Functions 状态机、Amazon SNS 主题、Amazon SQS 队列或内置目标的更改。通过使用简单的规则，您可以匹配事件并将事件路由到一个或多个目标函数或流。

> **Note**
>
> 这些代码片段假定您了解适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用入门中的资料，并且已使用提醒 AWS 凭证中的信息配置了默认 AWS 凭证。

添加事件

要添加自定义 CloudWatch 事件，请使用包含一个或多个 PutEventsRequestEntry 对象（提供每个事件的详细信息）的 PutEventsRequest 对象调用 CloudWatchEventsClient 的 `PutEvents` 函数。您可以为条目指定多个参数，例如事件的来源和类型、与事件相关联的资源等等。

> **Note**
>
> 对于每个 `putEvents` 调用，您最多可以指定 10 个事件。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

添加规则

要创建或更新规则，请使用包含规则名称和可选参数（如事件模式、与规则相关联的 IAM 角色以及描述规则运行频率的计划表达式）的 PutRuleRequest 调用 CloudWatchEventsClient 的 `PutRule` 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
```

```
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

添加目标

目标是触发规则时调用的资源。示例目标包括 Amazon EC2 实例、Lambda 函数、Kinesis 流、Amazon ECS 任务、Step Functions 状态机和内置目标。

要向规则添加目标，请使用 PutTargetsRequest（包含要更新的规则和要添加到规则的目标列表）来调用 CloudWatchEventsClient 的 `PutTargets` 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 用户指南》中的使用 PutEvents 添加事件
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 用户指南》中的规则的计划表达式
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 用户指南》中的 CloudWatch Events 的事件类型
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 用户指南》中的事件和事件模式
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events API 参考》中的 PutEvents
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events API 参考》中的 PutTargets
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events API 参考》中的 PutRule

Amazon DynamoDB 使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的示例

Amazon DynamoDB 是一种全托管 NoSQL 数据库服务，提供快速而可预测的性能，能够实现无缝扩展。以下示例展示了如何使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 对 Amazon DynamoDB 进行编程。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南仅提供演示特定技术所需的必要代码，完整示例代码可在 GitHub 上获取。您可以在 GitHub 上下载单个源文件，也可以将存储库克隆到本地，以获取、构建并运行所有示例。

主题

- 使用 DynamoDB 中的表
- 使用 DynamoDB 中的项目

使用 DynamoDB 中的表

表是 DynamoDB 数据库中所有项目的容器。您必须先创建表，然后才能在 DynamoDB 中添加或删除数据。

对于每个表，您必须定义：

- 表名称，它对于您的 AWS 账户和 AWS 区域是唯一的。
- 一个主键，其每个值都必须是唯一的。表中的任何两个项目都不能具有相同的主键值。

  主键可以是简单主键（包含单个分区 (HASH) 键）或复合主键（包含一个分区和一个排序 (RANGE) 键）。

  每个键值均有一个由 ScalarAttributeType 类枚举的关联的数据类型。键值可以是二进制 (B)、数字 (N) 或字符串 (S)。有关更多信息，请参阅《Amazon DynamoDB 开发人员指南》中的命名规则和数据类型。
- 预置吞吐量值，这些值定义为表保留的读取/写入容量单位数。

> **Note**
>
> Amazon DynamoDB 定价基于您为表设置的预置吞吐量值，因此您应只为表保留可能需要的容量。

表的预置吞吐量可随时修改，以便您能够在需要更改时调整容量。

创建表

使用 DynamoDB 客户端的 CreateTable 方法可创建新的 DynamoDB 表。您需要构造表属性和表架构，二者用于标识表的主键。您还必须提供初始预置吞吐量值和表名。CreateTable 是一个异步操作。GetTableStatus 在表格处于活动状态并可供使用之前，将返回 CREATING。

创建具有简单主键的表

此代码使用简单主键（“Name”）创建表。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/AttributeDefinition.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/CreateTableRequest.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/KeySchemaElement.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ProvisionedThroughput.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ScalarAttributeType.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." << std::endl;
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome = dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

请参阅完整示例。

创建具有复合主键的表

添加另一个 AttributeDefinition 和 KeySchemaElement 到 CreateTableRequest。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/AttributeDefinition.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/CreateTableRequest.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/KeySchemaElement.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ProvisionedThroughput.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ScalarAttributeType.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table with a composite key.
/*!
  \sa createTableWithCompositeKey()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param partitionKey: Name for the partition (hash) key.
  \param sortKey: Name for the sort (range) key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTableWithCompositeKey(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                                   const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                                   const Aws::String &sortKey,
                                                   const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a composite primary key:\n" \
            "* " << partitionKey << " - partition key\n" \
            "* " << sortKey << " - sort key\n";

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey1, hashKey2;
    hashKey1.WithAttributeName(partitionKey).WithAttributeType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey1);
    hashKey2.WithAttributeName(sortKey).WithAttributeType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey2);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement1, keySchemaElement2;
    keySchemaElement1.WithAttributeName(partitionKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
```

```
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement1);
    keySchemaElement2.WithAttributeName(sortKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement2);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);

    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome = dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  "\" was created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table:" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

请参阅 GitHub 上的完整示例。

列出表

您可以通过调用 DynamoDB 客户端的 `ListTables` 方法列出特定区域中的表。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesResult.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

默认情况下，每个调用返回最多 100 个表。对返回的 ListTablesOutcome 对象使用 `GetExclusiveStartTableName` 来获取最后一个被评估的表。可使用此值在上一列出的最后一个返回值后开始列出。

请参阅完整示例。

检索有关表的信息

您可以通过调用 DynamoDB 客户端的 `DescribeTable` 方法来了解有关表的更多信息。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/DescribeTableRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
                  << Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                         td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
 td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() << std::endl;
```

```
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
 td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
                             a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                     ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 GitHub 上的完整示例。

修改表

您可以通过调用 DynamoDB 客户端的 UpdateTable 方法随时修改表的预置吞吐量值。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ProvisionedThroughput.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/UpdateTableRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Update a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa updateTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param readCapacity: Provisioned read capacity.
  \param writeCapacity: Provisioned write capacity.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   long long readCapacity, long long writeCapacity,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Updating " << tableName << " with new provisioned throughput values"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Read capacity : " << readCapacity << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Write capacity: " << writeCapacity << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableRequest request;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput;
    provisionedThroughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(readCapacity).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
            writeCapacity);
    request.WithProvisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput).WithTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableOutcome &outcome = dynamoClient.UpdateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated the table." << std::endl;
    } else {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBError &error = outcome.GetError();
        if (error.GetErrorType() == Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::VALIDATION &&
            error.GetMessage().find("The provisioned throughput for the table will not
 change") != std::string::npos) {
            std::cout << "The provisioned throughput for the table will not change." <<
 std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

请参阅完整示例。

删除表

调用 DynamoDB 客户端的 DeleteTable 方法，并向其传递表名称。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/DeleteTableRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result = dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 GitHub 上的完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon DynamoDB 开发人员指南》中的表处理准则

- 《Amazon DynamoDB 开发人员指南》中的使用 DynamoDB 中的表

使用 DynamoDB 中的项目

在 DynamoDB 中，项目是属性的集合，每个项目都包括一个名称和一个值。属性值可以为标量、集或文档类型。有关更多信息，请参阅《Amazon DynamoDB 开发人员指南》中的命名规则和数据类型。

检索表中的项目

调用 DynamoDB 客户端的 `GetItem` 方法。向其传递 GetItemRequest 对象，包含您所需项目的表名称和主键值。它返回 GetItemResult 对象。

可以使用所返回 `GetItemResult` 对象的 `GetItem()` 方法，检索与项目关联的 `Aws::Map`（键 `Aws::String` 和值 AttributeValue 对）。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/AttributeDefinition.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/GetItemRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
```

```
    // Set up the request.
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 GitHub 上的完整示例。

向表中添加项目

创建代表每个项目的键 `Aws::String` 和值 AttributeValue 对。其中必须包括表的主键字段的值。如果主键标识的项目已存在，那么其字段将通过该请求更新。使用 `AddItem` 方法将它们添加到 PutItemRequest 中。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/AttributeDefinition.h>
```

```
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/PutItemRequest.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/PutItemResult.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
                               const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);

    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
```

```
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

请参阅 GitHub 上的完整示例。

更新表中现有项目

可以使用 DynamoDBClient 的 UpdateItem 方法为表中已存在的项目更新属性，指定表名、主键值以及要更新的字段和对应的值。

导入。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/UpdateItemRequest.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/UpdateItemResult.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
```

```
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);

    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome = dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon DynamoDB 开发人员指南》中的项目处理准则
- 《Amazon DynamoDB 开发人员指南》中的处理 DynamoDB 中的项目

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的 Amazon EC2 示例

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud（Amazon EC2）是一项 Web 服务，可提供大小可调节的计算容量（确切地说，即 Amazon 数据中心的服务器），您可以使用它来构建和托管您的软件系统。您可以使用以下示例通过适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 对 Amazon EC2 进行编程。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南仅提供演示特定技术所需的必要代码，完整示例代码可在 GitHub 上获取。您可以在 GitHub 上下载单个源文件，也可以将存储库克隆到本地，以获取、构建并运行所有示例。

主题

- 管理 Amazon EC2 实例
- 在 Amazon EC2 中使用弹性 IP 地址
- 将区域和可用区用于 &EC2

- 使用 &EC2; 密钥对
- 使用 Amazon EC2 中的安全组

管理 Amazon EC2 实例

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

创建实例

要创建新 Amazon EC2 实例，请调用 EC2Client 的 `RunInstances` 函数，并为它提供 RunInstancesRequest，其中包含要使用的亚马逊机器映像（AMI）和一个实例类型。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/RunInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
```

```
                runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

启动实例

要启动 Amazon EC2 实例，请调用 EC2Client 的 StartInstances 函数，并为它提供 StartInstancesRequest，其中包含要启动实例的 ID。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/StartInstancesRequest.h>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest startRequest;
    startRequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    startRequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
```

```
                Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    startRequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome startInstancesOutcome =
ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);

    if (!startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  startInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

停止实例

要停止 Amazon EC2 实例，请调用 EC2Client 的 StopInstances 方法，并为它提供 StopInstancesRequest，其中包含要停止的实例的 ID。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/model/StopInstancesRequest.h>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
error."
                << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome outcome = ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

重启实例

要重启 Amazon EC2 实例，请调用 EC2Client 的 RebootInstances 方法，并为它提供 RebootInstancesRequest，其中包含要重启实例的 ID。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/RebootInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome dry_run_outcome =
ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
```

```
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should trigger an
error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

描述实例

要列出您的实例，请创建 DescribeInstancesRequest 并调用 EC2Client 的 DescribeInstances 函数。该函数将返回 DescribeInstancesResponse 对象，您可以用它来列出您的 AWS 账户和 AWS 区域的 Amazon EC2 实例。

实例按预留进行分组。每个预留对应对启动实例的 StartInstances 的调用。要列出您的实例，您必须先调用 DescribeInstancesResponse 类的 GetReservations 函数，然后对每个返回的 Reservation 对象调用 getInstances。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesResponse.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
   Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
   Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
   bool header = false;
   bool done = false;
   while (!done) {
       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           if (!header) {
               std::cout << std::left <<
                         std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                         std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                         std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                         std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                         std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                         std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
               header = true;
           }

           const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                   outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

           for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
               const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                       reservation.GetInstances();
               for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                   Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                   Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                   Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                   Aws::String name = "Unknown";
```

```
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags = instance.GetTags();
                auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                             [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag) {
                                                 return tag.GetKey() == "Name";
                                             });
                if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                    name = nameIter->GetValue();
                }
                std::cout <<
                          std::setw(48) << name <<
                          std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                          std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                          std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                          std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                          std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
            }
        }

        if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
        } else {
            done = true;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

结果将分页；您可以获取更多结果，方法是：将从结果对象的 `GetNextToken` 函数返回的值传递到您的原始请求对象的 `SetNextToken` 函数，然后在下一个 `DescribeInstances` 调用中使用相同的请求对象。

请参阅完整示例。

启用实例监控

您可以监控 Amazon EC2 实例的各方面，例如 CPU 和网络利用率、可用内存和剩余磁盘空间。要了解有关实例监控的更多信息，请参阅《Amazon EC2 用户指南》中的监控 Amazon EC2。

要开始监控实例，您必须用要监控实例的 ID 创建一个 MonitorInstancesRequest，并将其传递给 EC2Client 的 `MonitorInstances` 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/MonitorInstancesRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/UnmonitorInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
   Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
   Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
   request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
   request.SetDryRun(true);

   Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
   if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cerr
               << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run should
trigger an error."
               <<
               std::endl;
       return false;
   } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
              != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
       std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                 instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                 std::endl;
       return false;
   }

   request.SetDryRun(false);
   Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome monitorInstancesOutcome =
ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
   if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                 instanceId << ": " <<
                 monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
   } else {
       std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                 instanceId << std::endl;
   }
```

请参阅完整示例。

禁用实例监控

要停止监控实例，请用要停止监控实例的 ID 创建一个 UnmonitorInstancesRequest，并将其传递给 EC2Client 的 UnmonitorInstances 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/MonitorInstancesRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/UnmonitorInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run should
trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome unmonitorInstancesOutcome =
ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
```

```
                << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                instanceId << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 RunInstances
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DescribeInstances
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 StartInstances
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 StopInstances
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 RebootInstances
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DescribeInstances
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 MonitorInstances
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 UnmonitorInstances

在 Amazon EC2 中使用弹性 IP 地址

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

分配弹性 IP 地址

要使用弹性 IP 地址，您应首先向您的账户分配这样一个地址，然后将其与您的实例或网络接口关联。

要分配弹性 IP 地址，请使用包含网络类型（经典 EC2 或 VPC）的 AllocateAddressRequest 对象调用 EC2Client 的 `AllocateAddress` 函数。

> **Warning**
>
> 我们将于 2022 年 8 月 15 日停用 EC2-Classic。我们建议您从 EC2-Classic 迁移到 VPC。有关更多信息，请参阅适用于 Linux 实例的 Amazon EC2 用户指南或适用于 Windows 实例的 Amazon EC2 用户指南中的从 EC2-Classic 迁移到 VPC。另请参阅 EC2-Classic Networking is Retiring – Here's How to Prepare 博客文章。

响应对象中的 AllocateAddressResponse 类包含一个分配 ID，您可以通过调用 EC2Client 的 `AssociateAddress` 函数并在 AssociateAddressRequest 中传入该分配 ID 和实例 ID，来将这个地址与一个实例相关联。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/AllocateAddressRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/AssociateAddressRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressResponse &response = outcome.GetResult();
    allocationID = response.GetAllocationId();
    publicIPAddress = response.GetPublicIp();


    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest associate_request;
    associate_request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
    associate_request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);
```

```
    const Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome associate_outcome =
            ec2Client.AssociateAddress(associate_request);
    if (!associate_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to associate Elastic IP address " << allocationID
                  << " with instance " << instanceId << ":" <<
                  associate_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully associated Elastic IP address " << allocationID
              << " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
```

请参阅完整示例。

描述弹性 IP 地址

要列出分配到您的账户的弹性 IP 地址，请调用 EC2Client 的 DescribeAddresses 函数。它会返回一个结果对象，其中包含 DescribeAddressesResponse。您可以使用该对象获取一个 Address 对象列表，这些对象代表您账户中的弹性 IP 地址。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeAddressesRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeAddressesResponse.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
                  std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
                  "NIC ID" << std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Address> &addresses =
outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
```

```
        for (const auto &address: addresses) {
            Aws::String domainString =
                    Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
                            address.GetDomain());

            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                      address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                      address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
                      std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                      << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

释放弹性 IP 地址

要释放弹性 IP 地址，请调用 EC2Client 的 ReleaseAddress 函数，向其传递 ReleaseAddressRequest，其中包含您要释放的弹性 IP 地址的分配 ID。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/ReleaseAddressRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressOutcome outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
```

```
                allocationID << std::endl;
    }
```

在释放弹性 IP 地址后，它将回到 AWS IP 地址池，您此后可能不能再使用该地址。请务必更新您的 DNS 记录和通过该地址进行通信的任何服务器或设备。如果您尝试释放已释放的弹性 IP 地址，且该地址已分配到另一个 AWS 账户，您会收到 AuthFailure 错误。

如果您使用的是默认 VPC，则释放弹性 IP 地址会自动断开该地址与任何实例的关联。要在不释放的情况下取消关联弹性 IP 地址，请使用 EC2Client 的 `DisassociateAddress` 函数。

如果您使用的是非默认 VPC，则必须使用 `DisassociateAddress` 取消弹性 IP 地址的关联，然后再尝试释放它。否则，Amazon EC2 会返回错误（InvalidIPAddress.InUse）。

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon EC2 用户指南》中的弹性 IP 地址
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 AllocateAddress
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DescribeAddresses
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 ReleaseAddress

将区域和可用区用于 &EC2

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

描述区域

要列出您的 AWS 账户可用的 AWS 区域，请使用 DescribeRegionsRequest 调用 EC2Client 的 `DescribeRegions` 函数。

您将在结果对象中收到 DescribeRegionsResponse。调用其 `GetRegions` 函数以获取代表每个区域的 Region 对象列表。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeRegionsRequest.h>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

        const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
        for (const auto &region: regions) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

描述可用区

要列出您的账户可用的每个可用区，请使用 DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest 调用 EC2Client 的 `DescribeAvailabilityZones` 函数。

您将在结果对象中收到 DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse。调用其 `GetAvailabilityZones` 函数，获取表示各个可用区的 AvailabilityZone 对象的列表。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest.h>
```

代码

```
   Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;
   Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

   if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cout << std::left <<
                 std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                 std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                 std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

       const auto &zones =
               outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

       for (const auto &zone: zones) {
           Aws::String stateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                           zone.GetState());
           std::cout << std::left <<
                     std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                     std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                     std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
       }
   } else {
       std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

   }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon EC2 用户指南》中的区域和可用区
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DescribeRegions
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DescribeAvailabilityZones

使用 &EC2; 密钥对

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

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要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

创建密钥对

要创建密钥对，请使用包含密钥名称的 CreateKeyPairRequest 调用 EC2Client 的 `CreateKeyPair` 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/CreateKeyPairRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome = ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair - "  << keyPairName << ". " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
        if (!keyFilePath.empty()) {
            std::ofstream keyFile(keyFilePath.c_str());
            keyFile << outcome.GetResult().GetKeyMaterial();
            keyFile.close();
            std::cout << "Keys written to the file " <<
                      keyFilePath << std::endl;
        }

    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

描述密钥对

要列出密钥对或获取相关信息，请使用 DescribeKeyPairsRequest 调用 EC2Client 的 DescribeKeyPairs 函数。

您将收到一个 DescribeKeyPairsResponse，通过调用其 GetKeyPairs 函数，您可以访问密钥对列表，该函数会返回一个 KeyPairInfo 对象列表。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeKeyPairsRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeKeyPairsResponse.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
                outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
        for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

删除密钥对

要删除密钥对，请调用 EC2Client 的 `DeleteKeyPair` 函数，并向其传递一个包含要删除密钥对名称的 DeleteKeyPairRequest。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DeleteKeyPairRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
    const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome = ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon EC2 用户指南》中的 Amazon EC2 密钥对
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 CreateKeyPair
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DescribeKeyPairs
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DeleteKeyPair

使用 Amazon EC2 中的安全组

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

创建安全组

要创建安全组，请使用包含密钥名称的 CreateSecurityGroupRequest 调用 EC2Client 的 `CreateSecurityGroup` 函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/CreateSecurityGroupRequest.h>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDescription(description);
    request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
              std::endl;
```

请参阅完整示例。

配置安全组

安全组可以控制对 Amazon EC2 实例的入站（入口）流量和出站（出口）流量。

要向安全组添加入口规则，请使用 EC2Client 的 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress 函数，提供安全组的名称和您想要在 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest 对象中分配给安全组的访问规则 (IpPermission)。以下示例演示如何将 IP 权限添加到安全组。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/model/AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.h>
```

代码

```
   Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest
authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
   authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.SetGroupId(groupID);
```

```
   Aws::String ingressIPRange = "203.0.113.0/24";  // Configure this for your allowed
IP range.
   Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
   ip_range.SetCidrIp(ingressIPRange);

   Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
   permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
   permission1.SetToPort(80);
   permission1.SetFromPort(80);
   permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

   authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

   Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
   permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
   permission2.SetToPort(22);
   permission2.SetFromPort(22);
   permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

   authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome
authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome =

ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    if (authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully authorized security group ingress." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error authorizing security group ingress: "
                  << authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
    }
```

要向安全组添加出口规则，请在 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgressRequest 中向 EC2Client 的 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress 函数提供相似的数据。

请参阅完整示例。

描述安全组

要描述您的安全组或获取安全组相关信息，请使用 DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest 调用 EC2Client 的 DescribeSecurityGroups 函数。

您将在结果对象中收到一个 DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse，通过调用其 GetSecurityGroups 函数可访问安全组列表，该函数会返回一个 SecurityGroup 对象列表。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

    if (!groupID.empty()) {
        request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
    }
```

```
    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();

            for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                          std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                          std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

请参阅完整示例。

删除安全组

要删除安全组，请调用 EC2Client 的 `DeleteSecurityGroup` 函数，向其传递一个包含要删除的安全组 ID 的 DeleteSecurityGroupRequest。

包含

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon EC2 用户指南》中的 Amazon EC2 安全组
- 《Amazon EC2 用户指南》中的为您的 Linux 实例授权入站流量
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 CreateSecurityGroup
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DescribeSecurityGroups
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 DeleteSecurityGroup
- 《Amazon EC2 API 参考》中的 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的 Amazon S3 代码示例

Amazon S3 是专为从任意位置存储和检索任意数量的数据而构建的对象存储。适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 提供了多个类来与 Amazon S3 交互。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南仅提供演示特定技术所需的必要代码，完整示例代码可在 GitHub 上获取。您可以在 GitHub 上下载单个源文件，也可以将存储库克隆到本地，以获取、构建并运行所有示例。

- `S3Client` 类

  `S3Client` 库是一个功能齐全的 Amazon S3 接口。

  本示例集中的 `list_buckets_disabling_dns_cache.cpp` 示例专为在 Linux/Mac 上使用 CURL 而设计（但可修改后在 Windows 系统上运行）。如果您使用的是 Windows，请在构建项目之前删除 `list_buckets_disabling_dns_cache.cpp` 文件，因为它依赖于 Linux 的 curl HttpClient。

  使用 `S3Client` 的示例代码位于 Github 上的 `s3` 文件夹中。有关此示例集演示的函数的完整列表，请参阅 Github 上的自述文件。

  本指南更详细地介绍了 `s3` 示例集的各个部分：

  - 创建、列出和删除存储桶
  - 在对象上的操作 – 上传和下载数据对象
  - 管理 Amazon S3 访问权限
  - 使用存储桶策略管理对 Amazon S3 存储桶的访问
  - 将 Amazon S3 存储桶配置为网站
- `S3CrtClient` 类

  `S3CrtClient` 在 SDK 的 1.9 版本中被引入。`S3CrtClient` 为 Amazon S3 的 GET（下载）和 PUT（上传）操作提供高吞吐量。`S3CrtClient` 构建于 AWS 通用运行时（CRT）库之上。

  使用 `S3CrtClient` 的示例代码位于 Github 上的 `s3-crt` 文件夹中。有关此示例集演示的函数的完整列表，请参阅 Github 上的自述文件。

  - 使用 `S3CrtClient` 执行 Amazon S3 操作
- `TransferManager` 类

  `TransferManager` 是一项完全托管式服务，支持通过文件传输协议（FTP）、基于 SSL 的文件传输协议（FTPS）或 Secure Shell（SSH）文件传输协议（SFTP），直接向 Amazon S3 中传入文件以及从中传出文件。

使用 TransferManager 的示例代码位于 Github 上的 transfer-manager 文件夹中。有关此示例集演示的函数的完整列表，请参阅 Github 上的自述文件。

- 使用 TransferManager 执行 Amazon S3 操作

创建、列出和删除存储桶

Amazon Simple Storage Service（Amazon S3）中的每个对象或文件都包含在一个存储桶中，该存储桶代表一个对象文件夹。每个存储桶都有一个在 AWS 内全局唯一的名称。有关更多信息，请参阅《Amazon Simple Storage Service 用户指南》中的使用 Amazon S3 存储桶。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

列出存储桶

要运行 list_buckets 示例，请在命令提示符下，导航至构建系统生成可执行文件的文件夹。运行可执行文件，例如 run_list_buckets（完整的可执行文件名因操作系统而异）。输出会列出您账户的存储桶（如果有），如果您没有任何存储桶，则会显示一个空列表。

list_buckets.cpp 中有两种方法：

- main() 调用 ListBuckets()。
- ListBuckets() 使用 SDK 查询您的存储桶。

S3Client 对象会调用 SDK 的 ListBuckets() 方法。如果成功，该方法将返回一个包含 ListBucketResult 对象的 ListBucketOutcome 对象。ListBucketResult 对象会调用 GetBuckets() 方法以获取包含您账户中每个 Amazon S3 存储桶信息的 Bucket 对象列表。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listBuckets(const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();
```

```
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << " buckets
\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整 list_buckets 示例。

创建存储桶

要运行 create_bucket 示例，请在命令提示符下，导航至构建系统生成可执行文件的文件夹。运行可执行文件，例如 run_create_bucket（完整的可执行文件名因操作系统而异）。该代码会在您的账户下创建一个空存储桶，然后显示请求成功还是失败。

create_bucket.cpp 中有两种方法：

- main() 调用 CreateBucket()。在 main() 中，您需要使用 enum 将 AWS 区域 更改为账户所在区域。您可以登录AWS 管理控制台查看账户所在区域，然后在右上角找到该区域。
- CreateBucket() 使用 SDK 创建存储桶。

S3Client 对象调用 SDK 的 CreateBucket() 方法，传入带有存储桶名称的 CreateBucketRequest。默认情况下，存储桶在 us-east-1（弗吉尼亚州北部）区域创建。如果您的区域不是 us-east-1，则代码会设置存储桶约束，以确保在您所在地区创建存储桶。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                      clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整 create_buckets 示例。

删除存储桶

要运行 delete_bucket 示例，请在命令提示符下，导航至构建系统生成可执行文件的文件夹。运行可执行文件，例如 run_delete_bucket（完整的可执行文件名因操作系统而异）。此代码会删除您账户中指定的存储桶，然后显示请求成功还是失败。

在 delete_bucket.cpp 中，有两种方法。

- main() 调用 DeleteBucket()。在 main() 中，您需要使用 enum 将 AWS 区域 更改为账户所在区域。您还需要将 bucket_name 更改为要删除的存储桶的名称。
- DeleteBucket() 使用 SDK 删除存储桶。

S3Client 对象使用 SDK 的 DeleteBucket() 方法，并传入一个带有要删除的存储桶名称的 DeleteBucketRequest 对象。存储桶必须为空才能成功。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整 delete_bucket 示例。

在对象上的操作

一个 Amazon S3 对象代表一个文件，它是一个数据集合。每个对象必须驻留在一个存储桶中。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

将文件上传到存储桶

使用 `S3Client` 对象的 `PutObject` 函数，并为其提供存储桶名称、键名称和要上传的文件。`Aws::FStream` 用于将本地文件的内容上传到存储桶。存储桶必须存在，否则将出现错误。

有关异步上传对象的示例，请参阅 使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 进行异步编程

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

将字符串上传到存储桶

使用 S3Client 对象的 PutObject 函数，并为其提供存储桶名称、键名称和要上传的文件。存储桶必须存在，否则将出现错误。此示例与前一个示例的不同之处在于，它使用 Aws::StringStream 将内存中的字符串数据对象直接上传到存储桶。

有关异步上传对象的示例，请参阅 使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 进行异步编程

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectBuffer(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &objectName,
                                 const std::string &objectContent,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectName);

    const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *inputData << objectContent.c_str();

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome = s3Client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putObjectBuffer: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Success: Object '" << objectName << "' with content '"
                  << objectContent << "' uploaded to bucket '" << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

列出对象

要获取存储桶中的对象列表，请使用 S3Client 对象 ListObjects 函数。向其提供一个 ListObjectsRequest 对象，该对象需设置要列出内容的存储桶名称。

ListObjects 函数返回一个 ListObjectsOutcome 对象，您可以使用该对象以 Object 实例的形式获取对象列表。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &keysResult,
                             const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: listObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();

            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
```

```
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
        keysResult.push_back(object.GetKey());
    }

    return true;
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

下载对象

使用 S3Client 对象的 GetObject 函数，并向其传递一个 GetObjectRequest 对象，该对象需设置要下载的存储桶名称和对象键。GetObject 会返回一个 GetObjectOutcome 对象，该对象包含一个 GetObjectResult 和一个 S3Error。GetObjectResult 可用于访问 S3 对象的数据。

以下示例从 Amazon S3 下载对象。对象内容存储在局部变量中，内容的第一行将输出到控制台。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
                  << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

删除对象

使用 S3Client 对象的 DeleteObject 函数，并向其传递一个 DeleteObjectRequest 对象，该对象需设置要删除的存储桶名称和对象键。指定的存储桶和对象键必须存在，否则将出现错误。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

管理 Amazon S3 访问权限

Amazon S3 存储桶或对象的访问权限在访问控制列表（ACL）中定义。ACL 指定存储桶/对象的所有者和授权项列表。每个授权项都指定一名用户（或被授权者）以及该用户访问存储桶/对象的权限，例如读取或写入权限。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

管理对象的访问控制列表

可以通过调用 S3Client 方法 GetObjectAcl 来检索对象的访问控制列表。该方法接受对象及其存储桶的名称。返回值包括 ACL 的 Owner 及 Grants 列表。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObjectAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
```

```
                        << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                        << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                        << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                        << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
```

```
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

可以通过创建新 ACL 或更改当前 ACL 中指定的授权项来修改 ACL。通过将更新后的 ACL 传递给 `PutObjectAcl` 方法，它将成为新的当前 ACL。

以下代码使用 `GetObjectAcl` 检索到的 ACL，并为其添加新的授权项。用户或被授权者被授予该对象的读取权限。修改后的 ACL 将传递给 `PutObjectAcl`，使其成为新的当前 ACL。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &objectKey, const Aws::String &ownerID,
                               const Aws::String &granteePermission, const Aws::String
 &granteeType,
                               const Aws::String &granteeID, const Aws::String
 &granteeEmailAddress,
                               const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: putObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
```

```
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: Permission enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

管理存储桶的访问控制列表

大多数情况下，设置存储桶访问权限的首选方法是定义存储桶策略。不过，存储桶也支持访问控制列表，供需要使用它们的用户使用。

存储桶的访问控制列表管理方式与对象的访问控制列表管理方式完全相同。GetBucketAcl 方法检索存储桶的当前 ACL，PutBucketAcl 对存储桶应用新的 ACL。

以下代码演示如何获取和设置存储桶 ACL。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates setting the ACL for an S3 bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of a bucket.
  \param ownerID: The canonical ID of the bucket owner.
   See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-
id.html for more information.
  \param granteePermission: The access level to enable for the grantee.
  \param granteeType: The type of grantee.
  \param granteeID: The canonical ID of the grantee.
  \param granteeEmailAddress: The email address associated with the grantee's AWS
 account.
  \param granteeURI: The URI of a built-in access group.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::getPutBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &ownerID,
                                 const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                                 const Aws::String &granteeType,
                                 const Aws::String &granteeID,
                                 const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                                 const Aws::String &granteeURI,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    bool result = ::putBucketAcl(bucketName, ownerID, granteePermission, granteeType,
                                 granteeID,
                                 granteeEmailAddress,
                                 granteeURI,
                                 clientConfig);
    if (result) {
        result = ::getBucketAcl(bucketName, clientConfig);
    }
```

```
    return result;
}

//! Routine which demonstrates setting the ACL for an S3 bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of from bucket.
  \param ownerID: The canonical ID of the bucket owner.
   See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-
id.html for more information.
  \param granteePermission: The access level to enable for the grantee.
  \param granteeType: The type of grantee.
  \param granteeID: The canonical ID of the grantee.
  \param granteeEmailAddress: The email address associated with the grantee's AWS
 account.
  \param granteeURI: The URI of a built-in access group.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool putBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                  const Aws::String &ownerID,
                  const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                  const Aws::String &granteeType,
                  const Aws::String &granteeID,
                  const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                  const Aws::String &granteeURI,
                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
```

```
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which demonstrates getting the ACL for an S3 bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the s3 bucket.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool getBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> &grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (const Aws::S3::Model::Grant &grant: grants) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::Grantee &grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: Permission enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
```

```
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return bool: Human-readable string.
*/
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

使用存储桶策略管理对 Amazon S3 存储桶的访问

您可以设置、获取或删除存储桶策略来管理对 Amazon S3 存储桶的访问。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

设置存储桶策略

您可以为特定 S3 存储桶设置存储桶策略，方法是调用 `S3Client` 的 `PutBucketPolicy` 函数并在 PutBucketPolicyRequest 为其提供存储桶名称和策略的 JSON 表示形式。

代码

```
//! Build a policy JSON string.
/*!
  \param userArn: Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName: Name of a bucket.
  \return String: Policy as JSON string.
*/

Aws::String getPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:getObject\" ],\n"
```

```
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketPolicy: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

> **Note**
>
> Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue 实用程序类可用于帮助您构造要传递给 PutBucketPolicy 的有效 JSON 对象。

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

获取存储桶策略

要检索 Amazon S3 存储桶的策略，请调用 S3Client 的 GetBucketPolicy 函数，并在 GetBucketPolicyRequest 中向其传递存储桶名称。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n" <<
                  policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

删除存储桶策略

要删除存储桶策略，请调用 S3Client 的 DeleteBucketPolicy 函数，并在 DeleteBucketPolicyRequest 中为其提供桶名称。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketPolicy: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

即使存储桶中还没有策略，该函数也会成功。如果您指定的存储桶名称不存在，或者您没有访问该存储桶的权限，会引发 `AmazonServiceException`。

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service API 参考》中的 PutBucketPolicy
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service API 参考》中的 GetBucketPolicy
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service API 参考》中的 DeleteBucketPolicy
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service 用户指南》中的访问策略语言概述
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service 用户指南》中的存储桶策略示例

将 Amazon S3 存储桶配置为网站

您可以配置 Amazon S3 存储桶，使其具有与网站类似的行为。要执行此操作，您需要设置其网站配置。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

设置存储桶的网站配置

要设置 Amazon S3 存储桶的网站配置，请调用 S3Client 的 PutBucketWebsite 函数，并传入一个 PutBucketWebsiteRequest 对象，该对象需包含存储桶名称及其网站配置，而网站配置则通过一个 WebsiteConfiguration 对象提供。

设置索引文档是必需的；所有其他参数都是可选的。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
```

```
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

> **Note**
>
> 设置网站配置不会修改您的存储桶的访问权限。要使您的文件在 Web 上可见，您还需要设置一个存储桶策略，允许对存储桶中文件的公共读取访问权限。有关更多信息，请参阅使用存储桶策略管理对 Amazon S3 存储桶的访问。

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

获取存储桶的网站配置

要获取 Amazon S3 存储桶的网站配置，请调用 `S3Client` 的 `GetBucketWebsite` 函数，并传入一个 GetBucketWebsiteRequest 对象，该对象包含要检索其配置的存储桶名称。

该配置将作为结果对象中的 GetBucketWebsiteResult 对象返回。如果该存储桶没有网站配置，则会返回 `null`。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
                  << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
                  << std::endl
                  << "Error page: "
                  << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

删除存储桶的网站配置

要删除 Amazon S3 存储桶的网站配置，请调用 S3Client 的 DeleteBucketWebsite 函数，并传入一个 DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest 对象，该对象要从中删除配置的存储桶名称。

代码

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
```

```
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service API 参考》中的 PutBucketWebsite
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service API 参考》中的 GetBucketWebsite
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service API 参考》中的 DeleteBucketWebsite

使用 TransferManager 执行 Amazon S3 操作

您可以使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK `TransferManager` 类可靠地将文件从本地环境传输到 Amazon S3 并将对象从一个 Amazon S3 位置复制到另一个位置。`TransferManager` 可获取传输进度，以及暂停或恢复上传和下载。

> **Note**
>
> 为避免因上传不完整或部分上传而被收费，建议您对 Amazon S3 存储桶启用 AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload 生命周期规则。
> 该规则指示 Amazon S3 中止在启动后没有在指定天数内完成的分段上传。当超过设置的时间限制时，Amazon S3 将中止上传，然后删除未完成的上传数据。
> 有关更多信息，请参阅《Amazon S3 用户指南》中的在存储桶上设置生命周期配置。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

使用 **TransferManager** 上传和下载对象

此示例演示了 TransferManager 如何在内存中传输大型对象。UploadFile 和 DownloadFile 方法都是异步调用的，并返回一个 TransferHandle 来管理请求的状态。如果上传的对象大于 bufferSize，则将执行分段上传。bufferSize 默认为 5 MB，但可以通过进行 TransferManagerConfiguration 配置。

```
        auto s3_client = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3Client>("S3Client");
        auto executor =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>("executor", 25);
        Aws::Transfer::TransferManagerConfiguration transfer_config(executor.get());
        transfer_config.s3Client = s3_client;

        // Create buffer to hold data received by the data stream.
        Aws::Utils::Array<unsigned char> buffer(BUFFER_SIZE);

        // The local variable 'streamBuffer' is captured by reference in a lambda.
        // It must persist until all downloading by the 'transfer_manager' is complete.
        Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf streamBuffer(buffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
buffer.GetLength());

        auto transfer_manager =
Aws::Transfer::TransferManager::Create(transfer_config);

        auto uploadHandle = transfer_manager->UploadFile(LOCAL_FILE, BUCKET, KEY,
"text/plain", Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>());
        uploadHandle->WaitUntilFinished();
        bool success = uploadHandle->GetStatus() ==
Transfer::TransferStatus::COMPLETED;

        if (!success)
        {
            auto err = uploadHandle->GetLastError();
            std::cout << "File upload failed:  "<< err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "File upload finished." << std::endl;
```

```
            auto downloadHandle = transfer_manager->DownloadFile(BUCKET,
                KEY,
                [&]() { //Define a lambda expression for the callback method parameter
to stream back the data.
                    return Aws::New<MyUnderlyingStream>("TestTag", &streamBuffer);
                });
            downloadHandle->WaitUntilFinished();// Block calling thread until download
is complete.
            auto downStat = downloadHandle->GetStatus();
            if (downStat != Transfer::TransferStatus::COMPLETED)
            {
                auto err = downloadHandle->GetLastError();
                std::cout << "File download failed:  " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
            }
            std::cout << "File download to memory finished."  << std::endl;
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

使用 **S3CrtClient** 执行 Amazon S3 操作

S3CrtClient 类在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的 1.9 版本中可用，它提高了向 Amazon S3 上传和从 Amazon S3 下载大型数据文件的吞吐量。有关此版本改进的更多信息，请参阅使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK v1.9 提高 Amazon S3 吞吐量

S3CrtClient 构建于 AWS 通用运行时（CRT）库之上。

> **Note**
>
> 为避免因上传不完整或部分上传而被收费，建议您对 Amazon S3 存储桶启用 AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload 生命周期规则。
> 该规则指示 Amazon S3 中止在启动后没有在指定天数内完成的分段上传。当超过设置的时间限制时，Amazon S3 将中止上传，然后删除未完成的上传数据。
> 有关更多信息，请参阅《Amazon S3 用户指南》中的在存储桶上设置生命周期配置。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

使用 **S3CrtClient** 上传和下载对象

此示例演示如何使用 S3CrtClient。该示例创建一个存储桶，上传一个对象，下载该对象，然后删除该文件和存储桶。PUT 操作会转化为分段上传。GET 操作会转化为多个“分范围”GET 请求。有关分段上传的更多信息，请参阅《Amazon S3 用户指南》中的使用分段上传来上传和复制对象。

在此示例中，提供的数据文件 ny.json 以分段上传的形式上传。这一点可以在程序成功运行后，通过查看调试日志来确认。

如果上传失败，底层 CRT 库中会发出 AbortMultipartUpload，以清理所有已上传的部分。但是，并非所有错误/故障都可以在内部处理（例如拔掉网线）。建议您在 Amazon S3 存储桶上创建生命周期规则，以确保部分上传的数据不会滞留在您的账户中（部分上传的数据仍然会产生费用）。有关如何设置生命周期规则，请参阅发现并删除未完成的分段上传以降低 Amazon S3 费用。

使用调试日志浏览分段上传的详细信息

1. 在 main() 函数中，注意带有“TODO”注释的代码，这些注释提供了更新代码的说明。
   a. 对于 file_name：从代码注释中提供的链接下载示例数据文件 ny.json，或使用您自己的大型数据文件。
   b. 对于 region：使用枚举将 region 变量更新为您账户的 AWS 区域。要找到您的账户所在区域，请登录到AWS 管理控制台，然后在右上角找到该区域。
2. 编译示例。
3. 将变量 file_name 指定的文件复制到您的可执行文件夹，然后运行 s3-crt-demo 可执行文件。
4. 在您的可执行文件夹中，找到最新的 .log 文件。
5. 打开日志文件，选择搜索，然后输入 **partNumber**。
6. 该日志包含类似以下内容的条目，其中为上传文件的每个部分指定了 partNumber 和 uploadId：

   ```
   PUT /my-object
   partNumber=1&uploadId=gsk8vDbmnlA5EseDo._LDEgq22Qmt0SeuszYxMsZ9ABt503VqDIFOP8
   content-length:8388608 host:my-bucketasdfasdf.s3.us-
   east-2.amazonaws.com x-amz-content-sha256:UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD
   ```

   以及

```
PUT /my-object
partNumber=2&uploadId=gsk8vDbmnlA5EseDo._LDEgq22Qmt0SeuszYxMsZ9ABt503VqDIFOP8
content-length:8388608 host:my-bucketasdfasdf.s3.us-
east-2.amazonaws.com x-amz-content-sha256:UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD
```

请参阅 Github 上的完整示例。

使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的 Amazon SQS 代码示例

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 是一项完全托管式消息队列服务，可轻松地解耦和扩展微服务、分布式系统和无服务器应用程序。您可以使用以下示例通过适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 对 Amazon SQS 进行编程。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南仅提供演示特定技术所需的必要代码，完整示例代码可在 GitHub 上获取。您可以在 GitHub 上下载单个源文件，也可以将存储库克隆到本地，以获取、构建并运行所有示例。

主题

- 使用 Amazon SQS 消息队列
- 发送、接收和删除 SQS 消息
- 为 Amazon SQS 消息队列启用长轮询
- 在 Amazon SQS 中设置可见性超时
- 在 &SQS; 中使用死信队列

使用 Amazon SQS 消息队列

消息队列是用于在 Amazon SQS 中可靠地发送消息的逻辑容器。有两种类型的队列：标准 和先进先出 (FIFO)。要了解有关队列以及这些类型之间的差异的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon Simple Queue Service 开发人员指南。

这些 C++ 示例展示了如何使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 来创建、列出、删除和获取 Amazon SQS 队列的 URL。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

创建队列

使用 SQSClient 类的 `CreateQueue` 成员函数，并向其提供一个描述队列参数的 CreateQueueRequest 对象。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/CreateQueueRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome = sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

列出队列

要列出您账户的亚马逊 SQS 队列，请调用 SQSClient 类的 `ListQueues` 成员函数，然后向其传递一个 ListQueuesRequest 对象。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

获取队列的 URL

要获取现有 Amazon SQS 队列的 URL，请调用 SQSClient 类 `GetQueueUrl` 成员函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/GetQueueUrlRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome = sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

删除队列

向 SQSClient 类的 `DeleteQueue` 成员函数的提供 URL。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/client/DefaultRetryStrategy.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/DeleteQueueRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome = sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 开发人员指南》中的 Amazon SQS 队列的工作方式
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 CreateQueue
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 GetQueueUrl
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 ListQueues
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 DeleteQueues

发送、接收和删除 SQS 消息

始终使用 SQS 队列发送消息。这些 C++ 示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 发送、接收 Amazon SQS 消息以及从 SQS 队列中删除这些消息。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

发送消息

通过调用 SQSClient 类的 SendMessage 成员函数，您可以将单个消息添加到 Amazon SQS 队列。您需向 SendMessage 提供一个 SendMessageRequest 对象，该对象应包含队列的 URL、消息正文以及可选的延迟值（以秒为单位）。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/SendMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

接收消息

可通过调用 SQSClient 类的 ReceiveMessage 成员函数并为其传递队列的 URL，来检索当前位于队列中的任何消息。消息将作为一系列 Message 对象返回。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ReceiveMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;

        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

收到后删除消息

在收到消息并处理其内容后，可通过将消息的接收句柄和队列 URL 发送到 SQSClient 类的 `DeleteMessage` 成员函数，来从队列中删除消息。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/DeleteMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 开发人员指南》中的 Amazon SQS 队列的工作方式
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 SendMessage
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 SendMessageBatch
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 ReceiveMessage
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 DeleteMessage

为 Amazon SQS 消息队列启用长轮询

默认情况下，Amazon SQS 使用短轮询，仅查询服务器的一个子集（基于加权随机分布），以确定是否有任何消息可包含在响应中。

长轮询有助于降低使用 Amazon SQS 的费用，它可在答复发送到 Amazon SQS 队列的 ReceiveMessage 请求时，减少因没有消息可返回而造成的空响应数，还可消除假的空响应。您可以设置 1 到 20 秒的长轮询频率。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

创建队列时启用长轮询

要在创建 Amazon SQS 队列时启用长轮询，请设置 CreateQueueRequest 对象的 `ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds` 属性，然后再调用 SQSClient 类的 `CreateQueue` 成员函数。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/CreateQueueRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
            pollTimeSeconds);
```

```
    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome = sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

在现有队列上启用长轮询

除了在创建队列时启用长轮询之外，您也可以通过在 SetQueueAttributesRequest 上设置 ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds，然后再调用 SQSClient 类的 SetQueueAttributes 成员函数，在现有队列上启用长轮询。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/SetQueueAttributesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

在接收消息时启用长轮询

您可以在接收消息时启用长轮询，方法是在您提供给 SQSClient 类的 ReceiveMessage 成员函数的 ReceiveMessageRequest 中设置等待时间（以秒为单位）。

> **Note**
>
> 您应确保 AWS 客户端的请求超时时间大于最大长轮询时间（20 秒），以确保您的 ReceiveMessage 请求在等待下一轮询事件时不会超时！

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ReceiveMessageRequest.h>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(customConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);
    request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(waitTimeSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const auto &messages = outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else {
            const auto &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 开发人员指南》中的 Amazon SQS 长轮询
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 CreateQueue
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 ReceiveMessage
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 SetQueueAttributes

在 Amazon SQS 中设置可见性超时

为了确保消息接收，在 Amazon SQS 中收到的消息会保留在队列中，直到被删除。在指定的可见性超时时间后，已接收但未删除的消息将可以在后续请求中使用，以帮助防止在对消息进行处理和删除之前重复接收消息。

使用标准队列时，可见性超时无法保证不会接收消息两次。如果您使用的是标准队列，请确保您的代码能够处理多次收到同一条消息的情况。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

设置接收消息时的消息可见性超时

当您收到消息时，可以通过在 ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest 中传入该消息的接收句柄，并将其传递给 SQSClient 类的 ChangeMessageVisibility 成员函数，来修改该消息的可见性超时时间。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ReceiveMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 开发人员指南》中的可见性超时
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 SetQueueAttributes
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 GetQueueAttributes
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 ReceiveMessage
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 ChangeMessageVisibility

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch

在 &SQS; 中使用死信队列

Amazon SQS 支持死信队列。死信队列是一个专门接收其他队列中无法被成功处理的消息的队列。您可以在死信队列中留出和隔离这些消息以确定其处理失败的原因。

要创建死信队列，您必须先创建一个重新驱动策略，然后在队列属性中设置该策略。

> **Important**
>
> 死信队列必须与源队列属于相同的队列类型（FIFO 或标准）。它还必须与源队列使用相同的 AWS 账户和 AWS 区域创建。

先决条件

在开始之前，建议您先阅读开始使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下载示例代码并按代码示例入门中所述构建解决方案。

要运行这些示例，您的代码用于发出请求的用户配置文件必须在 AWS 中具有适当的权限（用于服务和操作）。有关更多信息，请参阅提供 AWS 凭证。

创建重新驱动策略

重新驱动策略在 JSON 中指定。要创建重新驱动策略，您可以使用适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 随附的 JSON 实用程序类。

这是一个示例函数，它通过为您提供死信队列的 ARN 和消息在被发送到死信队列之前可以被接收而不被处理的最大次数来创建一个重新驱动策略。

包含

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/json/JsonSerializer.h>
```

代码

```
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
```

```
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

请参阅完整示例。

在源队列上设置重新驱动策略

要完成死信队列的设置，需调用 SQSClient 类的 SetQueueAttributes 成员函数，并传入一个 SetQueueAttributesRequest 对象（在该对象中，您已通过 JSON 重新驱动策略设置了 RedrivePolicy 属性）。

包含

```
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/SetQueueAttributesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

代码

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

请参阅完整示例。

更多信息

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 开发人员指南》中的使用 Amazon SQS 死信队列
- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service API 参考》中的 SetQueueAttributes

适用于 C++ 的 SDK 代码示例

本主题中的代码示例向您展示了如何使用 wit 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK h AWS。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您展示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

某些服务包含其他示例类别，这些类别说明如何利用特定于服务的库或函数。

Services

- 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 ACM 示例
- 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 API Gateway 示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Aurora 示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Auto Scaling 示例
- CloudTrail 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- CloudWatch 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- CloudWatch 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 记录示例
- CodeBuild 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供者示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 DynamoDB 示例
- 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的亚马逊 EC2 示例
- EventBridge 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- AWS Glue 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- HealthImaging 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 IAM 示例
- AWS IoT 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- AWS IoT data 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Lambda 示例
- MediaConvert 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon RDS 示例
- 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 数据服务示例
- 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon S3 示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Secrets Manager 示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon SES 示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon SNS 示例
- 使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon SQS 示例
- AWS STS 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Transcribe Streaming 示例

使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 ACM 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 ACM 配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`AddTagsToCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AddTagsToCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
                "' added to certificate with ARN '" <<
                certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[AddTagsToCertificate](#)中的。

`DeleteCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The certificate with the ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "' is deleted." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteCertificate中的。

`DescribeCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

                switch (recordType) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::CNAME:
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

        switch (validationMethod) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::DNS:
                method = "DNS";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::EMAIL:
                method = "Email";
                break;
```

```
                case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::NOT_SET:
                    method = "Not set";
                    break;
                default:
                    method = "Cannot determine";
            }

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

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

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

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

        }
    }

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

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

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

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

```
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_SERVER_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web server authentication";
                        break;
                    default:
                        name = "Cannot determine";
                }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeCertificate中的。

`ExportCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ExportCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acm_client.ExportCertificate(request);

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ExportCertificate中的。

`GetCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetCertificate中的。

ImportCertificate

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ImportCertificate。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

        return false;
    }

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

        return false;
    }

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

```
        return false;
    }

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

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

    Aws::String certificateChain;

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

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

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

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

certificateChain.c_str(),
                                                         certificateChain.size()));

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

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

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

```
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ImportCertificate](#)中的。

`ListCertificates`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListCertificates`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListCertificates中的。

ListTagsForCertificate

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListTagsForCertificate。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

        if (tags.size() > 0) {
```

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListTagsForCertificate](#)中的。

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

    tags.push_back(tag);

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

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[RemoveTagsFromCertificate](#)中的。

RenewCertificate

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 RenewCertificate。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考RenewCertificate中的。

RequestCertificate

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 RequestCertificate。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

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

```
        return true;
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考RequestCertificate中的。

`ResendValidationEmail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ResendValidationEmail`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acmClient.ResendValidationEmail(request);

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ResendValidationEmail中的。

`UpdateCertificateOptions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateCertificateOptions`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

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

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

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

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

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

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

    request.SetOptions(options);

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateCertificateOptions中的。

使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 API Gateway 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 with API Gateway 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

SDK for C++

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Aurora 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 Aurora 一起使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

开始使用

开始使用 Aurora

以下代码示例显示如何开始使用 Aurora。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                 # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)
```

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_aurora.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBClusters中的描述。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建自定义 Aurora 数据库集群参数组并设置参数值。
- 创建一个使用参数组的数据库集群。
- 创建包含数据库的数据库实例。
- 拍摄数据库集群的快照，然后清理资源。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that cluster.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBClusters()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::gettingStartedWithDBClusters(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon Aurora)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB clusters demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
              CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB cluster parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." <<
std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available parameter group families for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available parameter group families for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your cluster parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX,
                                NO_SOURCE,
                                autoIncrementParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
```

```
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value between ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the DB cluster parameter
group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

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

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX,
"user",
                                userParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB Cluster." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster;
    // 7.  Check if the DB cluster already exists.
    if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String engineVersionName;
    Aws::String engineName;
    if (dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster already exists." << std::endl;
        engineVersionName = dbCluster.GetEngineVersion();
        engineName = dbCluster.GetEngine();

    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB cluster." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of engine versions for the parameter group family.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group family are:"
                  << std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "   " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                               1];

        engineName = engineVersion.GetEngine();
        engineVersionName = engineVersion.GetEngineVersion();
        std::cout << "Creating a DB cluster named '" << DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB cluster is configured to use your custom cluster
parameter group '"
                  << CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "', and \n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ".\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
```

```
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB cluster to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB cluster to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for cluster to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                      << dbCluster.GetStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbCluster.GetStatus() != "available");

    if (dbCluster.GetStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 11.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "",
                         client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 12.  Get a list of instance classes.
        if (!chooseDBInstanceClass(engineName,
                                   engineVersionName,
                                   dbInstanceClass,
                                   client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' with selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass
                  << "'.\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        // 13. Create a DB instance.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
""",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    counter = 0;
    // 14. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
```

```
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    // 15. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
to the database.
    displayConnection(dbCluster);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 16. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. (CreateDBClusterSnapshot)
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for the snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBClusterSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 17. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

```
            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB cluster, DB instance, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                  DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                                  client);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
```

```
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
```

```
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
```

```
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
```

```
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                      const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    bool instanceDeleting = false;
    bool clusterDeleting = false;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 18. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!dbClusterIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 19. Delete the DB cluster.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
    int counter = 0;

    while (clusterDeleting || instanceDeleting) {
        // 20. Wait for the DB cluster and instance to be deleted.
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
```

```
        if (counter > 800) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (instanceDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }
            instanceDeleting = dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (clusterDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBCluster(dbClusterIdentifier, dbCluster, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            clusterDeleting = dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            if (instanceDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }

            if (clusterDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                          << dbCluster.GetStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 21. Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - 创建DBCluster
  - 创建DBClusterParameterGroup
  - 创建DBCluster快照
  - 创建DBInstance
  - 删除DBCluster
  - 删除DBClusterParameterGroup
  - 删除DBInstance
  - 描述DBClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述DBCluster参数
  - 描述DBCluster快照
  - 描述DBClusters
  - 描述DBEngine版本
  - 描述DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

操作

`CreateDBCluster`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBCluster`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
    request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
    request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBCluster(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBCluster在 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中创建。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
    request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBClusterParameterGroup在 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中创建。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “创建DBCluster快照”。

`CreateDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBInstance`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBInstance(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBInstance在 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中创建。

`DeleteDBCluster`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDBCluster`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBCluster《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “删除”。

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBClusterParameterGroup《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “删除”。

`DeleteDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDBInstance`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
        request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
        request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                      << std::endl;
            instanceDeleting = true;
            std::cout
```

```
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBInstance《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “删除”。

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
```

```
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBClusterParameterGroups中的描述。

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterParameters`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBClusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
```

```
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBClusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “描述DBCluster参数”。

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “描述DBCluster快照”。

`DescribeDBClusters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusters`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
```

```
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBClusters中的描述。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
```

```
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “描述DBEngine版本”。

`DescribeDBInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
```

```
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBInstances中的描述。

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中的DescribeOrderableDBInstance选项。

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考 DBClusterParameterGroup》中的 “修改”。

场景

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

SDK for C++

演示了如何创建用于跟踪和报告存储在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项的 Web 应用程序。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 C++ REST API 以及如何由 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Auto Scaling 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用与 Auto Scaling 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

开始使用

开始使用 Auto Scaling

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Auto Scaling。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
```

```
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_autoscaling.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2 Auto
 Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
 &autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 使用启动模板和可用区创建一个 Amazon A EC2 uto Scaling 群组，并获取有关正在运行的实例的信息。
- 启用 Amazon CloudWatch 指标收集。
- 更新组的所需容量，并等待实例启动。
- 终止组中的实例。
- 列出为响应用户请求和容量变化而发生的扩缩活动。
- 获取 CloudWatch 指标的统计数据，然后清理资源。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates using an Auto Scaling group
//! to manage Amazon EC2 instances.
/*!
  \sa groupsAndInstancesScenario()
  \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::groupsAndInstancesScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::String templateName;
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
```

```
   std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
             << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Auto
Scaling "
           << "demo for managing groups and instances." << std::endl;
   std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " \n"
             << std::endl;

   std::cout << "This example requires an EC2 launch template." << std::endl;
   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to use an existing EC2 launch template (y/n)?  ")) {

       // 1. Specify the name of an existing EC2 launch template.
       templateName = askQuestion(
               "Enter the name of the existing EC2 launch template.  ");

       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest request;
       request.AddLaunchTemplateNames(templateName);
       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesOutcome outcome =
               ec2Client.DescribeLaunchTemplates(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Validated the EC2 launch template '" << templateName
                     << "' exists by calling DescribeLaunchTemplate." << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error validating the existence of the launch template. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
   }
   else { // 2.  Or create a new EC2 launch template.
       templateName = askQuestion("Enter the name for a new EC2 launch template:
");

       Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateRequest request;
       request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

       Aws::EC2::Model::RequestLaunchTemplateData requestLaunchTemplateData;

requestLaunchTemplateData.SetInstanceType(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_INSTANCE_TYPE);
       requestLaunchTemplateData.SetImageId(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_IMAGE_ID);
```

```
        request.SetLaunchTemplateData(requestLaunchTemplateData);

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.CreateLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The EC2 launch template '" << templateName << " was
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() ==
                 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException") {
            std::cout << "The EC2 template '" << templateName << "' already exists"
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::CreateLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);
    std::cout << "Let's create an Auto Scaling group." << std::endl;
    Aws::String groupName = askQuestion(
            "Enter a name for the Auto Scaling group:  ");
    // 3. Retrieve a list of EC2 Availability Zones.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZone> availabilityZones;
    {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability
Zones:"
                    << std::endl;

            availabilityZones = outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();
            for (size_t i = 0; i < availabilityZones.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ".  "
                          << availabilityZones[i].GetZoneName() << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DescribeAvailabilityZones. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    int availabilityZoneChoice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Choose an Availability Zone:  ", 1,
            static_cast<int>(availabilityZones.size()));
    // 4. Create an Auto Scaling group with the specified Availability Zone.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        std::cout << "Here is the Auto Scaling group description." << std::endl;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
    }
    else {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout
            << "Waiting for the EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to become
active..."
            << std::endl;
    if (!waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient)) {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    bool enableMetrics = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to collect metrics about the A"
            "Auto Scaling group during this demo (y/n)?  ");
    // 7. Optionally enable metrics collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's update the maximum number of EC2 instances in '" <<
groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 3." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 8. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new maximum size.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            const auto &instances = autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances();
            std::cout
                    << "The group still has one running EC2 instance, but it can
have up to 3.\n"
```

```
                    << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's update the desired capacity in '" << groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 2." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    //  9. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new desired capacity.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Here is the current state of the group." << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the new EC2 instance to start..." << std::endl;
    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Let's terminate one of the EC2 instances in " << groupName << "."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Because the desired capacity is 2, another EC2 instance will start
"
              << "to replace the terminated EC2 instance."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "The currently running EC2 instances are:" << std::endl;

    if (autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Error describing groups. No groups returned." << std::endl;
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    int instanceNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
            autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
    for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {
        std::cout << "   " << instanceNumber << ". " << instanceID << std::endl;
        ++instanceNumber;
    }

    instanceNumber = askQuestionForIntRange("Which EC2 instance do you want to stop?
",
                                            1,
                                            static_cast<int>(instanceIDs.size()));

    // 10. Terminate an EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group.
    {
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's get a report of scaling activities for EC2 launch group '"
              << groupName << "'."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 11. Get a description of activities for the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (enableMetrics) {
        if (!logAutoScalingMetrics(groupName, clientConfig)) {
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's  clean up." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);

    // 13. Disable metrics collection if enabled.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
```

```
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    return cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
}

//! Routine which waits for EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group to
//! complete startup or shutdown.
/*!
 \sa waitForInstances()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::waitForInstances(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroups,
                                            const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    bool ready = false;
    const std::vector<Aws::String> READY_STATES = {"InService", "Terminated"};

    int count = 0;
    int desiredCapacity = 0;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(4));
    while (!ready) {
        if (WAIT_FOR_INSTANCES_TIMEOUT < count) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance timed out." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
```

```
        ++count;
        if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
            return false;
        }
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            instanceIDs =
instancesToInstanceIDs(autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
            desiredCapacity = autoScalingGroups[0].GetDesiredCapacity();
        }

        if (instanceIDs.empty()) {
            if (desiredCapacity == 0) {
                break;
            }
            else {
                if ((count % 5) == 0) {
                    std::cout << "No instance IDs returned for group." << std::endl;
                }

                continue;
            }
        }

        // 6.  Check lifecycle state of the instances using
DescribeAutoScalingInstances.
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();
            ready = instancesDetails.size() >= desiredCapacity;
            for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails &details:
instancesDetails) {
                if (!stringInVector(details.GetLifecycleState(), READY_STATES)) {
                    ready = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
```

```
            // Log the status while waiting.
            if (((count % 5) == 1) || ready) {
                logInstancesLifecycleState(instancesDetails);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to cleanup resources created in 'groupsAndInstancesScenario'.
/*!
 \sa cleanupResources()
 \param groupName: Optional Auto Scaling group name.
 \param templateName: Optional EC2 launch template name.
 \param autoScalingClient: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \param ec2Client: 'EC2Client' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::cleanupResources(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                           const Aws::String &templateName,
                                           const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &autoScalingClient,
                                           const Aws::EC2::EC2Client &ec2Client) {
    bool result = true;

    // 14. Delete the Auto Scaling group.
    if (!groupName.empty() &&
        (askYesNoQuestion(
                Aws::String("Delete the Auto Scaling group '") + groupName +
                "'  (y/n)?"))) {
        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
```

```
            request.SetMinSize(0);
            request.SetDesiredCapacity(0);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout
                        << "The minimum size and desired capacity of the Auto
Scaling group "
                        << "was set to zero before terminating the instances."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
        if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                               autoScalingClient)) {
            if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
                        autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
                for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
                    request.SetInstanceId(instanceID);
                    request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(true);


Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                            autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                                    request);

                    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cout << "Initiating termination of EC2 instance '"
                                  << instanceID << "'." << std::endl;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cerr
```

```
                                << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                                << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        result = false;
                    }
                }
            }

            std::cout
                    << "Waiting for the EC2 instances to terminate before deleting
the "
                    << "Auto Scaling group..." << std::endl;
            waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);
        }

        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete the EC2 launch template.
    if (!templateName.empty() && (askYesNoQuestion(
            Aws::String("Delete the EC2 launch template '") + templateName +
            "' (y/n)?"))) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DeleteLaunchTemplate(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "EC2 launch template '" << templateName << "' was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DeleteLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves Auto Scaling group descriptions.
/*!
 \sa describeGroup()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroup,
                                         const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    // 5. Retrieve a description of the Auto Scaling group.
    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

操作

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

DeleteAutoScalingGroup

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
groupNames.push_back(groupName);
request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
        client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
}
else {
    std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
              << std::endl;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

`DescribeScalingActivities`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeScalingActivities`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
```

```
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

`DisableMetricsCollection`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DisableMetricsCollection`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;

    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

`EnableMetricsCollection`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `EnableMetricsCollection`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

    request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
    request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
```

```
                  << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

SetDesiredCapacity

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SetDesiredCapacity。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;

        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;

    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup](#)中的。

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetMaxSize(3);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

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

    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

CloudTrail 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 CloudTrail。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

操作

`CreateTrail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTrail`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Routine which creates an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket designate for publishing logs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::createTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
```

```
                                    const Aws::String bucketName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);
    request.SetS3BucketName(bucketName);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailOutcome outcome = trailClient.CreateTrail(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create trail " << trailName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateTrail中的。

`DeleteTrail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTrail`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Routine which deletes an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::deleteTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DeleteTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);

    auto outcome = trailClient.DeleteTrail(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting trail " << trailName << " " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteTrail中的。

`DescribeTrail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeTrail`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Routine which describes the AWS CloudTrail trails in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::describeTrails(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudTrailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DescribeTrailsRequest request;

    auto outcome = cloudTrailClient.DescribeTrails(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail> &trails =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTrailList();
        std::cout << trails.size() << " trail(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail &trail: trails) {
            std::cout << trail.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe trails." << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeTrail中的。

`LookupEvents`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `LookupEvents`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Routine which looks up events captured by AWS CloudTrail.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::lookupEvents(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudtrail(clientConfig);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> allEvents;

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsRequest request;

    size_t count = 0;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsOutcome outcome =
 cloudtrail.LookupEvents(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> &events =
 outcome.GetResult().GetEvents();
            count += events.size();
            allEvents.insert(allEvents.end(), events.begin(), events.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty() && count <= 50); // Limit to 50 events.

    std::cout << "Found " << allEvents.size() << " event(s)." << std::endl;

    for (auto &event: allEvents) {
        std::cout << "Event name: " << event.GetEventName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event source: " << event.GetEventSource() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event id: " << event.GetEventId() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Resources: " << std::endl;
        for (auto &resource: event.GetResources()) {
            std::cout << "  " << resource.GetResourceName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考LookupEvents中的。

CloudWatch 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 CloudWatch。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

操作

`DeleteAlarms`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAlarms`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

删除告警。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
        request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteAlarms中的。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

描述告警。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
                    std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
            for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                    std::setw(20) <<
                    alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
                        SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                    std::endl;
            }
```

```
            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

`DisableAlarmActions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DisableAlarmActions`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

禁用告警操作。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest
 disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
 cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
```

```
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DisableAlarmActions中的。

`EnableAlarmActions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `EnableAlarmActions`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

启用告警操作。

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);

    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考EnableAlarmActions中的。

`ListMetrics`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListMetrics`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

列出指标。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
```

```
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
                {
                    const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                    std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                    if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                    {
                        std::cout << ", ";
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListMetrics](#)中的。

`PutMetricAlarm`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutMetricAlarm`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

创建告警以观看指标。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);
```

```
        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutMetricAlarm中的。

`PutMetricData`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutMetricData`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

将数据放入指标。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutMetricData中的。

CloudWatch 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 记录示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 with Logs 来执行操作和实现常见场 CloudWatch 景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

删除订阅筛选条件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);

        auto outcome = cwl.DeleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch log subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResult.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

列出订阅筛选条件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request;
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetLimit(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = cwl.DescribeSubscriptionFilters(
                    request);
```

```
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch subscription filters "
                    << "for log group " << log_group << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "FilterPattern" << std::setw(64) <<
                    "DestinationArn" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &filters = outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionFilters();
            for (const auto &filter : filters) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) <<
                    filter.GetFilterName() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetFilterPattern() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetDestinationArn() << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

`PutSubscriptionFilter`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutSubscriptionFilter`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

创建订阅筛选条件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetFilterPattern(filter_pattern);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetDestinationArn(dest_arn);
        auto outcome = cwl.PutSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch logs subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

CodeBuild 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 CodeBuild。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

操作

`ListBuilds`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListBuilds`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! List the CodeBuild builds.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listBuilds(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsRequest listBuildsRequest;
    listBuildsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listBuildsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
```

```
        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsOutcome listBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.ListBuilds(
                listBuildsRequest);

        if (listBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ids =
listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds();
            if (!ids.empty()) {

                std::cout << "Information about each build:" << std::endl;
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsRequest getBuildsRequest;
                getBuildsRequest.SetIds(listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds());
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsOutcome getBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.BatchGetBuilds(
                        getBuildsRequest);

                if (getBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::CodeBuild::Model::Build> &builds =
getBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetBuilds();
                    std::cout << builds.size() << " build(s) found." << std::endl;
                    for (auto val: builds) {
                        std::cout << val.GetId() << std::endl;
                    }
                } else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting builds"
                              << getBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No builds found." << std::endl;
            }

            // Get the next token for pagination.

            nextToken = listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing builds"
                      << listBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.
```

```
            empty()

            );

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListBuilds中的。

`ListProjects`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListProjects`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! List the CodeBuild projects.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listProjects(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsRequest listProjectsRequest;
    listProjectsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allProjects;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
```

```
            listProjectsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsOutcome outcome =
codeBuildClient.ListProjects(
                listProjectsRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &projects =
outcome.GetResult().GetProjects();
            allProjects.insert(allProjects.end(), projects.begin(), projects.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing projects" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allProjects.size() << " project(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (auto project: allProjects) {
        std::cout << project << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListProjects中的。

`StartBuild`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartBuild`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Start an AWS CodeBuild project build.
/*!
  \param projectName: A CodeBuild project name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::startBuild(const Aws::String &projectName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildRequest startBuildRequest;
    startBuildRequest.SetProjectName(projectName);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildOutcome outcome = codeBuildClient.StartBuild(
            startBuildRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully started build" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Build ID: " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuild().GetId()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting build" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考StartBuild中的。

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供者示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon Cognito

以下代码示例显示如何开始使用 Amazon Cognito。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
```

```
# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_cognito.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito client
 and lists the Amazon Cognito
```

```
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

        do {
            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
 listUserPoolsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
 listUserPoolsOutcome =
                    cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

            if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &userPool:
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                    userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
                }

                nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
```

```
            } else {
                std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }


        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
            std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListUserPools中的。

操作

`AdminGetUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AdminGetUser`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                          outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AdminGetUser中的。

`AdminInitiateAuth`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AdminInitiateAuth`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[AdminRespondToAuthChallenge](#)中的。

AssociateSoftwareToken

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 AssociateSoftwareToken。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

`ConfirmSignUp`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ConfirmSignUp`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ConfirmSignUp中的。

`DeleteUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteUser`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteUser中的。

`ResendConfirmationCode`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ResendConfirmationCode`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ResendConfirmationCode](#)中的。

`SignUp`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SignUp`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SignUp中的。

`VerifySoftwareToken`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `VerifySoftwareToken`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

场景

向需要 MFA 的用户池注册用户

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 使用用户名、密码和电子邮件地址注册和确认用户。
- 通过将 MFA 应用程序与用户关联来设置多重身份验证。
- 使用密码和 MFA 代码登录。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Scenario that adds a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
  \sa gettingStartedWithUserPools()
  \param clientID: Client ID associated with an Amazon Cognito user pool.
  \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::gettingStartedWithUserPools(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                  const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "This scenario will add a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool."
            << std::endl;
    const Aws::String userName = askQuestion("Enter a new username: ");
    const Aws::String password = askQuestion("Enter a new password: ");
    const Aws::String email = askQuestion("Enter a valid email for the user: ");

    std::cout << "Signing up " << userName << std::endl;

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);
    bool userExists = false;
    do {
        // 1. Add a user with a username, password, and email address.
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (userExists);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Retrieving status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    // 2. Confirm that the user was added to the user pool.
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "A confirmation code was sent to " << email << "." << std::endl;

    bool resend = askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to send a new code? (y/n) ");
    if (resend) {
        // Request a resend of the confirmation code to the email address.
(ResendConfirmationCode)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        // 4. Send the confirmation code that's received in the email.
(ConfirmSignUp)
        const Aws::String confirmationCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the confirmation code that was emailed: ");
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Rechecking the status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
```

```
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Initiating authorization using the username and password."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String session;
    // 5. Initiate authorization with username and password. (AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID,  userName, password,
 session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "Starting setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor
 authentication (MFA)."
            << std::endl;

    {
        // 6. Request a setup key for one-time password (TOTP)
        //    multi-factor authentication (MFA). (AssociateSoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
    askQuestion("Type enter to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        Aws::String userCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

        //  7. Send the MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
 (VerifySoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
   std::cout << "You have completed the MFA authentication setup." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Now, sign in." << std::endl;

   // 8. Initiate authorization again with username and password.
(AdminInitiateAuth)
   if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID, userName, password,
session, client)) {
       return false;
   }

   Aws::String accessToken;
   {
       Aws::String mfaCode = askQuestion(
               "Re-enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

       // 9. Send a new MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(AdminRespondToAuthChallenge)
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
       request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
       request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
       request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
       request.SetSession(session);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
               client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                     << std::endl;

           accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "You have successfully added a user to Amazon Cognito."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the user that you just added? (y/
n) ")) {
        // 10. Delete the user that you just added. (DeleteUser)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine which checks the user status in an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
 \sa checkAdminUserStatus()
 \param userName: A username.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::checkAdminUserStatus(const Aws::String &userName,
                                           const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                           const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                          outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which starts authorization of an Amazon Cognito user.
//! This routine requires administrator credentials.
/*!
 \sa adminInitiateAuthorization()
 \param clientID: Client ID of tracked device.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \param userName: A username.
 \param password: A password.
 \param sessionResult: String to receive a session token.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::adminInitiateAuthorization(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userName,
                                                 const Aws::String &password,
                                                 Aws::String &sessionResult,
                                                 const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
```

```
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

使用 SDK for C++ 的 DynamoDB 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 DynamoDB 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

开始使用

开始使用 DynamoDB

以下代码示例显示如何开始使用 DynamoDB。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
```

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                 # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_dynamodb.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
```

```
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListTables中的。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建可保存电影数据的表。
- 在表中加入单一电影，获取并更新此电影。
- 向 JSON 示例文件的表中写入电影数据。
- 查询在给定年份发行的电影。
- 扫描在年份范围内发行的电影。
- 删除表中的电影后再删除表。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table with partition: year (N) and sort: title (S).
 (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(clientConfig);

            // 9. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }
    }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa dynamodbGettingStartedScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie.
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
```

```
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
        putItemRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        putItemRequest.AddItem(YEAR_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        putItemRequest.AddItem(TITLE_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));

        // Create attribute for the info map.
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);

        putItemRequest.AddItem(INFO_KEY, infoMapAttribute);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
                putItemRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add an item: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
   std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
             << std::endl;

   // 3. Update the rating and plot of the movie by using an update expression.
   {
       rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
               Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
               std::to_string(rating)
               + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
       plot = askQuestion(Aws::String("You summarized the plot as '") + plot +
                          "'.\nWhat would you say now? ");

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
       request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
       request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
       request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
       std::stringstream expressionStream;
       expressionStream << "set " << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << " =:r, "
                        << INFO_KEY << "." << PLOT_KEY << " =:p";
       request.SetUpdateExpression(expressionStream.str());
       request.SetExpressionAttributeValues({
                                                    {":r",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                                            rating)},
                                                    {":p",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
                                                            plot)}
                                            });

       request.SetReturnValues(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ReturnValue::UPDATED_NEW);

       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
               request);
       if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Error updating movie " + result.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }

   std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;
```

```
   // 4. Put 250 movies in the table from moviedata.json.
   {
       std::cout << "Adding movies from a json file to the database." << std::endl;
       const size_t MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE = 25;
       const size_t MOVIES_TO_WRITE = 10 * MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE;
       Aws::String jsonString = getMovieJSON();
       if (!jsonString.empty()) {
           Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue json(jsonString);
           Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> movieJsons =
json.View().AsArray();
           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;

           // To add movies with a cross-section of years, use an appropriate
increment
           // value for iterating through the database.
           size_t increment = movieJsons.GetLength() / MOVIES_TO_WRITE;
           for (size_t i = 0; i < movieJsons.GetLength(); i += increment) {
               writeRequests.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest());
               Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> putItems
= movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
                       movieJsons[i]);
               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
               putRequest.SetItem(putItems);
               writeRequests.back().SetPutRequest(putRequest);
               if (writeRequests.size() == MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE) {
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest request;
                   request.AddRequestItems(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME, writeRequests);
                   const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
                           request);
                   if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                       std::cerr << "Unable to batch write movie data: "
                                 << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                 << std::endl;
                       writeRequests.clear();
                       break;
                   }
                   else {
                       std::cout << "Added batch of " << writeRequests.size()
                                 << " movies to the database."
                                 << std::endl;
                   }
                   writeRequests.clear();
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get a movie by Key (partition + sort).
    {
        Aws::String titleToGet("King Kong");
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(Aws::String(
                "Let's move on...Would you like to get info about '" + titleToGet +
                "'? (y/n) "));
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titleToGet));
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(1933));

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.GetItem(
                    request);
            if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error " << result.GetError().GetMessage();
            }
            else {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = result.GetResult().GetItem();
                if (!item.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "\nHere's what I found:" << std::endl;
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nThe movie was not found in the database."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // 6. Use Query with a key condition expression to return all movies
```

```
    //    released in a given year.
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest req;

        req.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        // "year" is a DynamoDB reserved keyword and must be replaced with an
        // expression attribute name.
        req.SetKeyConditionExpression("#dynobase_year = :valueToMatch");
        req.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

        int yearToMatch = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "\nLet's get a list of movies released in"
                " a given year. Enter a year between 1972 and 2018 ",
                1972, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
        attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch",
                                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                        yearToMatch));
        req.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Query(req);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
                std::cout << "\nThere were " << items.size()
                          << " movies in the database from "
                          << yearToMatch << "." << std::endl;
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                doAgain = "n";
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "\nNo movies from " << yearToMatch
                          << " were found in the database"
                          << std::endl;
                doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Try another year? (y/n) "));
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (doAgain == "y");

    //  7. Use Scan to return movies released within a range of years.
    //     Show how to paginate data using ExclusiveStartKey. (Scan +
FilterExpression)
    {
        int startYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nNow let's scan a range of years "
                                               "for movies in the database. Enter a
start year: ",
                                               1972, 2018);
        int endYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nEnter an end year: ",
                                             startYear, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
        do {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest scanRequest;
            scanRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            scanRequest.SetFilterExpression(
                    "#dynobase_year >= :startYear AND #dynobase_year <= :endYear");
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
            attributeValues.emplace(":startYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            startYear));
            attributeValues.emplace(":endYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            endYear));
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

            if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                scanRequest.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            }

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Scan(
                    scanRequest);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
                if (!items.empty()) {
```

```
                    std::stringstream stringStream;
                    stringStream << "\nFound " << items.size() << " movies in one
scan."
                                 << " How many would you like to see? ";
                    size_t count = askQuestionForInt(stringStream.str());
                    for (size_t i = 0; i < count && i < items.size(); ++i) {
                        printMovieInfo(items[i]);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nNo movies in the database between " << startYear
<<
                              " and " << endYear << "." << std::endl;
                }

                exclusiveStartKey = result.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
                if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "Not all movies were retrieved. Scanning for more."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "All movies were retrieved with this scan."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to Scan movies: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
    }

    // 8. Delete a movie. (DeleteItem)
    {
        std::stringstream stringStream;
        stringStream << "\nWould you like to delete the movie " << title
                     << " from the database? (y/n) ";
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(stringStream.str());
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
```

```
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
                    request);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "\nRemoved \"" << title << "\" from the database."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to convert a JsonView object to an attribute map.
/*!
  \sa movieJsonViewToAttributeMap()
  \param jsonView: Json view object.
  \return map: Map that can be used in a DynamoDB request.
 */
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> result;

    if (jsonView.KeyExists(YEAR_KEY)) {
        result[YEAR_KEY].SetN(jsonView.GetInteger(YEAR_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(TITLE_KEY)) {
        result[TITLE_KEY].SetS(jsonView.GetString(TITLE_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(INFO_KEY)) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> infoMap;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView infoView = jsonView.GetObject(INFO_KEY);
        if (infoView.KeyExists(RATING_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
```

```
            attributeValue->SetN(infoView.GetDouble(RATING_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(RATING_KEY, attributeValue));
        }
        if (infoView.KeyExists(PLOT_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetS(infoView.GetString(PLOT_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(PLOT_KEY, attributeValue));
        }

        result[INFO_KEY].SetM(infoMap);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
```

```
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {
```

```
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem

- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

操作

`BatchExecuteStatement`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `BatchExecuteStatement`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用批量 INSERT 语句添加项目。

```
// 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
std::vector<float> ratings;
std::vector<int> years;
std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
Aws::String doAgain = "n";
do {
    Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
            "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
    titles.push_back(aTitle);
    int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
    years.push_back(aYear);
    float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
            "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
            1, 10);
    ratings.push_back(aRating);
    Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
```

```
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
"));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
```

```
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用批量 SELECT 语句获取项目。

```
    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用批量 UPDATE 语句更新项目。

```
    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }
```

```
   std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());

       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                 << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }
```

使用批量 DELETE 语句删除项目。

```
    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

BatchGetItem

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 BatchGetItem。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Batch get items from different Amazon DynamoDB tables.
/*!
  \sa batchGetItem()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchGetItem(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemRequest request;

    // Table1: Forum.
    Aws::String table1Name = "Forum";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table1KeysAndAttributes;

    // Table1: Projection expression.
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("#n, Category, Messages, #v");

    // Table1: Expression attribute names.
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection headerValueCollection;
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#n", "Name");
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#v", "Views");
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetExpressionAttributeNames(headerValueCollection);

    // Table1: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> nameValues = {"Amazon DynamoDB", "Amazon S3"};
    for (const Aws::String &name: nameValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetS(name);
        keys.emplace("Name", key);
        table1KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }
```

```
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes> requestItems;
   requestItems.emplace(table1Name, table1KeysAndAttributes);

   // Table2: ProductCatalog.
   Aws::String table2Name = "ProductCatalog";
   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table2KeysAndAttributes;
   table2KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("Title, Price, Color");

   // Table2: Set key name, type, and value to search.
   std::vector<Aws::String> idValues = {"102", "103", "201"};
   for (const Aws::String &id: idValues) {
       Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
       key.SetN(id);
       keys.emplace("Id", key);
       table2KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
   }

   requestItems.emplace(table2Name, table2KeysAndAttributes);

   bool result = true;
   do {  // Use a do loop to handle pagination.
       request.SetRequestItems(requestItems);
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchGetItem(
               request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           for (const auto &responsesMapEntry: outcome.GetResult().GetResponses())
{
               Aws::String tableName = responsesMapEntry.first;
               const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &tableResults = responsesMapEntry.second;
               std::cout << "Retrieved " << tableResults.size()
                         << " responses for table '" << tableName << "'.\n"
                         << std::endl;
               if (tableName == "Forum") {

                   std::cout << "Name | Category | Message | Views" << std::endl;
                   for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                       std::cout << item.at("Name").GetS() << " | ";
                       std::cout << item.at("Category").GetS() << " | ";
```

```
                        std::cout << (item.count("Message") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Messages").GetN()) << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Views") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Views").GetN()) << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Title | Price | Color" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Title").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Price") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Price").GetN());
                        if (item.count("Color")) {
                            std::cout << " | ";
                            for (const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &listItem: item.at(
                                    "Color").GetL())
                                std::cout << listItem->GetS() << " ";
                        }
                        std::cout << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            // If necessary, repeat request for remaining items.
            requestItems = outcome.GetResult().GetUnprocessedKeys();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Batch get item failed: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!requestItems.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[BatchGetItem](#)中的。

`BatchWriteItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `BatchWriteItem`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Batch write items from a JSON file.
/*!
  \sa batchWriteItem()
  \param jsonFilePath: JSON file path.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

/*
 * The input for this routine is a JSON file that you can download from the
 following URL:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SampleData.html.
 *
 * The JSON data uses the BatchWriteItem API request syntax. The JSON strings are
 * converted to AttributeValue objects. These AttributeValue objects will then
 generate
 * JSON strings when constructing the BatchWriteItem request, essentially outputting
 * their input.
 *
 * This is perhaps an artificial example, but it demonstrates the APIs.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchWriteItem(const Aws::String &jsonFilePath,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(jsonFilePath);

    if (!fileStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: could not open file '" << jsonFilePath << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
   std::stringstream stringStream;
   stringStream << fileStream.rdbuf();
   Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(stringStream);

   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest;
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> level1Map =
jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
   for (const auto &level1Entry: level1Map) {
       const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &entriesView = level1Entry.second;
       const Aws::String &tableName = level1Entry.first;
       // The JSON entries at this level are as follows:
       //  key - table name
       //  value - list of request objects
       if (!entriesView.IsListType()) {
           std::cerr << "Error: JSON file entry '"
                     << tableName << "' is not a list." << std::endl;
           continue;
       }

       Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> entries =
entriesView.AsArray();

       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
       if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(tableName, entries,
                                              writeRequests)) {
           batchWriteItemRequest.AddRequestItems(tableName, writeRequests);
       }
   }

   Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
           batchWriteItemRequest);

   if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cout << "DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem was successful." << std::endl;
   }
   else {
       std::cerr << "Error with DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem. "
                 << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                 << std::endl;
       return false;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Convert requests in JSON format to a vector of WriteRequest objects.
/*!
  \sa addWriteRequests()
  \param tableName: Name of the table for the write operations.
  \param requestsJson: Request data in JSON format.
  \param writeRequests: Vector to receive the WriteRequest objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                        const
 Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> &requestsJson,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> &writeRequests) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < requestsJson.GetLength(); ++i) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestsEntry = requestsJson[i];
        if (!requestsEntry.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: incorrect requestsEntry type "
                      << requestsEntry.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> requestsMap =
 requestsEntry.GetAllObjects();

        for (const auto &request: requestsMap) {
            const Aws::String &requestType = request.first;
            const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestJsonView = request.second;

            if (requestType == "PutRequest") {
                if (!requestJsonView.ValueExists("Item")) {
                    std::cerr << "Error: item key missing for requests "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 attributes;
                if (!getAttributeObjectsMap(requestJsonView.GetObject("Item"),
                                            attributes)) {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting attributes "
```

```
                                << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                        return false;
                    }

                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                    putRequest.SetItem(attributes);
                    writeRequests.push_back(
                            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest().WithPutRequest(
                                    putRequest));
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error: unimplemented request type '" << requestType
                              << "'." << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }

        return true;
}

//! Generate a map of AttributeValue objects from JSON records.
/*!
  \sa getAttributeObjectsMap()
  \param jsonView: JSONView of attribute records.
  \param writeRequests: Map to receive the AttributeValue objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getAttributeObjectsMap(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView,
                                         Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &attributes) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> objectsMap =
 jsonView.GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &entry: objectsMap) {
        const Aws::String &attributeKey = entry.first;
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &attributeJsonView = entry.second;

        if (!attributeJsonView.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: attribute not an object "
                      << attributeJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        attributes.emplace(attributeKey,
```

```
                            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue(attributeJsonView));
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考BatchWriteItem中的。

`CreateTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTable`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
```

```
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

等待表变为活动状态的代码。

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {
```

```
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateTable中的。

DeleteItem

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteItem。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;

    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item \"" << partitionValue << "\" deleted!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

等待表变为活动状态的代码。

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteItem中的。

`DeleteTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTable`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
```

```
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteTable中的。

`DescribeTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeTable`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
```

```
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
                  << Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                         td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() <<
std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() <<
std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
                              a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                      ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeTable中的。

`ExecuteStatement`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ExecuteStatement`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 INSERT 语句添加项目。

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用 SELECT 语句获取项目。

```
    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
```

```
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
```

使用 UPDATE 语句更新项目。

```
    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
```

```
                << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用 DELETE 语句删除项目。

```
    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ExecuteStatement中的。

`GetItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetItem`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;

    // Set up the request.
```

```
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetItem中的。

`ListTables`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTables`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListTables中的。

PutItem

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutItem。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
                               const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);

    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
```

```
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

等待表变为活动状态的代码。

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
```

```
    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutItem中的。

Query

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Query。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Perform a query on an Amazon DynamoDB Table and retrieve items.
```

```
/*!
  \sa queryItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param projectionExpression: The projections expression, which is ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 * The partition key attribute is searched with the specified value. By default, all
 fields and values
 * contained in the item are returned. If an optional projection expression is
 * specified on the command line, only the specified fields and values are
 * returned.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::queryItems(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest request;

    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty()) {
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);
    }

    // Set query key condition expression.
    request.SetKeyConditionExpression(partitionKey + "= :valueToMatch");

    // Set Expression AttributeValues.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
    attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch", partitionValue);

    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

    bool result = true;
```

```
   // "exclusiveStartKey" is used for pagination.
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> exclusiveStartKey;
   do {
       if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
           exclusiveStartKey.clear();
       }
       // Perform Query operation.
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Query(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           if (!items.empty()) {
               std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from Query: " <<
items.size()
                         << std::endl;
               // Iterate each item and print.
               for (const auto &item: items) {
                   std::cout
                           <<
"*************************************************"
                           << std::endl;
                   // Output each retrieved field and its value.
                   for (const auto &i: item)
                       std::cout << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS() <<
std::endl;
               }
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "No item found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
           }

           exclusiveStartKey = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
           result = false;
           break;
       }
   } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
```

```
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 Query。

Scan

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Scan。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Scan an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa scanTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param projectionExpression: An optional projection expression, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::scanTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                 const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty())
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>>
 all_items;
```

```
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
last_evaluated_key; // Used for pagination;
   do {
       if (!last_evaluated_key.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(last_evaluated_key);
       }
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Scan(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           all_items.insert(all_items.end(), items.begin(), items.end());

           last_evaluated_key = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to Scan items: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }

   } while (!last_evaluated_key.empty());

   if (!all_items.empty()) {
       std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from scan: " << all_items.size()
                 << std::endl;
       // Iterate each item and print.
       for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&itemMap: all_items) {
           std::cout << "*************************************************"
                     << std::endl;
           // Output each retrieved field and its value.
           for (const auto &itemEntry: itemMap)
               std::cout << itemEntry.first << ": " << itemEntry.second.GetS()
                         << std::endl;
       }
   }

   else {
       std::cout << "No items found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
   }

   return true;
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateItem`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);

    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
              request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

等待表变为活动状态的代码。

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
```

```
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateItem中的。

`UpdateTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateTable`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Update a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa updateTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param readCapacity: Provisioned read capacity.
  \param writeCapacity: Provisioned write capacity.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   long long readCapacity, long long writeCapacity,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Updating " << tableName << " with new provisioned throughput
 values"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Read capacity : " << readCapacity << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Write capacity: " << writeCapacity << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableRequest request;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput;
```

```
 provisionedThroughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(readCapacity).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
           writeCapacity);

 request.WithProvisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput).WithTableName(tableName);

   const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateTable(
           request);
   if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cout << "Successfully updated the table." << std::endl;
   } else {
       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBError &error = outcome.GetError();
       if (error.GetErrorType() == Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::VALIDATION &&
           error.GetMessage().find("The provisioned throughput for the table will
 not change") != std::string::npos) {
           std::cout << "The provisioned throughput for the table will not change."
 << std::endl;
       } else {
           std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }

   return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

等待表变为活动状态的代码。

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

   // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
   const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[UpdateTable](#)中的。

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

SDK for C++

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

使用批量 PartiQL 语句查询表

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 通过运行多个 SELECT 语句来获取一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 INSERT 语句来添加一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 UPDATE 语句来更新一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 DELETE 语句来删除一批项目。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
```

```
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlBatchExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
 "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
```

```
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the movie data with a batch \"SELECT\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();
```

```
            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
```

```
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the updated movie data with a batch \"SELECT\"
statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get the updated data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
```

```
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movies information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie data with a batch \"DELETE\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

 attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
```

```
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 来查询表

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 通过运行 SELECT 语句来获取项目。
- 通过运行 INSERT 语句来添加项目。
- 通过运行 UPDATE 语句来更新项目。
- 通过运行 DELETE 语句来删除项目。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using single PartiQL statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
```

```
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
```

```
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    //  5. Get the updated data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie" << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Movie successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;
```

```
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
```

```
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
```

```
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ExecuteStatement中的。

使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的亚马逊 EC2 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何通过 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon 一起使用来执行操作和实现常见场景 EC2。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 操作

开始使用

你好 Amazon EC2

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon EC2。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
```

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                 # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_ec2.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void)argc;
    (void)argv;

    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag
&tag) {

                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";

                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
```

```
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

操作

`AllocateAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AllocateAddress`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param[out] publicIPAddress: String to return the public IP address.
  \param[out] allocationID: String to return the allocation ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::allocateAndAssociateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId,
 Aws::String &publicIPAddress,
                                               Aws::String &allocationID,
                                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressResponse &response = outcome.GetResult();
    allocationID = response.GetAllocationId();
    publicIPAddress = response.GetPublicIp();


    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AllocateAddress中的。

`AssociateAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AssociateAddress`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

//! Associate an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param allocationId: An Elastic IP allocation ID.
  \param[out] associationID: String to receive the association ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: True if the address was associated with the instance; otherwise,
 false.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::associateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId, const Aws::String
 &allocationId,
                                   Aws::String &associationID,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationId);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.AssociateAddress(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to associate address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully associated address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
        associationID = outcome.GetResult().GetAssociationId();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AssociateAddress中的。

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Authorize ingress to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) group.
/*!
  \param groupID: The EC2 group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: The ClientConfiguration object.
  \return bool: True if the operation was successful, false otherwise.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::EC2::authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
    authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.SetGroupId(groupID);
    buildSampleIngressRule(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome =

 ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    if (authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully authorized security group ingress." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error authorizing security group ingress: "
                  << authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

用于构建入口规则的实用程序函数。

```
//! Build a sample ingress rule.
/*!
  \param authorize_request: An 'AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest' instance.
  \return void:
 */
void buildSampleIngressRule(
        Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest &authorize_request) {
    Aws::String ingressIPRange = "203.0.113.0/24";  // Configure this for your
 allowed IP range.
    Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
    ip_range.SetCidrIp(ingressIPRange);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
    permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission1.SetToPort(80);
    permission1.SetFromPort(80);
    permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
    permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission2.SetToPort(22);
```

```
    permission2.SetFromPort(22);
    permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress](#)中的。

`CreateKeyPair`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKeyPair`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param keyFilePath: File path where the credentials are stored. Ignored if it is
 an empty string;
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName, const Aws::String
 &keyFilePath,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair - "  << keyPairName << ". " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
        if (!keyFilePath.empty()) {
            std::ofstream keyFile(keyFilePath.c_str());
            keyFile << outcome.GetResult().GetKeyMaterial();
            keyFile.close();
            std::cout << "Keys written to the file " <<
                      keyFilePath << std::endl;
        }

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateKeyPair中的。

`CreateSecurityGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateSecurityGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create a security group.
/*!
  \param groupName: A security group name.
  \param description: A description.
  \param vpcID: A virtual private cloud (VPC) ID.
  \param[out] groupIDResult: A string to receive the group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                      const Aws::String &description,
                                      const Aws::String &vpcID,
                                      Aws::String &groupIDResult,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDescription(description);
    request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
              std::endl;


    groupIDResult = outcome.GetResult().GetGroupId();

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

CreateTags

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateTags。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Add or overwrite only the specified tags for the specified Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource or resources.
/*!
  \param resources: The resources for the tags.
  \param tags: Vector of tags.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createTags(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &resources,
                             const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsRequest createTagsRequest;
    createTagsRequest.SetResources(resources);
    createTagsRequest.SetTags(tags);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateTags(createTagsRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created tags for resources" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create tags for resources, " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateTags中的。

DeleteKeyPair

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteKeyPair。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
    const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome = ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteKeyPair中的。

DeleteSecurityGroup

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteSecurityGroup。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete a security group.
/*!
  \param securityGroupID: A security group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &securityGroupID,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

`DescribeAddresses`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAddresses`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe all Elastic IP addresses.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeAddresses(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
                  std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
                  "NIC ID" << std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Address> &addresses =
 outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
        for (const auto &address: addresses) {
            Aws::String domainString =
                    Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
                            address.GetDomain());

            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                      address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                      address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
                      std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                      << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeAddresses中的。

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAvailabilityZones`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! DescribeAvailabilityZones
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
int AwsDoc::EC2::describeAvailabilityZones(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                  std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

        const auto &zones =
```

```
                outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

        for (const auto &zone: zones) {
            Aws::String stateString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                            zone.GetState());
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                      std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeAvailabilityZones中的。

`DescribeInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances associated with
 an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
    bool header = false;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                          std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

            for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                        reservation.GetInstances();
                for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                    Aws::String instanceStateString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                    Aws::String typeString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                    Aws::String monitorString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
```

```
                    Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
 instance.GetTags();
                    auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                 [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag)
 {
                                                     return tag.GetKey() == "Name";
                                                 });
                    if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                        name = nameIter->GetValue();
                    }
                    std::cout <<
                              std::setw(48) << name <<
                              std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                              std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                              std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                              std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                              std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                }
            }

            if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeInstances中的。

DescribeKeyPairs

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeKeyPairs。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pairs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeKeyPairs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
                outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
        for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

DescribeRegions

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeRegions。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Regions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeRegions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

        const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
        for (const auto &region: regions) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout << std::endl;

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeRegions中的。

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeSecurityGroups`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security groups, or a
 specific group.
/*!
  \param groupID: A group ID, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeSecurityGroups(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

    if (!groupID.empty()) {
        request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
```

```
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();

            for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                          std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                          std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

MonitorInstances

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 MonitorInstances。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Enable detailed monitoring for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::enableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome monitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " <<
                  monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考MonitorInstances中的。

`RebootInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `RebootInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Reboot an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::rebootInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
```

```
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome dry_run_outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should trigger
 an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考RebootInstances中的。

ReleaseAddress

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ReleaseAddress。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Release an Elastic IP address.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::releaseAddress(const Aws::String &allocationID,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressOutcome outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ReleaseAddress中的。

`RunInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `RunInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Launch an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceName: A name for the EC2 instance.
  \param amiId: An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) identifier.
  \param[out] instanceID: String to return the instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::runInstance(const Aws::String &instanceName,
                              const Aws::String &amiId,
                              Aws::String &instanceID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
 runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
```

```
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    instanceID = instances[0].GetInstanceId();

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考RunInstances中的。

`StartInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::startInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest startRequest;
    startRequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    startRequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);
```

```
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    startRequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome startInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);

    if (!startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  startInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考StartInstances中的。

`StopInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StopInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Stop an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::stopInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
void PrintUsage() {
    std::cout << "Usage: run_start_stop_instance <instance_id> <start|stop>" <<
              std::endl;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考StopInstances中的。

`TerminateInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `TerminateInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Terminate an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::terminateInstances(const Aws::String &instanceID,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceIds({instanceID});

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.TerminateInstances(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Ec2 instance '" << instanceID <<
                  "' was terminated." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to terminate ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  ", " <<
```

```
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考TerminateInstances中的。

`UnmonitorInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UnmonitorInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Disable monitoring for an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::disableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
```

```
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome unmonitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
                  << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UnmonitorInstances中的。

EventBridge 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 EventBridge。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`PutEvents`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutEvents`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

发送事件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutEvents中的。

`PutRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutRule`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

创建 规则。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutRule中的。

`PutTargets`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutTargets`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

包含所需的文件。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

添加目标。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutTargets中的。

AWS Glue 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS Glue。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用

- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

你好 AWS Glue

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 AWS Glue。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()
```

```
# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_glue.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
```

```
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());

                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListJobs中的。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建爬网程序，爬取公有 Amazon S3 存储桶并生成包含 CSV 格式的元数据的数据库。
- 列出您的中的数据库和表的相关信息 AWS Glue Data Catalog。
- 创建任务，从 S3 存储桶提取 CSV 数据，转换数据，然后将 JSON 格式的输出加载到另一个 S3 存储桶中。
- 列出有关作业运行的信息，查看转换后的数据，并清除资源。

有关更多信息，请参阅教程： AWS Glue Studio 入门。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Scenario which demonstrates using AWS Glue to add a crawler and run a job.
/*!
 \\sa runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param roleName: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role created in the
 setup.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::Glue::runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                     const Aws::String &roleName,
                                                     const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getRoleArn(roleName, roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting role ARN for role." << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    // 1. Upload the job script to the S3 bucket.
    {
        std::cout << "Uploading the job script '"
                  << AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT
                  << "'." << std::endl;

        if (!AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(bucketName,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT_PATH,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT,
                                      clientConfig)) {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading the job file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 2. Create a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
 client.CreateCrawler(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 3. Get a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                      Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Start a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);
```

```
       if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                   outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
           if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
           }

           std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

           Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
           int iterations = 0;
           while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
               std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
               ++iterations;
               if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                   std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                        crawlerState)
                             << ". After " << iterations
                             << " seconds elapsed."
                             << std::endl;
               }
               Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
               getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

               Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                       getCrawlerRequest);

               if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                   crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
               }
               else {
                   std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                             << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                   break;
```

```
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 5. Get a database.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    // 6. Get tables.
    Aws::String tableName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
```

```
    }

    // 7. Create a job.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 8. Start a job run.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
```

```
                                        jobRunState) <<
                                ". " << iterator <<
                                " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 9. List the output data stored in the S3 bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client;
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetPrefix(OUTPUT_FILE_PREFIX);

        Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
```

```
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Data from your job is in " << allObjects.size() <<
                  " files in the S3 bucket, " << bucketName << "." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allObjects.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "    " << i + 1 << ". " << allObjects[i].GetKey()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int objectIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                std::string(
                        "Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first ") +
                std::to_string(LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY) +
                " lines of JSON output in the block: ", 1,
                static_cast<int>(allObjects.size()));

        Aws::String objectKey = allObjects[objectIndex - 1].GetKey();

        std::stringstream stringStream;
        if (getObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey, stringStream,
                                clientConfig)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY && stringStream; ++i) {
                std::string line;
                std::getline(stringStream, line);
                std::cout << "    " << line << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    // 10. List all the jobs.
    Aws::String jobName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << "Your account has " << allJobNames.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobNames.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobNames[i] << std::endl;
        }
        int jobIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobNames.size()) +
                " to see the list of runs for a job: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobNames.size()));

        jobName = allJobNames[jobIndex - 1];
    }

    // 11. Get the job runs for a job.
    Aws::String jobRunID;
```

```
    if (!jobName.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "There are " << allJobRuns.size() << " runs in the job '"
                  <<
                  jobName << "'." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobRuns.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobRuns[i].GetJobName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int runIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobRuns.size()) +
                " to see details for a run: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobRuns.size()));
        jobRunID = allJobRuns[runIndex - 1].GetId();
    }
```

```
    // 12. Get a single job run.
    if (!jobRunID.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
 jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
}

//! Cleanup routine to delete created assets.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAssets()
 \param crawler: Name of an AWS Glue crawler.
 \param database: The name of an AWS Glue database.
 \param job: The name of an AWS Glue job.
 \param bucketName: The name of an S3 bucket.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAssets(const Aws::String &crawler, const Aws::String
 &database,
                                const Aws::String &job, const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    const Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
    bool result = true;

    // 13. Delete a job.
    if (!job.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 14. Delete a database.
    if (!database.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete a crawler.
    if (!crawler.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 16. Delete the job script and run data from the S3 bucket.
    result &= AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(bucketName,
                                                       clientConfig);
    return result;
}

//! Routine which uploads a file to an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa uploadFile()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param filePath: The path of the file to upload.
 \param fileName The name for the uploaded file.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::String &filePath,
                         const Aws::String &fileName,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          filePath.c_str(),
```

```
                                            std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << filePath << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << filePath << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which deletes all objects in an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsRequest;
    listObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            listObjectsRequest.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
```

```
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome listObjectsOutcome =
client.ListObjectsV2(
                listObjectsRequest);

        if (listObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetContents();
            if (!objects.empty()) {
                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest;
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

                std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers;
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: objects) {
                    objectIdentifiers.push_back(
                            Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(
                                    object.GetKey()));
                }
                Aws::S3::Model::Delete objectsDelete;
                objectsDelete.SetObjects(objectIdentifiers);
                objectsDelete.SetQuiet(true);
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetDelete(objectsDelete);

                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome deleteObjectsOutcome =
                        client.DeleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);

                if (!deleteObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                              deleteObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    result = false;
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects." << std::endl;

                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No objects to delete in '" << bucketName << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            continuationToken =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                      << listObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves an object from an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa getObjectFromBucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param objectKey: The object's name.
 \param objectStream: A stream to receive the retrieved data.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::getObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                       const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                       std::ostream &objectStream,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome = client.GetObject(request);


    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "'." << std::endl;
        auto &body = outcome.GetResult().GetBody();
        objectStream << body.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving object. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

操作

`CreateCrawler`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateCrawler`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateCrawler中的。

`CreateJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateJob`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateJob中的。

`DeleteCrawler`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteCrawler`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteCrawler中的。

`DeleteDatabase`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDatabase`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteDatabase中的。

DeleteJob

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteJob。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteJob中的。

GetCrawler

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetCrawler。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                      Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetCrawler中的。

GetDatabase

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetDatabase。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

           std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                     database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
           return false;
       }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetDatabase中的。

GetJobRun

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetJobRun。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetJobRun中的。

GetJobRuns

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetJobRuns。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
```

```
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetJobRuns中的。

GetTables

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetTables。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
              << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                  " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
    for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
        std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (!all_tables.empty()) {
        int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
        std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;

        tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetTables中的。

`ListJobs`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListJobs`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListJobs中的。

StartCrawler

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 StartCrawler。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


       if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                   outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
           if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
           }

           std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

           Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
           int iterations = 0;
           while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
               std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
               ++iterations;
               if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                   std::cout << "Crawler status " <<
```

```
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                    crawlerState)
                            << ". After " << iterations
                            << " seconds elapsed."
                            << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考StartCrawler中的。

`StartJobRun`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartJobRun`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);
```

```
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                         jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
```

```
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                     clientConfig);
        return false;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考StartJobRun中的。

HealthImaging 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 HealthImaging。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 操作
- 场景

开始使用

你好 HealthImaging

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 HealthImaging。

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)
```

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_health_imaging.cpp 源文件代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome listDatastoresOutcome
 =
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 &dataStoreSummaries =
                        listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
 std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

操作

`DeleteImageSet`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteImageSet`。

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which deletes an AWS HealthImaging image set.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::deleteImageSet(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &imageSetID,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteImageSet(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted image set " << imageSetID
                  << " from data store " << dataStoreID << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting image set " << imageSetID << " from data store
 "
```

```
                  << dataStoreID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

`GetDICOMImportJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetDICOMImportJob`。

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
```

```
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中的 Get DICOMImport J ob。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

`GetImageFrame`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetImageFrame`。

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which downloads an AWS HealthImaging image frame.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param frameID: The image frame ID.
  \param jphFile: File to store the downloaded frame.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFrame(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                            const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                            const Aws::String &frameID,
                                            const Aws::String &jphFile,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
```

```
    imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(frameID);
    request.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome = client.GetImageFrame(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image frame." << std::endl;
        auto &buffer = outcome.GetResult().GetImageFrameBlob();

        std::ofstream outfile(jphFile, std::ios::binary);
        outfile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error retrieving image frame." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetImageFrame中的。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

`GetImageSetMetadata`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetImageSetMetadata`。

SDK for C++

用于获取映像集元数据的实用程序函数。

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
```

```
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

获取没有版本的映像集元数据。

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 "", outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
```

```
        }
```

获取带有版本的映像集元数据。

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 versionID, outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

`SearchImageSets`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SearchImageSets`。

SDK for C++

用于搜索映像集的实用程序函数。

```
//! Routine which searches for image sets based on defined input attributes.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param searchCriteria: A search criteria instance.
  \param imageSetResults: Vector to receive the image set IDs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                              const
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria &searchCriteria,
                                              Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSetResults,
```

```
                                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetSearchCriteria(searchCriteria);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsOutcome outcome =
 client.SearchImageSets(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (auto &imageSetMetadataSummary:
 outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetsMetadataSummaries()) {
                imageSetResults.push_back(imageSetMetadataSummary.GetImageSetId());
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

使用案例 #1：EQUAL 运算符。

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageIDsForPatientID;
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter> patientIDSearchFilters
 = {

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter().WithOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operato
```

```
 .WithValues({Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue().WithDICOMPatientId(patien
        };

        searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID.SetFilters(patientIDSearchFilters);
        bool result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,

 searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID,
                                                                imageIDsForPatientID,
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << imageIDsForPatientID.size() << " image sets found for the
 patient with ID '"
            <<  patientID << "'." << std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : imageIDsForPatientID) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

用例 #2: 使用 DICOMStudy日期和 DICOMStudy时间的 BETWEEN 运算符。

```
         Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2StartDate;

 useCase2StartDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTim
        .WithDICOMStudyDate("19990101")
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2EndDate;

 useCase2EndDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTime(

 .WithDICOMStudyDate(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()).ToLocalTimeStrin
%m%d"))
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase2SearchFilter;
        useCase2SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase2StartDate, useCase2EndDate});

 useCase2SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase2SearchCriteria;
```

```
        useCase2SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase2SearchFilter});

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase2Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase2SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase2Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase2Results.size() << " image sets found for between
1999/01/01 and present."
                      <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase2Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #3：使用 createdAt 的 BETWEEN 运算符。时间研究以前一直存在。

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3StartDate;

useCase3StartDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3EndDate;

useCase3EndDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase3SearchFilter;
        useCase3SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase3StartDate, useCase3EndDate});

useCase3SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase3SearchCriteria;
        useCase3SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase3SearchFilter});

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase3Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase3SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase3Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase3Results.size() << " image sets found for created
between 2023/11/30 and present."
```

```
                    <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase3Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

用例 #4: DICOMSeries InstanceUID 上的 EQUAL 运算符和 updateDat 上的 BETWEEN 运算符，在 updateDat 字段上按照 ASC 顺序对响应进行排序。

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4StartDate;

useCase4StartDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4EndDate;

useCase4EndDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterBetween;
        useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetValues({useCase4StartDate, useCase4EndDate});

useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue seriesInstanceUID;
        seriesInstanceUID.SetDICOMSeriesInstanceUID(dicomSeriesInstanceUID);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterEqual;
        useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetValues({seriesInstanceUID});

useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::EQUAL);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase4SearchCriteria;
        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase4SearchFilterBetween,
useCase4SearchFilterEqual});

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Sort useCase4Sort;
        useCase4Sort.SetSortField(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortField::updatedAt);
        useCase4Sort.SetSortOrder(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortOrder::ASC);

        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetSort(useCase4Sort);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase4Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                        useCase4SearchCriteria,
                                                        usesCase4Results,
                                                        clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase4Results.size() << " image sets found for EQUAL
 operator "
            << "on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response
\n"
            <<  "in ASC order on updatedAt field." <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase4Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SearchImageSets中的。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

`StartDICOMImportJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartDICOMImportJob`。

SDK for C++

```
//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “启动 DICOMImport Job”。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

场景

开始使用影像集和影像帧

以下代码示例显示了如何导入 DICOM 文件和在中下载图像框架。 HealthImaging

该实现构造为命令行应用程序。

- 设置 DICOM 导入的资源。
- 将 DICOM 文件导入数据存储中。
- 检索导入任务 IDs 的影像集。
- 检索影像集 IDs 的图像框。
- 下载、解码并验证影像帧。
- 清理资源。

SDK for C++

使用必要的资源创建 CloudFormation 堆栈。

```
   Aws::String inputBucketName;
   Aws::String outputBucketName;
   Aws::String dataStoreId;
   Aws::String roleArn;
   Aws::String stackName;

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to let this workflow create the resources for you? (y/n)
")) {
       stackName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the AWS CloudFormation stack to create. ");
       Aws::String dataStoreName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore to create. ");

       Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs = createCloudFormationStack(
               stackName,
               dataStoreName,
               clientConfiguration);

       if (!retrieveOutputs(outputs, dataStoreId, inputBucketName,
outputBucketName,
                            roleArn)) {
```

```
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The following resources have been created." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "A HealthImaging datastore with ID: " << dataStoreId << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 input bucket named: " << inputBucketName << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 output bucket named: " << outputBucketName << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An IAM role with the ARN: " << roleArn << "." << std::endl;
        askQuestion("Enter return to continue.", alwaysTrueTest);
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "You have chosen to use preexisting resources:" << std::endl;
        dataStoreId = askQuestion(
                "Enter the data store ID of the HealthImaging datastore you wish to
use: ");
        inputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 input bucket you wish to use: ");
        outputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 output bucket you wish to use: ");
        roleArn = askQuestion(
                "Enter the ARN for the IAM role with the proper permissions to
import a DICOM series: ");
    }
```

将 DICOM 文件复制到 Amazon S3 导入桶。

```
    std::cout
            << "This workflow uses DICOM files from the National Cancer Institute
Imaging Data\n"
            << "Commons (IDC) Collections." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Here is the link to their website." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "https://registry.opendata.aws/nci-imaging-data-commons/" <<
std::endl;
    std::cout << "We will use DICOM files stored in an S3 bucket managed by the
IDC."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "First one of the DICOM folders in the IDC collection must be copied
to your\n"
```

```
                "input S3 bucket."
             << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You have the choice of one of the following "
              << IDC_ImageChoices.size() << " folders to copy." << std::endl;

    int index = 1;
    for (auto &idcChoice: IDC_ImageChoices) {
        std::cout << index << " - " << idcChoice.mDescription << std::endl;
        index++;
    }
    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Choose DICOM files to import: ", 1, 4);

    Aws::String fromDirectory = IDC_ImageChoices[choice - 1].mDirectory;
    Aws::String inputDirectory = "input";

    std::cout << "The files in the directory '" << fromDirectory << "' in the bucket
 '"
              << IDC_S3_BucketName << "' will be copied " << std::endl;
    std::cout << "to the folder '" << inputDirectory << "/" << fromDirectory
              << "' in the bucket '" << inputBucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Enter return to start the copy.", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::copySeriesBetweenBuckets(
            IDC_S3_BucketName,
            fromDirectory,
            inputBucketName,
            inputDirectory, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "This workflow will exit because of an error." << std::endl;
        cleanup(stackName, dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

将 DICOM 文件导入 Amazon S3 数据存储。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDicomImport(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                               const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &inputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &outputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &roleArn,
                                               Aws::String &importJobId,
```

```
                                                    const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = false;
    if (startDICOMImportJob(dataStoreID, inputBucketName, inputDirectory,
                            outputBucketName, outputDirectory, roleArn, importJobId,
                            clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cout << "DICOM import job started with job ID " << importJobId << "."
                  << std::endl;
        result = waitImportJobCompleted(dataStoreID, importJobId,
 clientConfiguration);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << "DICOM import job completed." << std::endl;

        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
```

```
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Routine which waits for a DICOM import job to complete.
/*!
 * @param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
 * @param importJobId: The import job ID.
 * @param clientConfiguration : Aws client configuration.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::waitImportJobCompleted(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                                     const Aws::String &importJobId,
                                                     const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus jobStatus =
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS;
    while (jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
 getDicomImportJobOutcome = getDICOMImportJob(
                datastoreID, importJobId,
                clientConfiguration);
```

```
        if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            jobStatus =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetJobStatus();

            std::cout << "DICOM import job status: " <<

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatusMapper::GetNameForJobStatus(
                               jobStatus) << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                      << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::COMPLETED;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome;
}
```

获取由 DICOM 导入任务创建的影像集。

```
bool
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetsForDicomImportJob(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                       const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                       Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSets,
                                                       const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome getDicomImportJobOutcome =
 getDICOMImportJob(
           datastoreID, importJobId, clientConfiguration);
   bool result = false;
   if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
       auto outputURI =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetOutputS3Uri();
       Aws::Http::URI uri(outputURI);
       const Aws::String &bucket = uri.GetAuthority();
       Aws::String key = uri.GetPath();

       Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfiguration);
       Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest objectRequest;
       objectRequest.SetBucket(bucket);
       objectRequest.SetKey(key + "/" + IMPORT_JOB_MANIFEST_FILE_NAME);

       auto getObjectOutcome = s3Client.GetObject(objectRequest);
       if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
           auto &data = getObjectOutcome.GetResult().GetBody();

           std::stringstream stringStream;
           stringStream << data.rdbuf();

           try {
               // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
               // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
               std::string jmesPathExpression =
 "jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId";
```

```
                jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(stringStream.str());

                jsoncons::json imageSetsJson = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

 jmesPathExpression);\
                for (auto &imageSet: imageSetsJson.array_range()) {
                    imageSets.push_back(imageSet.as_string());
                }

                result = true;
            }
            catch (const std::exception &e) {
                std::cerr << e.what() << '\n';
            }

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get object because "
                      << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                  << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

获取影像集的影像帧信息。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFramesForImageSet(const Aws::String
 &dataStoreID,
                                                        const Aws::String
 &imageSetID,
                                                        const Aws::String
 &outDirectory,
                                                        Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo>
 &imageFrames,
                                                        const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
   Aws::String fileName = outDirectory + "/" + imageSetID + "_metadata.json.gzip";
   bool result = false;
   if (getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID, "", // Empty string for version
ID.
                           fileName, clientConfiguration)) {
       try {
           std::string metadataGZip;
           {
               std::ifstream inFileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ios::binary);
               if (!inFileStream) {
                   throw std::runtime_error("Failed to open file " + fileName);
               }

               std::stringstream stringStream;
               stringStream << inFileStream.rdbuf();
               metadataGZip = stringStream.str();
           }
           std::string metadataJson = gzip::decompress(metadataGZip.data(),
                                                       metadataGZip.size());
           // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
           // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
           jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(metadataJson);
           std::string jmesPathExpression = "Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]";
           jsoncons::json instances = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);
           for (auto &instance: instances.array_range()) {
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleSlope";
               std::string rescaleSlope = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleIntercept";
               std::string rescaleIntercept = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();

               jmesPathExpression = "ImageFrames[][]";
               jsoncons::json imageFramesJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression);

               for (auto &imageFrame: imageFramesJson.array_range()) {
                   ImageFrameInfo imageFrameIDs;
```

```
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageSetId = imageSetID;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageFrameId = imageFrame.find(
                            "ID")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleIntercept = rescaleIntercept;
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleSlope = rescaleSlope;
                    imageFrameIDs.MinPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MinPixelValue")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.MaxPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MaxPixelValue")->value().as_string();

                    jmesPathExpression =
 "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width).Checksum";
                    jsoncons::json checksumJson =
 jsoncons::jmespath::search(imageFrame,

 jmesPathExpression);
                    imageFrameIDs.mFullResolutionChecksum =
 checksumJson.as_integer<uint32_t>();

                    imageFrames.emplace_back(imageFrameIDs);
                }
            }

            result = true;
        }
        catch (const std::exception &e) {
            std::cerr << "getImageFramesForImageSet failed because " << e.what()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                    const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                    const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                    const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                    const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

下载、解码并验证映像帧。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::downloadDecodeAndCheckImageFrames(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
        const Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
        const Aws::String &outDirectory,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration1(clientConfiguration);
    clientConfiguration1.executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(
            clientConfiguration1);
```

```
    Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore semaphore(0, 1);
    std::atomic<size_t> count(imageFrames.size());

    bool result = true;
    for (auto &imageFrame: imageFrames) {
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest getImageFrameRequest;
        getImageFrameRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageSetId(imageFrame.mImageSetId);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
        imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(imageFrame.mImageFrameId);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

        auto getImageFrameAsyncLambda = [&semaphore, &result, &count, imageFrame,
outDirectory](
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient *client,
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest &request,
                Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>
&context) {

                if (!handleGetImageFrameResult(outcome, outDirectory, imageFrame)) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to download and convert image frame: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageFrameId << " from image set: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageSetId << std::endl;
                    result = false;
                }

                count--;
                if (count <= 0) {

                    semaphore.ReleaseAll();
                }
        }; // End of 'getImageFrameAsyncLambda' lambda.

        medicalImagingClient.GetImageFrameAsync(getImageFrameRequest,
                                                getImageFrameAsyncLambda);
    }

    if (count > 0) {
        semaphore.WaitOne();
    }
```

```
    if (result) {
        std::cout << imageFrames.size() << " image files were downloaded."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::decodeJPHFileAndValidateWithChecksum(
        const Aws::String &jphFile,
        uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    opj_image_t *outputImage = jphImageToOpjBitmap(jphFile);
    if (!outputImage) {
        return false;
    }

    bool result = true;
    if (!verifyChecksumForImage(outputImage, crc32Checksum)) {
        std::cerr << "The checksum for the image does not match the expected value."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "File :" << jphFile << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }

    opj_image_destroy(outputImage);

    return result;
}

opj_image *
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::jphImageToOpjBitmap(const Aws::String &jphFile) {
    opj_stream_t *inFileStream = nullptr;
    opj_codec_t *decompressorCodec = nullptr;
    opj_image_t *outputImage = nullptr;
    try {
        std::shared_ptr<opj_dparameters> decodeParameters =
 std::make_shared<opj_dparameters>();
        memset(decodeParameters.get(), 0, sizeof(opj_dparameters));

        opj_set_default_decoder_parameters(decodeParameters.get());

        decodeParameters->decod_format = 1; // JP2 image format.
        decodeParameters->cod_format = 2; // BMP image format.
```

```
        std::strncpy(decodeParameters->infile, jphFile.c_str(),
                     OPJ_PATH_LEN);

        inFileStream = opj_stream_create_default_file_stream(
                decodeParameters->infile, true);
        if (!inFileStream) {
            throw std::runtime_error(
                    "Unable to create input file stream for file '" + jphFile +
"'.");
        }

        decompressorCodec = opj_create_decompress(OPJ_CODEC_JP2);
        if (!decompressorCodec) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to create decompression codec.");
        }

        int decodeMessageLevel = 1;
        if (!setupCodecLogging(decompressorCodec, &decodeMessageLevel)) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to setup codec logging." << std::endl;
        }

        if (!opj_setup_decoder(decompressorCodec, decodeParameters.get())) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to setup decompression codec.");
        }
        if (!opj_codec_set_threads(decompressorCodec, 4)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to set decompression codec threads.");
        }

        if (!opj_read_header(inFileStream, decompressorCodec, &outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to read header.");
        }

        if (!opj_decode(decompressorCodec, inFileStream,
                        outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to decode.");
        }

        if (DEBUGGING) {
            std::cout << "image width : " << outputImage->x1 - outputImage->x0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "image height : " << outputImage->y1 - outputImage->y0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "number of channels: " << outputImage->numcomps
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            std::cout << "colorspace : " << outputImage->color_space << std::endl;
        }

    } catch (const std::exception &e) {
        std::cerr << e.what() << std::endl;
        if (outputImage) {
            opj_image_destroy(outputImage);
            outputImage = nullptr;
        }
    }
    if (inFileStream) {
        opj_stream_destroy(inFileStream);
    }
    if (decompressorCodec) {
        opj_destroy_codec(decompressorCodec);
    }

    return outputImage;
}

//! Template function which converts a planar image bitmap to an interleaved image
 bitmap and
//! then verifies the checksum of the bitmap.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
template<class myType>
bool verifyChecksumForImageForType(opj_image_t *image, uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t width = image->x1 - image->x0;
    uint32_t height = image->y1 - image->y0;
    uint32_t numOfChannels = image->numcomps;

    // Buffer for interleaved bitmap.
    std::vector<myType> buffer(width * height * numOfChannels);

    // Convert planar bitmap to interleaved bitmap.
    for (uint32_t channel = 0; channel < numOfChannels; channel++) {
        for (uint32_t row = 0; row < height; row++) {
            uint32_t fromRowStart = row / image->comps[channel].dy * width /
                                    image->comps[channel].dx;
            uint32_t toIndex = (row * width) * numOfChannels + channel;
```

```
            for (uint32_t col = 0; col < width; col++) {
                uint32_t fromIndex = fromRowStart + col / image->comps[channel].dx;

                buffer[toIndex] = static_cast<myType>(image-
>comps[channel].data[fromIndex]);

                toIndex += numOfChannels;
            }
        }
    }

    // Verify checksum.
    boost::crc_32_type crc32;
    crc32.process_bytes(reinterpret_cast<char *>(buffer.data()),
                        buffer.size() * sizeof(myType));

    bool result = crc32.checksum() == crc32Checksum;
    if (!result) {
        std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, checksum mismatch, expected - "
                  << crc32Checksum << ", actual - " << crc32.checksum()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which verifies the checksum of an OpenJPEG image struct.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::verifyChecksumForImage(opj_image_t *image,
                                                     uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t channels = image->numcomps;
    bool result = false;
    if (0 < channels) {
        // Assume the precision is the same for all channels.
        uint32_t precision = image->comps[0].prec;
        bool signedData = image->comps[0].sgnd;
        uint32_t bytes = (precision + 7) / 8;

        if (signedData) {
            switch (bytes) {
```

```
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int8_t>(image,
                                                                   crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int16_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int32_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
signed bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
        else {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint8_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint16_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint32_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
unsigned bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }

        if (!result) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, error bytes " << bytes
                      << " signed "
                      << signedData << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "'verifyChecksumForImage', no channels in the image."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return result;
}
```

清理资源。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::cleanup(const Aws::String &stackName,
                                      const Aws::String &dataStoreId,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!stackName.empty() && askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to delete the stack " + stackName + "? (y/n)")) {
        std::cout << "Deleting the image sets in the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= emptyDatastore(dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Deleting the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }
    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::emptyDatastore(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria emptyCriteria;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageSetIDs;
    bool result = false;
    if (searchImageSets(datastoreID, emptyCriteria, imageSetIDs,
                        clientConfiguration)) {
        result = true;
        for (auto &imageSetID: imageSetIDs) {
```

```
            result &= deleteImageSet(datastoreID, imageSetID, clientConfiguration);
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - Get DICOMImport Job
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - 开始 DICOMImport Job

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 SDK for C++ 的 IAM 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 with IAM 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

开始使用 IAM

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 IAM。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

iam.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn()
<<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12)
<<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                          std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
```

```
                done = true;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListPolicies中的。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何创建用户并代入角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 为了避免安全风险，在开发专用软件或处理真实数据时，请勿使用 IAM 用户进行身份验证，而是使用与身份提供者的联合身份验证，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 创建没有权限的用户。
- 创建授予列出账户的 Amazon S3 存储桶的权限的角色
- 添加策略以允许用户代入该角色。
- 代入角色并使用临时凭证列出 S3 存储桶，然后清除资源。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace IAM {

        //! Cleanup by deleting created entities.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteCreatedEntities
          \param client: IAM client.
          \param role: IAM role.
          \param user: IAM user.
          \param policy: IAM policy.
        */
        static bool DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy);
    }

    static const int LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC = 20;

    static const char ALLOCATION_TAG[] = "example_code";
}

//! Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
// "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
// "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
//    create a custom policy).
/*!
  \sa iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::IAM::iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::User user;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Role role;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Policy policy;

    // 1. Create a user.
    {
```

```
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String userName = "iam-demo-user-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetUserName(userName);

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserOutcome outcome = client.CreateUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
        }

        user = outcome.GetResult().GetUser();
    }

    // 2. Create a role.
    {
        // Get the IAM user for the current client in order to access its ARN.
        Aws::String iamUserArn;
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserRequest request;
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserOutcome outcome = client.GetUser(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error getting Iam user. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully retrieved Iam user "
                          << outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetUserName()
                          << std::endl;
            }

            iamUserArn = outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetArn();
        }

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;
```

```
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleName = "iam-demo-role-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleName(roleName);

        // Build policy document for role.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");

        Aws::Utils::Document jsonPrincipal;
        jsonPrincipal.WithString("AWS", iamUserArn);
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Principal", jsonPrincipal);
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "sts:AssumeRole");
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Condition", Aws::Utils::Document());

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Setting policy for role\n   "
                  << policyDocument.View().WriteCompact() << std::endl;

        // Set role policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a role with name " << roleName
                      << std::endl;
        }

        role = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
    }
```

```
    // 3. Create an IAM policy.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String policyName = "iam-demo-policy-" +
                                 Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetPolicyName(policyName);

        // Build IAM policy document.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Resource", "arn:aws:s3:::*");

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Creating a policy.\n   " <<
policyDocument.View().WriteCompact()
                  << std::endl;

        // Set IAM policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = client.CreatePolicy(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a policy with name, " << policyName
<<
                      "." << std::endl;
        }

        policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
    }
```

```
    // 4. Assume the new role using the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
    Aws::STS::Model::Credentials credentials;
    {
        Aws::STS::STSClient stsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleArn(role.GetArn());
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleSessionName = "iam-demo-role-session-" +

Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome assumeRoleOutcome;

        // Repeatedly call AssumeRole, because there is often a delay
        // before the role is available to be assumed.
        // Repeat at most 20 times when access is denied.
        int count = 0;
        while (true) {
            assumeRoleOutcome = stsClient.AssumeRole(request);
            if (!assumeRoleOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (count > 20 ||
                    assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                    Aws::STS::STSErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                    std::cerr << "Error assuming role after 20 tries. " <<
                              assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;

                    DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                    return false;
                }
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully assumed the role after " << count
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            count++;
        }

        credentials = assumeRoleOutcome.GetResult().GetCredentials();
```

```
    }


    // 5. List objects in the bucket (This should fail).
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout
                        << "Access to list buckets denied because privileges have
not been applied."
                        << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists when this should not
happen."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Attach the policy to the role.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());
        request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome = client.AttachRolePolicy(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully attached the policy with name, "
                      << policy.GetPolicyName() <<
                      ", to the role, " << role.GetRoleName() << "." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    int count = 0;
    // 7. List objects in the bucket (this should succeed).
    // Repeatedly call ListBuckets, because there is often a delay
    // before the policy with ListBucket permissions has been applied to the role.
    // Repeat at most LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC times when access is denied.
    while (true) {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if ((count > LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC) ||
                listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets after " <<
LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC << " seconds. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }

            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        }
        else {

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists after " << count
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            break;
```

```
        }
        count++;
    }

    // 8. Delete all the created resources.
    return DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
}

bool AwsDoc::IAM::DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy) {
    bool result = true;
    if (policy.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Detach the policy from the role.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest request;
            request.SetPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
            request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DetachRolePolicy(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error Detaching policy from roles. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully detached the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn()
                          << " from role " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Delete the policy.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
            request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeletePolicy(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error deleting policy. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully deleted the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }

    }

    if (role.RoleIdHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the role.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleOutcome outcome = client.DeleteRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the role with name "
                      << role.GetRoleName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (user.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the user.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.WithUserName(user.GetUserName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome = client.DeleteUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting user. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the user with name "
                      << user.GetUserName() << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

操作

`AttachRolePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AttachRolePolicy`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::attachRolePolicy(const Aws::String &roleName,
                                   const Aws::String &policyArn,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfig) {
   Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

   Aws::IAM::Model::ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest list_request;
   list_request.SetRoleName(roleName);

   bool done = false;
   while (!done) {
       auto list_outcome = iam.ListAttachedRolePolicies(list_request);
       if (!list_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to list attached policies of role " <<
                     roleName << ": " << list_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                     std::endl;
           return false;
       }

       const auto &policies = list_outcome.GetResult().GetAttachedPolicies();
       if (std::any_of(policies.cbegin(), policies.cend(),
                       [=](const Aws::IAM::Model::AttachedPolicy &policy) {
                               return policy.GetPolicyArn() == policyArn;
                       })) {
           std::cout << "Policy " << policyArn <<
                     " is already attached to role " << roleName << std::endl;
           return true;
       }

       done = !list_outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated();
       list_request.SetMarker(list_outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
   }

   Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
   request.SetRoleName(roleName);
   request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

   Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
iam.AttachRolePolicy(request);
   if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cerr << "Failed to attach policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                 roleName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
   }
   else {
       std::cout << "Successfully attached policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                 roleName << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAccessKey`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    Aws::String result;
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccessKey(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating access key for IAM user " << userName
                  << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &accessKey = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKey();
        std::cout << "Successfully created access key for IAM user " <<
                  userName << std::endl << "  aws_access_key_id = " <<
                  accessKey.GetAccessKeyId() << std::endl <<
                  " aws_secret_access_key = " << accessKey.GetSecretAccessKey() <<
                  std::endl;
        result = accessKey.GetAccessKeyId();
```

```
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateAccessKey中的。

`CreateAccountAlias`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAccountAlias`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createAccountAlias(const Aws::String &aliasName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(aliasName);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccountAlias(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating account alias " << aliasName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created account alias " << aliasName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateAccountAlias中的。

`CreatePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreatePolicy`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createPolicy(const Aws::String &policyName,
                                      const Aws::String &rsrcArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(BuildSamplePolicyDocument(rsrcArn));

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = iam.CreatePolicy(request);
    Aws::String result;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating policy " << policyName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        result = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy().GetArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created policy " << policyName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::BuildSamplePolicyDocument(const Aws::String &rsrc_arn) {
    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << "{"
```

```
                << "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\","
                << "  \"Statement\": ["
                << "    {"
                << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                << "        \"Action\": \"logs:CreateLogGroup\","
                << "        \"Resource\": \""
                << rsrc_arn
                << "\""
                << "    },"
                << "    {"
                << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                << "        \"Action\": ["
                << "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\","
                << "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\","
                << "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\","
                << "            \"dynamodb:Scan\","
                << "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\""
                << "        ],"
                << "        \"Resource\": \""
                << rsrc_arn
                << "\""
                << "    }"
                << "  ]"
                << "}";

    return stringStream.str();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreatePolicy中的。

`CreateRole`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateRole`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createIamRole(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policy,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policy);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role iamRole = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
        std::cout << "Created role " << iamRole.GetRoleName() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ID: " << iamRole.GetRoleId() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ARN: " << iamRole.GetArn() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateRole中的。

`CreateUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateUser`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest create_request;
    create_request.SetUserName(userName);

    auto create_outcome = iam.CreateUser(create_request);
    if (!create_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                  create_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return create_outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateUser中的。

`DeleteAccessKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAccessKey`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);

    auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccessKey(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting access key " << accessKeyID << " from user "
                  << userName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted access key " << accessKeyID
                  << " for IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteAccessKey中的。

`DeleteAccountAlias`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAccountAlias`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccountAlias(const Aws::String &accountAlias,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(accountAlias);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccountAlias(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting account alias " << accountAlias << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted account alias " << accountAlias <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

`DeletePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeletePolicy`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deletePolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.DeletePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting policy with arn " << policyArn << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted policy with arn " << policyArn
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeletePolicy中的。

`DeleteServerCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteServerCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted server certificate " << certificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

`DeleteUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteUser`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    auto outcome = iam.DeleteUser(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting IAM user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteUser中的。

`DetachRolePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetachRolePolicy`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest detachRequest;
detachRequest.SetRoleName(roleName);
detachRequest.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

auto detachOutcome = iam.DetachRolePolicy(detachRequest);
if (!detachOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to detach policy " << policyArn << " from role "
              << roleName << ": " << detachOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
              std::endl;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully detached policy " << policyArn << " from role "
              << roleName << std::endl;
}

return detachOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DetachRolePolicy中的。

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetAccessKeyLastUsed`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::accessKeyLastUsed(const Aws::String &secretKeyID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request;

    request.SetAccessKeyId(secretKeyID);

    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedOutcome outcome = iam.GetAccessKeyLastUsed(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error querying last used time for access key " <<
                  secretKeyID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::String lastUsedTimeString =
                outcome.GetResult()
                        .GetAccessKeyLastUsed()
                        .GetLastUsedDate()
                        .ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601);
        std::cout << "Access key " << secretKeyID << " last used at time " <<
                  lastUsedTimeString << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[GetAccessKeyLastUsed](#)中的。

GetPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetPolicy。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getPolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.GetPolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting policy " << policyArn << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
        std::cout << "Name: " << policy.GetPolicyName() << std::endl <<
                  "ID: " << policy.GetPolicyId() << std::endl << "Arn: " <<
                  policy.GetArn() << std::endl << "Description: " <<
                  policy.GetDescription() << std::endl << "CreateDate: " <<

 policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetPolicy中的。

`GetServerCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetServerCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.GetServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error getting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        const auto &certificate = outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificate();
        std::cout << "Name: " <<

 certificate.GetServerCertificateMetadata().GetServerCertificateName()
                  << std::endl << "Body: " << certificate.GetCertificateBody() <<
                  std::endl << "Chain: " << certificate.GetCertificateChain() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetServerCertificate中的。

`ListAccessKeys`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListAccessKeys`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listAccessKeys(const Aws::String &userName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccessKeysRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccessKeys(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list access keys for user " << userName
                      << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "UserName" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "KeyID" << std::setw(20) << "Status" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &keys = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKeyMetadata();
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

        for (const auto &key: keys) {
```

```
            Aws::String statusString =
                    Aws::IAM::Model::StatusTypeMapper::GetNameForStatusType(
                            key.GetStatus());
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << key.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << key.GetAccessKeyId() << std::setw(20) <<
                      statusString << std::setw(20) <<
                      key.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
 std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListAccessKeys中的。

`ListAccountAliases`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListAccountAliases`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool
AwsDoc::IAM::listAccountAliases(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccountAliasesRequest request;
```

```
    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccountAliases(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list account aliases: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &aliases = outcome.GetResult().GetAccountAliases();
        if (!header) {
            if (aliases.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Account has no aliases" << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Alias" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        for (const auto &alias: aliases) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << alias << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListAccountAliases中的。

ListPolicies

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListPolicies。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listPolicies(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListPolicies(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                      "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
        for (const auto &policy: policies) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn() <<
                      std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12) <<
                      policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }
```

```
        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListPolicies](#)中的。

`ListServerCertificates`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListServerCertificates`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listServerCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListServerCertificatesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListServerCertificates(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list server certificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(14) << "UploadDate" << std::setw(14) <<
                      "ExpirationDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &certificates =
                outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificateMetadataList();

        for (const auto &certificate: certificates) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateId() << std::setw(80) <<
                      certificate.GetArn() << std::setw(14) <<
                      certificate.GetUploadDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                      std::setw(14) <<
                      certificate.GetExpiration().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListServerCertificates](#)中的。

ListUsers

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListUsers。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listUsers(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListUsersRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListUsers(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam users:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &users = outcome.GetResult().GetUsers();
        for (const auto &user: users) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << user.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << user.GetUserId() << std::setw(64) <<
                      user.GetArn() << std::setw(20) <<
                      user.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
```

```
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListUsers](#)中的。

`PutRolePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutRolePolicy`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::putRolePolicy(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policyName,
        const Aws::String &policyDocument,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument);

    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iamClient.PutRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting policy on role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully put the role policy." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutRolePolicy中的。

`UpdateAccessKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateAccessKey`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  Aws::IAM::Model::StatusType status,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);
    request.SetStatus(status);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateAccessKey(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated status of access key "
                  << accessKeyID << " for user " << userName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updated status of access key " << accessKeyID <<
                  " for user " << userName << ": " <<
```

```
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[UpdateAccessKey](#)中的。

`UpdateServerCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateServerCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateServerCertificate(const Aws::String &currentCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::String &newCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(currentCertificateName);
    request.SetNewServerCertificateName(newCertificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Server certificate " << currentCertificateName
                  << " successfully renamed as " << newCertificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error changing name of server certificate " <<
```

```
                        currentCertificateName << " to " << newCertificateName << ":"
 <<
                        outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << currentCertificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

`UpdateUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateUser`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateUser(const Aws::String &currentUserName,
                             const Aws::String &newUserName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(currentUserName);
    request.SetNewUserName(newUserName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateUser(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  " successfully updated with new user name " << newUserName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating user name for IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateUser中的。

AWS IoT 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS IoT。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

你好 AWS IoT

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 AWS IoT。

SDK for C++

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)
```

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_iot.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
```

```
            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
 iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
 listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 listThings。

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建 AWS IoT 事物。
- 生成设备证书。
- 使用属性更新 AWS IoT 事物。
- 返回一个唯一的端点。
- 列出您的 AWS IoT 证书。
- 更新 AWS IoT 阴影。
- 写出状态信息。
- 创建规则。
- 列出您的规则。
- 使用事物名称搜索事物。
- 删除 AWS IoT 事物。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创造一个 AWS IoT 东西。

```
    Aws::String thingName = askQuestion("Enter a thing name: ");

    if (!createThing(thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup("", "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

生成并附加设备证书。

```
    Aws::String certificateARN;
    Aws::String certificateID;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to create a certificate for your thing? (y/
n) ")) {
        Aws::String outputFolder;
        if (askYesNoQuestion(
                "Would you like to save the certificate and keys to file? (y/n) "))
 {
            outputFolder = std::filesystem::current_path();
            outputFolder += "/device_keys_and_certificates";

            std::filesystem::create_directories(outputFolder);

            std::cout << "The certificate and keys will be saved to the folder: "
                      << outputFolder << std::endl;
        }

        if (!createKeysAndCertificate(outputFolder, certificateARN, certificateID,
                                       clientConfiguration)) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Exiting because createKeysAndCertificate failed."
                      << std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "\nNext, the certificate will be attached to the thing.\n"
                  << std::endl;
        if (!attachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because attachThingPrincipal failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "",
                    false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
```

```
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
```

```
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

对 AWS IoT 事物执行各种操作。

```
   if (!updateThing(thingName, { {"location", "Office"}, {"firmwareVersion",
"v2.0"} }, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now an endpoint will be retrieved for your account.\n" <<
std::endl;
   std::cout << "An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource
Locator that serves as the entry point\n"
   << "for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT service." <<
std::endl;

   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   Aws::String endpoint;
   if (!describeEndpoint(endpoint, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getEndpoint failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
   }
   std::cout <<"Your endpoint is " << endpoint << "." << std::endl;
   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now the certificates in your account will be listed." <<
std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   if (!listCertificates(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listCertificates failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
   }

   printAsterisksLine();
```

```
    std::cout << "Now the shadow for the thing will be updated.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
 virtual representation, or \"shadow,\"\n"
    << "of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
 and control the state of a device between\n"
    << "the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example, you
 can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!updateThingShadow(thingName, R"({"state":{"reported":
{"temperature":25,"humidity":50}}})", clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now, the state information for the shadow will be retrieved.\n" <<
 std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String shadowState;
    if (!getThingShadow(thingName, shadowState, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout << "The retrieved shadow state is: " << shadowState << std::endl;

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "A rule with now be added to to the thing.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access
 data processed by the rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an Simple Notification Service
 (SNS) topic and an IAM rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These resources will be created using a CloudFormation template."
 << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Stack creation may take a few minutes." << std::endl;

    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
```

```
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs
 =createCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME,clientConfiguration);
    if (outputs.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createCloudFormationStack failed." <<
 std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    // Retrieve the topic ARN and role ARN from the CloudFormation stack outputs.
    auto topicArnIter = outputs.find(SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT);
    auto roleArnIter = outputs.find(ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT);
    if ((topicArnIter == outputs.end()) || (roleArnIter == outputs.end())) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because output '" << SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT <<
        "' or '" << ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT << "'not found in the CloudFormation stack."  <<
 std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String topicArn = topicArnIter->second;
    Aws::String roleArn = roleArnIter->second;
    Aws::String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM '";
    sqlStatement += MQTT_MESSAGE_TOPIC_FILTER;
    sqlStatement += "'";

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now a rule will be created.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Rules are an administrator-level action. Any user who has
 permission\n"
                 << "to create rules will be able to access data processed by the
 rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an SNS topic" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "and the following SQL statement '" << sqlStatement << "'." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information on IoT SQL, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
iot/latest/developerguide/iot-sql-reference.html" << std::endl;
    Aws::String ruleName = askQuestion("Enter a rule name: ");
    if (!createTopicRule(ruleName, topicArn, sqlStatement, roleArn,
 clientConfiguration)) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createRule failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now your rules will be listed.\n" << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    if (!listTopicRules(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listRules failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::String queryString = "thingName:" + thingName;
    std::cout << "Now the AWS IoT fleet index will be queried with the query\n'"
    << queryString << "'.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html" << std::endl;

    std::cout << "For this query to work, thing indexing must be enabled in your
 account.\n"
    << "This can be done with the awscli command line by calling 'aws iot update-
indexing-configuration'\n"
       << "or it can be done programmatically." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/managing-index.html" << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Do you want to enable thing indexing in your account? (y/
n) "))
    {
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration thingIndexingConfiguration;

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingMode::REGISTR

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingConnectivityIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingConnectiv
        // The ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object is ignored if not set.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration;
```

```
        if (!updateIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration,
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because updateIndexingConfiguration failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME,
                    ruleName, false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!searchIndex(queryString, clientConfiguration)) {

        std::cerr << "Exiting because searchIndex failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Lists the AWS IoT topic rules.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listTopicRules(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRuleListItem> allRules;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesOutcome outcome = iotClient.ListTopicRules(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allRules.insert(allRules.end(),
                            result.GetRules().cbegin(),
                            result.GetRules().cend());
```

```
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "ListTopicRules error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "ListTopicRules: " << allRules.size() << " rule(s) found."
              << std::endl;
    for (auto &rule: allRules) {
        std::cout << "  Rule name: " << rule.GetRuleName() << ", rule ARN: "
                  << rule.GetRuleArn() << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
```

```
        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

清理资源。

```
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::cleanup(const Aws::String &thingName, const Aws::String
 &certificateARN,
                     const Aws::String &certificateID, const Aws::String &stackName,
                     const Aws::String &ruleName, bool askForConfirmation,
                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!ruleName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the rule '" + ruleName +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteTopicRule(ruleName, clientConfiguration);
    }
```

```
    Aws::CloudFormation::CloudFormationClient
 cloudFormationClient(clientConfiguration);

    if (!stackName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion(
                                       "Delete the CloudFormation stack '" +
 stackName +
                                       "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!certificateARN.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                                    askYesNoQuestion("Delete the certificate '" +
                                                     certificateARN + "'? (y/n) ")))
 {
        result &= detachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration);
        result &= deleteCertificate(certificateID, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!thingName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion("Delete the thing '" + thingName +
                                                "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteThing(thingName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

操作

`AttachThingPrincipal`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AttachThingPrincipal`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
           request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AttachThingPrincipal中的。

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKeysAndCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
 ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateKeysAndCertificate中的。

CreateThing

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateThing。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateThing中的。

`CreateTopicRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTopicRule`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateTopicRule中的。

`DeleteCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteCertificate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteCertificate中的。

`DeleteThing`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteThing`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteThing中的。

`DeleteTopicRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTopicRule`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteTopicRule中的。

`DescribeEndpoint`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeEndpoint`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
```

```
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeEndpoint中的。

`DescribeThing`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeThing`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Describe an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingOutcome outcome =
iotClient.DescribeThing(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
        std::cout << "Retrieved thing '" << result.GetThingName() << "'" <<
std::endl;
        std::cout << "thingArn: " << result.GetThingArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << result.GetAttributes().size() << " attribute(s) retrieved"
                  << std::endl;
        for (const auto &attribute: result.GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  attribute: " << attribute.first << "=" <<
attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DescribeThing中的。

`DetachThingPrincipal`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetachThingPrincipal`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
```

```
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DetachThingPrincipal中的。

ListCertificates

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListCertificates。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListCertificates中的。

`SearchIndex`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SearchIndex`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SearchIndex中的。

UpdateIndexingConfiguration

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 UpdateIndexingConfiguration。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Update the indexing configuration.
/*!
  \param thingIndexingConfiguration: A ThingIndexingConfiguration object which is
 ignored if not set.
  \param thingGroupIndexingConfiguration: A ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object
 which is ignored if not set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateIndexingConfiguration(
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration
 &thingIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 &thingGroupIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationRequest request;

    if (thingIndexingConfiguration.ThingIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    if (thingGroupIndexingConfiguration.ThingGroupIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingGroupIndexingConfiguration(thingGroupIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.UpdateIndexingConfiguration(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration succeeded." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration failed."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[UpdateIndexingConfiguration](#)中的。

`UpdateThing`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateThing`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
```

```
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateThing中的。

AWS IoT data 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS IoT data。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`GetThingShadow`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetThingShadow`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetThingShadow中的。

UpdateThingShadow

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 UpdateThingShadow。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateThingShadow中的。

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Lambda 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 with Lambda 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作
- 场景

开始使用

开始使用 Lambda

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Lambda。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                 # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)
```

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_lambda.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }
```

```
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
 lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &listFunctionsResult =
 outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
 &functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
 std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
 Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListFunctions](#)中的。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函数，然后上传处理程序代码。
- 使用单个参数来调用函数并获取结果。
- 更新函数代码并使用环境变量进行配置。
- 使用新参数来调用函数并获取结果。显示返回的执行日志。
- 列出账户函数，然后清除函数。

有关更多信息，请参阅使用控制台创建 Lambda 函数。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Get started with functions scenario.
/*!
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Lambda::getStartedWithFunctionsScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    // 1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for Lambda
 function.
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getIamRoleArn(roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        return false;
    }

    // 2. Create a Lambda function.
```

```
    int seconds = 0;
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
```

```
        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::INVALID_PARAMETER_VALUE &&
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage().find("role") >= 0) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for the IAM role to become available as a
CreateFunction parameter. "
                        << seconds
                        << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;

                std::cout << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (60 > seconds);

    std::cout << "The current Lambda function increments 1 by an input." <<
std::endl;

    // 3.  Invoke the Lambda function.
    {
        int increment = askQuestionForInt("Enter an increment integer: ");
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult invokeResult;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonPayload;
        jsonPayload.WithString("action", "increment");
        jsonPayload.WithInteger("number", increment);
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(jsonPayload, Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 invokeResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(invokeResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                {
                    std::cout << INCREMENT_RESUlT_PREFIX
                              << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        invokeResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "The Lambda function will now be updated with new code. Press return
to continue, ";
    Aws::String answer;
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 4.  Update the Lambda function code.
    {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
std::endl;
```

```
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "This function uses an environment variable to control the logging
 level."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "UpdateFunctionConfiguration will be used to set the LOG_LEVEL to
 DEBUG."
            << std::endl;
    seconds = 0;

    // 5.  Update the Lambda function configuration.
    do {
```

```
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

            // RESOURCE_IN_USE: function code update not completed.
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
            if ((seconds % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Lambda function update in progress . After " <<
seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (0 < seconds);

    if (0 > seconds) {
        std::cerr << "Function failed to become active." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Updated function active after " << seconds << " seconds."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout
```

```
            << "\nThe new code applies an arithmetic operator to two variables, x an
y."
            << std::endl;
    std::vector<Aws::String> operators = {"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"};
    for (size_t i = 0; i < operators.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << " " << operators[i] << std::endl;
    }

    // 6.  Invoke the updated Lambda function.
    do {
        int operatorIndex = askQuestionForIntRange("Select an operator index 1 - 4
", 1,
                                                   4);
        int x = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the x value ");
        int y = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the y value ");

        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue calculateJsonPayload;
        calculateJsonPayload.WithString("action", operators[operatorIndex - 1]);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("x", x);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("y", y);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult calculatedResult;
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(calculateJsonPayload,
                                 Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 calculatedResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(calculatedResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
            }
            else if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsFloatingPointType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsDouble() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        calculatedResult.GetLogResult());
```

```
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }

        answer = askQuestion("Would you like to try another operation? (y/n) ");
    } while (answer == "y");

    std::cout
            << "A list of the lambda functions will be retrieved. Press return to
continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 7.  List the Lambda functions.

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    // 8.  Get a Lambda function.
    if (!functions.empty()) {
        std::stringstream question;
        question << "Choose a function to retrieve between 1 and " <<
functions.size()
                 << " ";
        int functionIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(question.str(), 1,

static_cast<int>(functions.size()));

        Aws::String functionName = functions[functionIndex - 1];

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "The resources will be deleted. Press return to continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 9.  Delete the Lambda function.
    bool result = deleteLambdaFunction(client);
```

```
    // 10. Delete the IAM role.
    return result && deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
}

//! Routine which invokes a Lambda function and returns the result.
/*!
 \param jsonPayload: Payload for invoke function.
 \param logType: Log type setting for invoke function.
 \param invokeResult: InvokeResult object to receive the result.
 \param client: Lambda client.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Lambda::invokeLambdaFunction(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue &jsonPayload,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType logType,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult &invokeResult,
                                     const Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient &client) {
    int seconds = 0;
    bool result = false;
    /*
     * In this example, the Invoke function can be called before recently created
 resources are
     * available.  The Invoke function is called repeatedly until the resources are
     * available.
     */
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

            // ACCESS_DENIED: because the role is not available yet.
```

```
            // RESOURCE_CONFLICT: because the Lambda function is being created or
 updated.
        else if ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) ||
                 (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_CONFLICT)) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Waiting for the invoke api to be available, status "
 <<
                          ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                            Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED ?
                            "ACCESS_DENIED" : "RESOURCE_CONFLICT")) << ". " <<
 seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (seconds < 60);

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

操作

`CreateFunction`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateFunction`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
```

```
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateFunction中的。

`DeleteFunction`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteFunction`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionRequest request;
    request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionOutcome outcome = client.DeleteFunction(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::DeleteFunction. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteFunction中的。

GetFunction

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetFunction。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
       request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetFunction中的。

Invoke

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Invoke。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 Invoke。

`ListFunctions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListFunctions`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
```

```
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                 functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListFunctions中的。

`UpdateFunctionCode`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateFunctionCode`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
```

```
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[UpdateFunctionCode](#)中的。

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

SDK for C++

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

MediaConvert 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 MediaConvert。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`CreateJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateJob`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an AWS Elemental MediaConvert job.
/*!
  \param mediaConvertRole: An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and
                           Access Management (IAM) role for the job.
  \param fileInput: A URI to an input file that is stored in Amazon Simple Storage
 Service
                    (Amazon S3) or on an HTTP(S) server.
  \param fileOutput: A URI for an Amazon S3 output location and the output file name
 base.
  \param jobSettingsFile: An optional JSON settings file.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::createJob(const Aws::String &mediaConvertRole,
                                     const Aws::String &fileInput,
                                     const Aws::String &fileOutput,
                                     const Aws::String &jobSettingsFile,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobRequest createJobRequest;

    createJobRequest.SetRole(mediaConvertRole);
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection hvc;
    hvc.emplace("Customer", "Amazon");
    createJobRequest.SetUserMetadata(hvc);

    if (!jobSettingsFile.empty()) // Use a JSON file for the job settings.
```

```
    {
        std::ifstream jobSettingsStream(jobSettingsFile, std::ios::ate);
        if (!jobSettingsStream) {
            std::cerr << "Unable to open the job template file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        std::vector<char> buffer(jobSettingsStream.tellg());
        jobSettingsStream.seekg(0);
        jobSettingsStream.read(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        std::string jobSettingsJSON(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        size_t pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER), fileInput);
        }

        pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileOutput);
        }
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(jobSettingsJSON);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings(jsonValue);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }
    else { // Configure the job settings programmatically.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings;
        jobSettings.SetAdAvailOffset(0);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeConfig timecodeConfig;

timecodeConfig.SetSource(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        jobSettings.SetTimecodeConfig(timecodeConfig);

        // Configure the output group.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroup outputGroup;
        outputGroup.SetName("File Group");
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupSettings outputGroupSettings;
        outputGroupSettings.SetType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupType::FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::FileGroupSettings fileGroupSettings;
        fileGroupSettings.SetDestination(fileOutput);
        outputGroupSettings.SetFileGroupSettings(fileGroupSettings);
        outputGroup.SetOutputGroupSettings(outputGroupSettings);
```

```
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Output output;
        output.SetNameModifier("_1");

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoDescription videoDescription;
        videoDescription.SetScalingBehavior(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ScalingBehavior::DEFAULT);
        videoDescription.SetTimecodeInsertion(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoTimecodeInsertion::DISABLED);
        videoDescription.SetAntiAlias(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AntiAlias::ENABLED);
        videoDescription.SetSharpness(50);

videoDescription.SetAfdSignaling(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AfdSignaling::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetDropFrameTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::DropFrameTimecode::ENABLED);

videoDescription.SetRespondToAfd(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::RespondToAfd::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetColorMetadata(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorMetadata::INSERT);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodecSettings videoCodecSettings;
        videoCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodec::H_264);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Settings h264Settings;
        h264Settings.SetNumberReferenceFrames(3);
        h264Settings.SetSyntax(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Syntax::DEFAULT);
        h264Settings.SetSoftness(0);
        h264Settings.SetGopClosedCadence(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopSize(90);
        h264Settings.SetSlices(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopBReference(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopBReference::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSlowPal(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SlowPal::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSpatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetTemporalAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFlickerAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetEntropyEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264EntropyEncoding::CABAC);
        h264Settings.SetBitrate(5000000);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateControl::SPECIFIED);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RateControlMode::CBR);

h264Settings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecProfile::MAIN);
        h264Settings.SetTelecine(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Telecine::NONE);
        h264Settings.SetMinIInterval(0);
        h264Settings.SetAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264AdaptiveQuantization::HIGH);
        h264Settings.SetCodecLevel(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecLevel::AUTO);
        h264Settings.SetFieldEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FieldEncoding::PAFF);
        h264Settings.SetSceneChangeDetect(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SceneChangeDetect::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetQualityTuningLevel(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264QualityTuningLevel::SINGLE_PASS);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateConversionAlgorithm(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm::DUPLICATE_DROP);
        h264Settings.SetUnregisteredSeiTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetGopSizeUnits(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopSizeUnits::FRAMES);

h264Settings.SetParControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264ParControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetNumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(2);

h264Settings.SetRepeatPps(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RepeatPps::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateNumerator(30);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateDenominator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParNumerator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParDenominator(1);
        videoCodecSettings.SetH264Settings(h264Settings);
        videoDescription.SetCodecSettings(videoCodecSettings);
        output.SetVideoDescription(videoDescription);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription audioDescription;
        audioDescription.SetLanguageCodeControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioLanguageCodeControl::FOLLOW_INPUT);
        audioDescription.SetAudioSourceName(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodecSettings audioCodecSettings;
        audioCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodec::AAC);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSettings aacSettings;
        aacSettings.SetAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(
```

```
Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix::NORMAL);
        aacSettings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRateControlMode::CBR);
        aacSettings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodecProfile::LC);
        aacSettings.SetCodingMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodingMode::CODING_MODE_2_0);
        aacSettings.SetRawFormat(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRawFormat::NONE);
        aacSettings.SetSampleRate(48000);

aacSettings.SetSpecification(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSpecification::MPEG4);
        aacSettings.SetBitrate(64000);
        audioCodecSettings.SetAacSettings(aacSettings);
        audioDescription.SetCodecSettings(audioCodecSettings);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription> audioDescriptions;
        audioDescriptions.emplace_back(audioDescription);
        output.SetAudioDescriptions(audioDescriptions);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerSettings mp4container;
        mp4container.SetContainer(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerType::MP4);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4Settings mp4Settings;
        mp4Settings.SetCslgAtom(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4CslgAtom::INCLUDE);

mp4Settings.SetFreeSpaceBox(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4FreeSpaceBox::EXCLUDE);
        mp4Settings.SetMoovPlacement(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4MoovPlacement::PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD);
        mp4container.SetMp4Settings(mp4Settings);
        output.SetContainerSettings(mp4container);

        outputGroup.AddOutputs(output);
        jobSettings.AddOutputGroups(outputGroup);

        // Configure inputs.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Input input;
        input.SetFilterEnable(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputFilterEnable::AUTO);
        input.SetPsiControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputPsiControl::USE_PSI);
        input.SetFilterStrength(0);

input.SetDeblockFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDeblockFilter::DISABLED);

input.SetDenoiseFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDenoiseFilter::DISABLED);
        input.SetTimecodeSource(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputTimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        input.SetFileInput(fileInput);
```

```
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelector audioSelector;
        audioSelector.SetOffset(0);
        audioSelector.SetDefaultSelection(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDefaultSelection::NOT_DEFAULT);
        audioSelector.SetProgramSelection(1);
        audioSelector.SetSelectorType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelectorType::TRACK);
        audioSelector.AddTracks(1);
        input.AddAudioSelectors(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME, audioSelector);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoSelector videoSelector;
        videoSelector.SetColorSpace(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorSpace::FOLLOW);
        input.SetVideoSelector(videoSelector);

        jobSettings.AddInputs(input);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(
            createJobRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Job successfully created with ID - "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().GetId() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error CreateJob - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateJob中的。

GetJob

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetJob。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Retrieve the information for a specific completed transcoding job.
/*!
  \param jobID: A job ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::getJob(const Aws::String &jobID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobRequest request;
    request.SetId(jobID);
    const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobOutcome outcome = client.GetJob(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }


    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetJob中的。

`ListJobs`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListJobs`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Retrieve a list of created jobs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::listJobs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    bool result = true;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used to handle paginated results.
    do {
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsRequest request;
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsOutcome outcome = client.ListJobs(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job> &jobs =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetJobs();
            std::cout << jobs.size() << " jobs retrieved." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job &job: jobs) {
                std::cout << "  " << job.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() <<
 std::endl;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;

        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());


    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListJobs中的。

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon RDS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon RDS 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作
- 场景

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon RDS

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 Amazon RDS。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rds.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBInstances中的描述。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建自定义数据库参数组并设置参数值。
- 创建一个配置为使用参数组的数据库实例。数据库实例还包含一个数据库。
- 拍摄实例的快照。
- 删除实例和参数组。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon RDS instance and demonstrates several operations
//! on that instance.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBInstances()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::gettingStartedWithDBInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB instances demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB parameter group named '" <<
              PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available engine versions for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
```

```
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available database engine versions for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group."
              << std::endl;
```

```
    Aws::String marker;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB parameter group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX, NO_SOURCE,
                         autoIncrementParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value in the range ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the group.
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX, "user",
userParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB instance." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 7.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
```

```
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of available engine versions.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group are:" <<
std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "   " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                               1];

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 9.  Get a list of micro instance classes.
        if (!chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(engineVersion.GetEngine(),
                                        engineVersion.GetEngineVersion(),
                                        dbInstanceClass,
```

```
                                        client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group '"
                  << PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "',\n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ",\n"
                  << "selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass << "',"
                  << " and " << DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE << " GiB of " <<
DB_STORAGE_TYPE
                  << " storage.\nThis typically takes several minutes." <<
std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    // 12. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
to the database.
    displayConnection(dbInstance);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ")) {
```

```
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 13. Create a snapshot of the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

```
            // 14. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }
```

```
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
```

```
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::RDS::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                   const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                   const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 15. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        std::cout
                << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the parameter
 group."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;

        int counter = 0;
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 800) {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
 counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }

            dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
            // 16. Wait for the DB instance to be deleted.
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            if (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet() && (counter % 20) == 0)
 {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet());
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 17. Delete the parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - 创建DBInstance
  - 创建DBParameter群组
  - 创建DBSnapshot
  - 删除DBInstance
  - 删除DBParameter群组
  - 描述DBEngine版本
  - 描述DBInstances
  - 描述DBParameter群组
  - 描述DBParameters
  - 描述DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - 修改DBParameter群组

操作

`CreateDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBInstance`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBInstance在 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中创建。

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBParameterGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “创建DBParameter群组”。

`CreateDBSnapshot`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBSnapshot`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBSnapshot在 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中创建。

`DeleteDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDBInstance`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBInstance《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “删除”。

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDBParameterGroup`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “删除DBParameter群组”。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “描述DBEngine版本”。

`DescribeDBInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBInstances`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
```

```
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBInstances中的描述。

DescribeDBParameterGroups

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeDBParameterGroups。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “描述DBParameter群组”。

`DescribeDBParameters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBParameters`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBParameters中的描述。

DescribeDBSnapshots

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeDBSnapshots。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DBSnapshots中的描述。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中的DescribeOrderableDBInstance选项。

ModifyDBParameterGroup

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ModifyDBParameterGroup。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考》中的 “修改DBParameter群组”。

场景

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

SDK for C++

演示了如何创建用于跟踪和报告存储在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项的 Web 应用程序。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 C++ REST API 以及如何由 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 数据服务示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon RDS 数据服务配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 场景

场景

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

SDK for C++

演示了如何创建用于跟踪和报告存储在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项的 Web 应用程序。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 C++ REST API 以及如何由 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon Rekognition 配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 操作

- 场景

开始使用

Hello Amazon Rekognition

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 Amazon Rekognition。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rekognition)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rekognition")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
```

```
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rekognition.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rekognition.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/RekognitionClient.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/model/ListCollectionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rekognition" starter application which initializes an Amazon
 Rekognition client and
 *  lists the Amazon Rekognition collections in the current account and region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rekognition'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
```

```
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsRequest request;
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsOutcome outcome =
                rekognitionClient.ListCollections(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& collectionsIds =
 outcome.GetResult().GetCollectionIds();
            if (!collectionsIds.empty()) {
                std::cout << "collectionsIds: " << std::endl;
                for (auto &collectionId : collectionsIds) {
                    std::cout << "- " << collectionId << std::endl;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No collections found" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error with ListCollections: " << outcome.GetError()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListCollections中的。

操作

DetectLabels

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DetectLabels。

有关更多信息，请参阅检测图像中的标签。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Detect instances of real-world entities within an image by using Amazon
 Rekognition
/*!
  \param imageBucket: The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 containing an image.
  \param imageKey: The Amazon S3 key of an image object.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Rekognition::detectLabels(const Aws::String &imageBucket,
                                       const Aws::String &imageKey,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsRequest request;
    Aws::Rekognition::Model::S3Object s3Object;
    s3Object.SetBucket(imageBucket);
    s3Object.SetName(imageKey);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::Image image;
    image.SetS3Object(s3Object);

    request.SetImage(image);

    const Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsOutcome outcome =
 rekognitionClient.DetectLabels(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label> &labels =
 outcome.GetResult().GetLabels();
        if (labels.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "No labels detected" << std::endl;
        } else {
            for (const Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label &label: labels) {
                std::cout << label.GetName() << ": " << label.GetConfidence() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error while detecting labels: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DetectLabels中的。

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

SDK for C++

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon S3 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon S3 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon S3

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon S3。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
```

```
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_s3.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the S3
 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success" and 0
 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new user.
        auto provider = Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-
tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListBuckets中的。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建桶并将文件上载到其中。
- 从桶中下载对象。
- 将对象复制到存储桶中的子文件夹。
- 列出存储桶中的对象。
- 删除存储桶及其对象。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CopyObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/GetObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/ListObjectsV2Request.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/PutObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/BucketLocationConstraint.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketConfiguration.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/UUID.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSAllocator.h>
#include <fstream>
#include "s3_examples.h"

namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace S3 {

        //! Delete an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
        */
        static bool
        deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client);

        //! Delete an object in an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param key: The key for the object in the S3 bucket.
```

```
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
         */
        static bool
        deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &key,
                               Aws::S3::S3Client &client);
    }
}


//! Scenario to create, copy, and delete S3 buckets and objects.
/*!
  \param bucketNamePrefix: A prefix for a bucket name.
  \param uploadFilePath: Path to file to upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  \param saveFilePath: Path for saving a downloaded S3 object.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::S3::S3_GettingStartedScenario(const Aws::String &bucketNamePrefix,
        const Aws::String &uploadFilePath,
                                           const Aws::String &saveFilePath,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    // Create a unique bucket name which is only temporary and will be deleted.
    // Format: <bucketNamePrefix> + "-" + lowercase UUID.
    Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    Aws::String bucketName = bucketNamePrefix +
                             Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());

    // 1. Create a bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);

        if (clientConfig.region != Aws::Region::US_EAST_1) {
            Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfiguration;
            createBucketConfiguration.WithLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                             clientConfig.region));
```

```
            request.WithCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfiguration);
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Created the bucket, '" << bucketName <<
                      "', in the region, '" << clientConfig.region << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
    Aws::String key = "key-for-test";
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::FStream> input_data =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              uploadFilePath,
                                              std::ios_base::in |
                                              std::ios_base::binary);

        if (!input_data->is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file, '" << uploadFilePath << "'."
                      << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }

        request.SetBody(input_data);

        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.PutObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Added the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 3. Download the object to a local file.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.GetObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Downloaded the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', in the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;

            Aws::IOStream &ioStream = outcome.GetResultWithOwnership().
                    GetBody();
            Aws::OFStream outStream(saveFilePath,
                                    std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::binary);
            if (!outStream.is_open()) {
                std::cout << "Error: unable to open file, '" << saveFilePath << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            } else {
                outStream << ioStream.rdbuf();
                std::cout << "Wrote the downloaded object to the file '"
                          << saveFilePath << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    // 4. Copy the object to a different "folder" in the bucket.
    Aws::String copiedToKey = "test-folder/" + key;
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName)
                .WithKey(copiedToKey)
                .WithCopySource(bucketName + "/" + key);

        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.CopyObject(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Copied the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the key, '" << copiedToKey
                      << ", in the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 5. List objects in the bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName);

        Aws::String continuationToken;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            } else {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
```

```
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetContinuationToken();
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << allObjects.size() << " objects in the bucket, '" << bucketName
                  << "':" << std::endl;

        for (Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: allObjects) {
            std::cout << "     '" << object.GetKey() << "'" << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
    // All objects in the bucket must be deleted before deleting the bucket.
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, copiedToKey, client);
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);

    // 7. Delete the bucket.
    return AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
}

bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                        const Aws::String &key,
                                        Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(key);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', from the bucket, '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
bool
AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

操作

`AbortMultipartUpload`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AbortMultipartUpload`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AbortMultipartUpload中的。

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CompleteMultipartUpload`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

 const Aws::String &key,

 const Aws::String &uploadID,

 const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

 const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CompleteMultipartUpload中的。

`CopyObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CopyObject`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::copyObject(const Aws::String &objectKey, const Aws::String
 &fromBucket, const Aws::String &toBucket,
                            const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;

    request.WithCopySource(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey)
            .WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(toBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome = client.CopyObject(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;

    } else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully copied " << objectKey << " from " << fromBucket
 <<
                  " to " << toBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateBucket`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                      clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateBucket中的。

`CreateMultipartUpload`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateMultipartUpload`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
```

```
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return uploadID;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateMultipartUpload中的。

`DeleteBucket`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteBucket`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteBucket中的。

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteBucketPolicy`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketPolicy: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    } else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

`DeleteBucketWebsite`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteBucketWebsite`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

`DeleteObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteObject`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteObject中的。

DeleteObjects

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteObjects。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(const std::vector<Aws::String> &objectKeys,
                               const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                               const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest request;

    Aws::S3::Model::Delete deleteObject;
    for (const Aws::String &objectKey: objectKeys) {

 deleteObject.AddObjects(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(objectKey));
    }

    request.SetDelete(deleteObject);
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObjects(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects.";
        for (size_t i = 0; i < objectKeys.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << objectKeys[i];
            if (i < objectKeys.size() - 1) {
                std::cout << ", ";
            }
        }
```

```
        std::cout << " from bucket " << fromBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteObjects中的。

`GetBucketAcl`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetBucketAcl`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
```

```
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/
```

```
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }

    return "Permission unknown";
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetBucketAcl中的。

`GetBucketPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetBucketPolicy`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n" <<
                  policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetBucketPolicy中的。

`GetBucketWebsite`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetBucketWebsite`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
```

```
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
                  << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
                  << std::endl
                  << "Error page: "
                  << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetBucketWebsite中的。

`GetObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetObject`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
```

```
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
                  << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetObject中的。

`GetObjectAcl`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetObjectAcl`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObjectAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetObjectAcl中的。

`GetObjectAttributes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetObjectAttributes`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of the
 object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
```

```
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
```

```
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object parts."
 <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[GetObjectAttributes](#)中的。

`ListBuckets`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListBuckets`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listBuckets(const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();

    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << "
 buckets\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListBuckets中的。

`ListObjectsV2`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListObjectsV2`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &keysResult,
                             const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: listObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
```

```
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();

            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
        keysResult.push_back(object.GetKey());
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutBucketAcl

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutBucketAcl。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType, const Aws::String
 &granteeID,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
```

```
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: A Permission enum.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutBucketAcl中的。

PutBucketPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutBucketPolicy。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketPolicy: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Build a policy JSON string.
```

```
/*!
  \param userArn: Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName: Name of a bucket.
  \return String: Policy as JSON string.
*/

Aws::String getPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:getObject\" ],\n"
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutBucketPolicy中的。

PutBucketWebsite

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutBucketWebsite。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutBucketWebsite中的。

`PutObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutObject`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval
 needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
```

```
            s3Client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutObject中的。

`PutObjectAcl`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutObjectAcl`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &objectKey, const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission, const
 Aws::String &granteeType,
                              const Aws::String &granteeID, const Aws::String
 &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
```

```
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: putObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: Permission enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考PutObjectAcl中的。

UploadPart

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 UploadPart。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the checksum
 algorithm,
                           ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                                         const Aws::String &key,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                         int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                         const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                         const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
```

```
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UploadPart中的。

场景

创建预签名 URL

以下代码示例展示了如何为 Amazon S3 创建预签名 URL 以及如何上传对象。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

生成预签名 URL 来下载对象。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to download an object from
 an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param expirationSeconds: Expiration in seconds for pre-signed URL.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedGetObjectUrl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_GET,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

使用 libcurl 下载。

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
```

```
}

//! Utility routine to test getObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to get an object from a bucket.
  \param resultString: A string to hold the result.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectWithPresignedObjectUrl(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 Aws::String &resultString) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    resultString = outWriteString.str();
```

```
    if (resultString.find("<?xml") == 0) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get object, response:\n" << resultString <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

生成预签名 URL 来上传对象。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to upload an object to an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedPutObjectUrl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_PUT,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

使用 libcurl 上传。

```
static size_t myCurlReadBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    str->read(buffer, size * nitems);

    return str->gcount();
}
```

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test putObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to put an object in a bucket.
  \param data: Body of the putObject request.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutStringWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 const Aws::String &data) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    Aws::StringStream readStringStream;
    readStringStream << data;
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READFUNCTION, myCurlReadBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READDATA, &readStringStream);
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READDATA" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE,
                              (curl_off_t) data.size());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_UPLOAD, 1L);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_PUT" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::string outString = outWriteString.str();
    if (outString.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully put object." << std::endl;
        return true;
    } else {
        std::cout << "A server error was encountered, output:\n" << outString
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

SDK for C++

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

使用 Amazon S3 对象完整性

以下代码示例显示了如何使用 S3 对象完整性功能。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

运行演示 Amazon S3 对象完整性功能的交互式场景。

```
//! Routine which runs the S3 object integrity workflow.
/*!
   \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::s3ObjectIntegrityWorkflow(
        const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    /*
     * Create a large file to be used for multipart uploads.
     */
    if (!createLargeFileIfNotExists()) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because large file creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String bucketName = TEST_BUCKET_PREFIX;
    bucketName += Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    bucketName = Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(bucketName.c_str());

    bucketName.resize(std::min(bucketName.size(), MAX_BUCKET_NAME_LENGTH));

    introductoryExplanations(bucketName);

    if (!AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because bucket creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration s3ClientConfiguration(clientConfiguration);
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client> client =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3Client>("S3Client", s3ClientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Choose from one of the following checksum algorithms."
              << std::endl;

    for (HASH_METHOD hashMethod = DEFAULT; hashMethod <= SHA256; ++hashMethod) {
        std::cout << "  " << hashMethod << " - " << stringForHashMethod(hashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod = askQuestionForIntRange("Enter an index: ",
DEFAULT,
                                                          SHA256);


    gUseCalculatedChecksum = !askYesNoQuestion(
            "Let the SDK calculate the checksum for you? (y/n) ");

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "The workflow will now upload a file using PutObject."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Object integrity will be verified using the "
              << stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " algorithm."
              << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout
                << "A checksum computed by this workflow will be used for object
integrity verification,"
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "except for the TransferManager upload." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout
                << "A checksum computed by the SDK will be used for object integrity
verification."
                << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          TEST_FILE,
                                          std::ios_base::in |
                                          std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
    Hasher hasher;
    HASH_METHOD putObjectHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
    if (putObjectHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
        putObjectHashMethod = MD5; // MD5 is the default hash method for PutObject.

        std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject is "
                  << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    // Demonstrate in code how the hash is computed.
    if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*inputData, putObjectHashMethod)) {
        std::cerr << "Error calculating hash for file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    Aws::String key = stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod);
    key += "_";
    key += TEST_FILE_KEY;
    Aws::String localHash = hasher.getBase64HashString();

    // Upload the object with PutObject
    if (!putObjectWithHash(bucketName, key, localHash, putObjectHashMethod,
                           inputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                           *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting file " << TEST_FILE << " to bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String retrievedHash;
    if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                            putObjectHashMethod, retrievedHash,
                            nullptr, *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting file " << TEST_FILE << " from bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    explainPutObjectResults();
    verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hasher,
```

```
                        "PutObject upload", putObjectHashMethod);


   printAsterisksLine();
   pressEnterToContinue();

   key = "tr_";
   key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

   introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(key);

   HASH_METHOD transferManagerHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
   if (transferManagerHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       transferManagerHashMethod = CRC32;  // The default hash method for the
TransferManager is CRC32.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(transferManagerHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   // Upload the large file using the transfer manager.
   if (!doTransferManagerUpload(bucketName, key, transferManagerHashMethod,
chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                                client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doTransferManagerUpload." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes;
   Aws::String retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash;

   // Retrieve all the hashes for the TransferManager upload.
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           transferManagerHashMethod,
                           retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                           &retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
TransferManager." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
```

```
   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher locallyCalculatedFinalHash;
   std::vector<Aws::String> locallyCalculatedPartHashes;

   // Calculate the hashes locally to demonstrate how TransferManager hashes are
computed.
   if (!calculatePartHashesForFile(transferManagerHashMethod, MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                   UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE,
                                   locallyCalculatedFinalHash,
                                   locallyCalculatedPartHashes)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in calculatePartHashesForFile." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   verifyHashingResults(retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                        locallyCalculatedFinalHash, "TransferManager upload",
                        transferManagerHashMethod,
                        retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes,
                        locallyCalculatedPartHashes);

   printAsterisksLine();

   key = "mp_";
   key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

   multiPartUploadExplanations(key, chosenHashMethod);

   pressEnterToContinue();

   std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> largeFileInputData =
           Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                         MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                         std::ios_base::in |
                                         std::ios_base::binary);

   if (!largeFileInputData->good()) {
       std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   HASH_METHOD multipartUploadHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
```

```
   if (multipartUploadHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       multipartUploadHashMethod = MD5;  // The default hash method for multipart
uploads is MD5.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for multipart upload is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher hashData;
   std::vector<Aws::String> partHashes;

   if (!doMultipartUpload(bucketName, key,
                          multipartUploadHashMethod,
                          largeFileInputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                          hashData,
                          partHashes,
                          *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doMultipartUpload." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   std::cout << "Finished multipart upload of with hash method " <<
             stringForHashMethod(multipartUploadHashMethod) << std::endl;

   std::cout << "Now we will retrieve the checksums from the server." << std::endl;

   retrievedHash.clear();
   std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedPartHashes;
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           multipartUploadHashMethod,
                           retrievedHash, &retrievedPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
multipart." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hashData, "MultiPart upload",
                        multipartUploadHashMethod,
                        retrievedPartHashes, partHashes);
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the resources created in this
 workflow? (y/n)")) {
        return cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket " << bucketName << " was not deleted." <<
 std::endl;
        return true;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket with different object integrity
 hashing methods.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashData: The hash value that will be associated with the uploaded object.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
   \param body: The data content of the object being uploaded.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectWithHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                   const Aws::String &hashData,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {

 request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod));
        }
    }

    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        switch (hashMethod) {
```

```
            case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                request.SetContentMD5(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(hashData);
                break;
            default:
                std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                return false;
        }
    }
    request.SetBody(body);
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome = client.PutObject(request);
    body->seekg(0, body->beg);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Object successfully uploaded." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error uploading object." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of the
 object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
   Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
   request.SetBucket(bucket);
   request.SetKey(key);

   if (hashMethod == MD5) {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
       attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
       request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

       Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
               request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
           hashData = result.GetETag();
       } else {
           std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                     outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   } else { // hashMethod != MD5
       Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
       attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
       request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

       Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
               request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
           switch (hashMethod) {
               case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                   break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
               case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
```

```
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
 result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
 NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
```

```
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object parts."
 <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Verifies the hashing results between the retrieved and local hashes.
/*!
 \param retrievedHash The hash value retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localHash The hash value calculated locally.
 \param uploadtype The type of upload (e.g., "multipart", "single-part").
 \param hashMethod The hashing method used (e.g., MD5, SHA-256).
 \param retrievedPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 calculated locally.
 */
void AwsDoc::S3::verifyHashingResults(const Aws::String &retrievedHash,
                                      const Hasher &localHash,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadtype,
                                      HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                      const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &retrievedPartHashes,
```

```
                                        const std::vector<Aws::String>
&localPartHashes) {
   std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << " retrieved hash is " << retrievedHash <<
std::endl;
   if (!retrievedPartHashes.empty()) {
       std::cout << retrievedPartHashes.size() << " part hash(es) were also
retrieved."
                 << std::endl;
       for (auto &retrievedPartHash: retrievedPartHashes) {
           std::cout << "  Part hash " << retrievedPartHash << std::endl;
       }
   }
   Aws::String hashString;
   if (hashMethod == MD5) {
       hashString = localHash.getHexHashString();
       if (!localPartHashes.empty()) {
           hashString += "-" + std::to_string(localPartHashes.size());
       }
   } else {
       hashString = localHash.getBase64HashString();
   }

   bool allMatch = true;
   if (hashString != retrievedHash) {
       std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the main hashes do not match" <<
std::endl;
       std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << hashString << "'" << std::endl;
       std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedHash << "'" << std::endl;
       allMatch = false;
   }

   if (hashMethod != MD5) {
       if (localPartHashes.size() != retrievedPartHashes.size()) {
           std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the number of part hashes do not
match" << std::endl;
           std::cerr << "Local number of hashes- '" << localPartHashes.size() <<
"'"
                     << std::endl;
           std::cerr << "Remote number of hashes - '"
                     << retrievedPartHashes.size()
                     << "'" << std::endl;
       }

       for (int i = 0; i < localPartHashes.size(); ++i) {
```

```
            if (localPartHashes[i] != retrievedPartHashes[i]) {
                std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the part hashes do not match
 for part " << i + 1
                          << "." << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << localPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                allMatch = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (allMatch) {
        std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << ", locally and remotely calculated
 hashes all match!" << std::endl;
    }

}

static void transferManagerErrorCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                         const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &,
                                         const
 Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> &err) {
    std::cerr << "Error during transfer: '" << err.GetMessage() << "'" << std::endl;
}

static void transferManagerStatusCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                          const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &handle) {
    if (handle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::cout << "Bytes transferred: " << handle->GetBytesTransferred() <<
 std::endl;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket using the AWS C++ SDK's Transfer
 Manager.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
```

```
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool
AwsDoc::S3::doTransferManagerUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                    const std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client>
 &client) {
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor> executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::Transfer::TransferManagerConfiguration transfer_config(executor.get());
    transfer_config.s3Client = client;
    transfer_config.bufferSize = UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod == MD5) {
            transfer_config.computeContentMD5 = true;
        } else {
            transfer_config.checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(
                    hashMethod);
        }
    }
    transfer_config.errorCallback = transferManagerErrorCallback;
    transfer_config.transferStatusUpdatedCallback = transferManagerStatusCallback;

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferManager> transfer_manager =
 Aws::Transfer::TransferManager::Create(
            transfer_config);

    std::cout << "Uploading the file..." << std::endl;
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> uploadHandle = transfer_manager-
>UploadFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,

            bucket, key,

            "text/plain",

            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>());
    uploadHandle->WaitUntilFinished();
    bool success =
```

```
            uploadHandle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::COMPLETED;
    if (!success) {
        Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> err = uploadHandle->GetLastError();
        std::cerr << "File upload failed:  " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return success;
}

//! Routine which calculates the hash values for each part of a file being uploaded
 to an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash values.
   \param fileName: The path to the file for which the part hashes will be
 calculated.
   \param bufferSize: The size of the buffer to use when reading the file.
   \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
   \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values for
 each part of the file.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::calculatePartHashesForFile(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                            const Aws::String &fileName,
                                            size_t bufferSize,
                                            AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                            std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ifstream::binary);
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::end);
    size_t objectSize = fileStream.tellg();
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::beg);
    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    size_t uploadedBytes = 0;


    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(bufferSize);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
 static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(), objectSize - uploadedBytes));
        fileStream.read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
 preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

 bytesToRead);
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                               &preallocatedStreamBuf);
        Hasher hasher;
        if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
 hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
 hashBuffer.GetLength());

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
    }

    return hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod);
}

//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return uploadID;
}

//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the checksum
 algorithm,
                           ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                                         const Aws::String &key,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                         int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                         const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                         const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
```

```
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}

//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

 const Aws::String &key,

 const Aws::String &uploadID,

 const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

 const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
```

```
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}

//! Routine which performs a multi-part upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
    \param ioStream: An IOStream for the data to be uploaded.
    \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
    \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
    \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values
 for each part of the file.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::doMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                   const Aws::String &key,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &ioStream,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                   std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    // Get object size.
    ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->end);
    size_t objectSize = ioStream->tellg();
    ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->beg);

    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {
```

```
            checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod);
        }
    }
    Aws::String uploadID = createMultipartUpload(bucket, key, checksumAlgorithm,
client);
    if (uploadID.empty()) {
        return false;
    }

    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    bool uploadSucceeded = true;
    std::streamsize uploadedBytes = 0;
    int partNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> parts;
    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::cout << "Uploading part " << partNumber << "." << std::endl;

        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(),

objectSize - uploadedBytes));
        ioStream->read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

bytesToRead);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                               &preallocatedStreamBuf);

        Hasher hasher;
        if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();
```

```
        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
hashBuffer.GetLength());

        Aws::String calculatedHash;
        if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
            calculatedHash = base64HashString;
        }
        Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome uploadPartOutcome = uploadPart(bucket,
key, uploadID, partNumber,

checksumAlgorithm, base64HashString, body,
                                                                        client);
        if (uploadPartOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartResult &uploadPartResult =
uploadPartOutcome.GetResult();
            Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart completedPart;
            completedPart.SetETag(uploadPartResult.GetETag());
            completedPart.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break; // Do nothing.
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA1(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA1());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA256(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA256());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32C(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unhandled hash method for completedPart." <<
std::endl;
                    break;
            }
```

```
            parts.push_back(completedPart);
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading part. " <<
                      uploadPartOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
        partNumber++;
    }

    if (!uploadSucceeded) {
        abortMultipartUpload(bucket, key, uploadID, client);
        return false;
    } else {

        Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 completeMultipartUploadOutcome = completeMultipartUpload(bucket,

                           key,

                           uploadID,

                           parts,

                           client);

        if (completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Multipart upload completed." << std::endl;
            if (!hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod)) {
                std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload." <<
                      completeMultipartUploadOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

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

```
//! Routine which retrieves the string for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: String: A string description of the hash method.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::stringForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            return "Default";
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            return "MD5";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            return "SHA1";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            return "SHA256";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            return "CRC32";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            return "CRC32C";
        default:
            return "Unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine that returns the ChecksumAlgorithm for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: ChecksumAlgorithm: The ChecksumAlgorithm enum.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
AwsDoc::S3::getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm result =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            std::cerr << "getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod- DEFAULT is not valid."
 << std::endl;
            break;  // Default is not supported.
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            break; // Ignore MD5.
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1;
            break;
```

```
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C;
            break;
        default:
            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
            break;

    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which cleans up after the example is complete.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object was uploaded.
    \param clientConfiguration: The client configuration for the S3 client.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::cleanUp(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {

    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> keysResult;
    bool result = true;
    if (AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(bucketName, keysResult, clientConfiguration)) {
        if (!keysResult.empty()) {
            result = AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(keysResult, bucketName,
                                               clientConfiguration);
        }
    } else {
        result = false;
    }

    return result && AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
}

//! Console interaction introducing the workflow.
/*!
```

```
  \param bucketName: The name of the S3 bucket to use.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryExplanations(const Aws::String &bucketName) {

    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object
 integrity workflow."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "This workflow demonstrates how Amazon S3 uses checksum values to
 verify the integrity of data\n";
    std::cout << "uploaded to Amazon S3 buckets" << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS SDK for C++ automatically handles checksums.\n";
    std::cout
            << "By default it calculates a checksum that is uploaded with an object.
\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject and MultiPart upload is
 an MD5 hash.\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager uploads is a
 CRC32 checksum."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can override the default behavior, requiring one of the
 following checksums,\n";
    std::cout << "MD5, CRC32, CRC32C, SHA-1 or SHA-256." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can also set the checksum hash value, instead of letting the
 SDK calculate the value."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout
            << "This workflow will locally compute checksums for files uploaded to
 an Amazon S3 bucket,\n";
    std::cout << "even when the SDK also computes the checksum." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is done to provide demonstration code for how the checksums are
 calculated."
            << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout << "A bucket named '" << bucketName << "' will be created for the
 object uploads."
              << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction which explains the PutObject results.
/*!
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::explainPutObjectResults() {

    std::cout << "The upload was successful.\n";
    std::cout << "If the checksums had not matched, the upload would have failed."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The checksums calculated by the server have been retrieved using the
 GetObjectAttributes."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The locally calculated checksums have been verified against the
 retrieved checksums."
            << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction explaining transfer manager uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(
        const Aws::String &objectKey) {
    std::cout
            << "Now the workflow will demonstrate object integrity for
 TransferManager multi-part uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS C++ SDK has a TransferManager class which simplifies
 multipart uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The following code lets the TransferManager handle much of the
 checksum configuration."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout << "An object with the key '" << objectKey
              << " will be uploaded by the TransferManager using a "
```

```
              << BUFFER_SIZE_IN_MEGABYTES << " MB buffer." << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout << "For TransferManager uploads, this demo always lets the SDK
 calculate the hash value."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();
}

//! Console interaction explaining multi-part uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
  \param chosenHashMethod: The hash method selected by the user.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::multiPartUploadExplanations(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                             HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod) {
    std::cout
            << "Now we will provide an in-depth demonstration of multi-part
 uploading by calling the multi-part upload APIs directly."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These are the same APIs used by the TransferManager when uploading
 large files."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "In the following code, the checksums are also calculated locally and
 then compared."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For multi-part uploads, a checksum is uploaded with each part. The
 final checksum is a concatenation of"
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "the checksums for each part." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is explained in the user guide, https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AmazonS3/latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html,\""
            << " in the section \"Using part-level checksums for multipart uploads
\"." << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Starting multipart upload of with hash method " <<
              stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " uploading to with object
 key\n"
              << "'" << objectKey << "'," << std::endl;
```

```
}

//! Create a large file for doing multi-part uploads.
/*!
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::createLargeFileIfNotExists() {
    // Generate a large file by writing this source file multiple times to a new
 file.
    if (std::filesystem::exists(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE)) {
        return true;
    }

    std::ofstream newFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE, std::ios::out

                                                | std::ios::binary);

    if (!newFile) {
        std::cerr << "createLargeFileIfNotExists- Error creating file " <<
 MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream input(TEST_FILE, std::ios::in

                                   | std::ios::binary);
    if (!input) {
        std::cerr << "Error opening file " << TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    std::stringstream buffer;
    buffer << input.rdbuf();

    input.close();

    while (newFile.tellp() < LARGE_FILE_SIZE && !newFile.bad()) {
        buffer.seekg(std::stringstream::beg);
        newFile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }

    newFile.close();
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObjectAttributes
  - PutObject
  - UploadPart

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Secrets Manager 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 with Secrets Manager 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`GetSecretValue`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetSecretValue`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Retrieve an AWS Secrets Manager encrypted secret.
/*!
  \param secretID: The ID for the secret.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SecretsManager::getSecretValue(const Aws::String &secretID,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SecretsManager::SecretsManagerClient
 secretsManagerClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueRequest request;
    request.SetSecretId(secretID);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueOutcome getSecretValueOutcome =
 secretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(
            request);
    if (getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Secret is: "
                  << getSecretValueOutcome.GetResult().GetSecretString() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed with Error: " << getSecretValueOutcome.GetError()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetSecretValue中的。

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon SES 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon SES 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

操作

`CreateReceiptFilter`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateReceiptFilter`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter..
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param cidr: IP address or IP address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing
 (CIDR) notation.
  \param policy: Block or allow enum of type ReceiptFilterPolicy.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::String &cidr,
                                      Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilterPolicy policy,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterRequest createReceiptFilterRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter receiptFilter;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptIpFilter receiptIpFilter;
    receiptIpFilter.SetCidr(cidr);
    receiptIpFilter.SetPolicy(policy);
    receiptFilter.SetName(receiptFilterName);
    receiptFilter.SetIpFilter(receiptIpFilter);
    createReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilter(receiptFilter);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterOutcome createReceiptFilterOutcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptFilter(
            createReceiptFilterRequest);
    if (createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt filter: " <<
                  createReceiptFilterOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateReceiptFilter中的。

`CreateReceiptRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateReceiptRule`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param s3BucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for incoming mail.
  \param s3ObjectKeyPrefix: The prefix for the objects in the S3 bucket.
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set where the receipt rule is added.
  \param recipients: Aws::Vector of recipients.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3BucketName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3ObjectKeyPrefix,
                                    const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleRequest createReceiptRuleRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::S3Action s3Action;
    s3Action.SetBucketName(s3BucketName);
    s3Action.SetObjectKeyPrefix(s3ObjectKeyPrefix);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction receiptAction;
    receiptAction.SetS3Action(s3Action);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptRule receiptRule;
    receiptRule.SetName(receiptRuleName);
    receiptRule.WithRecipients(recipients);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction> receiptActionList;
    receiptActionList.emplace_back(receiptAction);
    receiptRule.SetActions(receiptActionList);

    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRule(receiptRule);

    auto outcome = sesClient.CreateReceiptRule(createReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule." << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateReceiptRule中的。

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateReceiptRuleSet`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetRequest createReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    createReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptRuleSet(
            createReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateReceiptRuleSet中的。

`CreateTemplate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTemplate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                const Aws::String &textPart,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateRequest createTemplateRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::Template aTemplate;

    aTemplate.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    aTemplate.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    aTemplate.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    aTemplate.SetTextPart(textPart);

    createTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(aTemplate);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.CreateTemplate(
            createTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created template." << templateName << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateTemplate中的。

DeleteIdentity

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteIdentity。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete the specified identity (an email address or a domain).
/*!
  \param identity: The identity to delete.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteIdentity(const Aws::String &identity,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest;

    deleteIdentityRequest.SetIdentity(identity);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteIdentity(
            deleteIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted identity." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting identity. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteIdentity中的。

DeleteReceiptFilter

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteReceiptFilter。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter.
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterRequest deleteReceiptFilterRequest;

    deleteReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilterName(receiptFilterName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptFilter(
            deleteReceiptFilterRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt filter. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteReceiptFilter中的。

`DeleteReceiptRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteReceiptRule`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleRequest deleteReceiptRuleRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleName(receiptRuleName);
    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteReceiptRule(
            deleteReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Error deleting receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteReceiptRule中的。

`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteReceiptRuleSet`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetRequest deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRuleSet(
```

```
            deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteReceiptRuleSet中的。

`DeleteTemplate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTemplate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest;
```

```
    deleteTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteTemplate(
            deleteTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted template." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteTemplate中的。

`GetTemplate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetTemplate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Get a template's attributes.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::getTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateRequest getTemplateRequest;

    getTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.GetTemplate(
            getTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully got template." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetTemplate中的。

`ListIdentities`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListIdentities`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! List the identities associated with this account.
/*!
  \param identityType: The identity type enum. "NOT_SET" is a valid option.
  \param identities; A vector to receive the retrieved identities.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::listIdentities(Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType identityType,
                                 Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &identities,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesRequest listIdentitiesRequest;

    if (identityType != Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType::NOT_SET) {
        listIdentitiesRequest.SetIdentityType(identityType);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listIdentitiesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesOutcome outcome = sesClient.ListIdentities(
                listIdentitiesRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const auto &retrievedIdentities = outcome.GetResult().GetIdentities();
            if (!retrievedIdentities.empty()) {
                identities.insert(identities.cend(), retrievedIdentities.cbegin(),
                                  retrievedIdentities.cend());
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error listing identities. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListIdentities](#)中的。

ListReceiptFilters

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListReceiptFilters。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! List the receipt filters associated with this account.
/*!
  \param filters; A vector of "ReceiptFilter" to receive the retrieved filters.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SES::listReceiptFilters(Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter>
 &filters,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersRequest listReceiptFiltersRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListReceiptFilters(
            listReceiptFiltersRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto &retrievedFilters = outcome.GetResult().GetFilters();
        if (!retrievedFilters.empty()) {
            filters.insert(filters.cend(), retrievedFilters.cbegin(),
                           retrievedFilters.cend());
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving IP address filters: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListReceiptFilters中的。

`SendEmail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SendEmail`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Send an email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param subject: Email subject.
  \param htmlBody: Email body as HTML. At least one body data is required.
  \param textBody: Email body as plain text. At least one body data is required.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                            const Aws::String &subject,
                            const Aws::String &htmlBody,
                            const Aws::String &textBody,
                            const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                            const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
```

```
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Body message_body;
    if (!htmlBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetHtml(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(htmlBody));
    }

    if (!textBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetText(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(textBody));
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Message message;
    message.SetBody(message_body);
    message.SetSubject(
            Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(subject));

    Aws::SES::Model::SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest;
    sendEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendEmailRequest.SetMessage(message);
    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendEmail(sendEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SendEmail中的。

`SendTemplatedEmail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SendTemplatedEmail`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Send a templated email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param templateName: The name of the template to use.
  \param templateData: Map of key-value pairs for replacing text in template.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendTemplatedEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                     const Aws::String &templateName,
                                     const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &templateData,
                                     const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                                     const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                                     const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
```

```
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::SendTemplatedEmailRequest sendTemplatedEmailRequest;
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplate(templateName);

    std::ostringstream templateDataStream;
    templateDataStream << "{";
    size_t dataCount = 0;
    for (auto &pair: templateData) {
        templateDataStream << "\"" << pair.first << "\":\"" << pair.second << "\"";
        dataCount++;
        if (dataCount < templateData.size()) {
            templateDataStream << ",";
        }
    }
    templateDataStream << "}";

    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplateData(templateDataStream.str());

    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendTemplatedEmail(sendTemplatedEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent templated message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending templated message. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

`UpdateTemplate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateTemplate`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Update an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::updateTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Template templateValues;

    templateValues.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    templateValues.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    templateValues.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    templateValues.SetTextPart(textPart);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateRequest updateTemplateRequest;
    updateTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(templateValues);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.UpdateTemplate(updateTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated template." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考UpdateTemplate中的。

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `VerifyEmailIdentity`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Add an email address to the list of identities associated with this account and
//! initiate verification.
/*!
  \param emailAddress; The email address to add.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::verifyEmailIdentity(const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration)
```

```
{
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityRequest verifyEmailIdentityRequest;

    verifyEmailIdentityRequest.SetEmailAddress(emailAddress);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.VerifyEmailIdentity(verifyEmailIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Email verification initiated." << std::endl;
    }

    else
    {
        std::cerr << "Error initiating email verification. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

场景

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

SDK for C++

演示了如何创建用于跟踪和报告存储在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项的 Web 应用程序。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 C++ REST API 以及如何由 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon SNS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon SNS 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 操作
- 场景

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon SNS

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon SNS。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
```

```
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sns.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
```

```
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << " topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListTopics](#)中的。

操作

`CreateTopic`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTopic`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicName: An Amazon SNS topic name.
  \param topicARNResult: String to return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the
 topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::createTopic(const Aws::String &topicName,
                              Aws::String &topicARNResult,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
    request.SetName(topicName);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        topicARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created an Amazon SNS topic " << topicName
                  << " with topic ARN '" << topicARNResult
                  << "'." << std::endl;

    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic " << topicName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        topicARNResult.clear();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateTopic中的。

`DeleteTopic`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTopic`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::deleteTopic(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the Amazon SNS topic " << topicARN <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting topic " << topicARN << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteTopic中的。

GetSMSAttributes

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetSMSAttributes。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Retrieve the default settings for sending SMS messages from your AWS account by
 using
//! Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    //Set the request to only retrieve the DefaultSMSType setting.
    //Without the following line, GetSMSAttributes would retrieve all settings.
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType");
```

```
    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
snsClient.GetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> attributes =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
        if (!attributes.empty()) {
            for (auto const &att: attributes) {
                std::cout << att.first << ":  " << att.second << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout
                    << "AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType - an empty map of attributes was
retrieved."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 Get SMSAttributes in 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetTopicAttributes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetTopicAttributes`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Retrieve the properties of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::getTopicAttributes(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetTopicAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Topic Attributes:" << std::endl;
        for (auto const &attribute: outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  * " << attribute.first << " : " << attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting Topic attributes "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetTopicAttributes中的。

ListSubscriptions

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListSubscriptions。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 subscriptions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::listSubscriptions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> subscriptions;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.ListSubscriptions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> &newSubscriptions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptions();
            subscriptions.insert(subscriptions.cend(), newSubscriptions.begin(),
                                 newSubscriptions.end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing subscriptions "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      <<
```

```
                        std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (result) {
        if (subscriptions.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No subscriptions found" << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Subscriptions list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &subscription: subscriptions) {
                std::cout << "  * " << subscription.GetSubscriptionArn() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListSubscriptions中的。

`ListTopics`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTopics`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::listTopics(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Topics list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &topic: outcome.GetResult().GetTopics()) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing topics " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
 <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考[ListTopics](#)中的。

Publish

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Publish。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishToTopic(const Aws::String &message,
                                 const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with id '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

发布带有属性的消息。

```
       static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
       static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                      "sincere"};

       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

       Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
       request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
       Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
       request.SetMessage(message);

       if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
               "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
           for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
               std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
           }
           int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                   "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                   1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
           Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
           messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
           messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
           request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
       }

       Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
```

```
            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 Publish。

`SetSMSAttributes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SetSMSAttributes`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

如何使用 Amazon SNS 设置默认SMSType 属性。

```
//! Set the default settings for sending SMS messages.
/*!
  \param smsType: The type of SMS message that you will send by default.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::setSMSType(const Aws::String &smsType,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType", smsType);
```

```
    const Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.SetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "SMS Type set successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while setting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SMSAttributes中的设置。

Subscribe

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Subscribe。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

将电子邮件地址订阅到主题。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an email address.
/*!
  \param topicARN: An SNS topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
  \param emailAddress: An email address.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeEmail(const Aws::String &topicARN,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("email");
    request.SetEndpoint(emailAddress);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

将移动应用程序订阅到主题。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to a mobile app.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param endpointARN: The ARN for a mobile app or device endpoint.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeApp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                          const Aws::String &endpointARN,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("application");
    request.SetEndpoint(endpointARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

将 Lambda 函数订阅到主题。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an AWS Lambda function.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param lambdaFunctionARN: The ARN for an AWS Lambda function.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeLambda(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                  const Aws::String &lambdaFunctionARN,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("lambda");
```

```
    request.SetEndpoint(lambdaFunctionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

将 SQS 队列订阅到主题。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

使用筛选器订阅主题。

```
       static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
       static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                      "sincere"};

       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

           Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
           request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
           request.SetProtocol("sqs");
           request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
           if (isFifoTopic) {
               if (first) {
                   std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                             << std::endl;
                   std::cout
                           << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
the filtered messages "
                           << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                   std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
```

```
                                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                                << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                                << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
 filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
 std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
```

```
                        << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }

//! Routine that lets the user select attributes for a subscription filter policy.
/*!
 \sa getFilterPolicyFromUser()
 \return Aws::String: The filter policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::getFilterPolicyFromUser() {
    std::cout
            << "You can filter messages by one or more of the following \""
            << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attributes." << std::endl;

    std::vector<Aws::String> filterSelections;
    int selection;
    do {
        for (size_t j = 0; j < TONES.size(); ++j) {
            std::cout << "  " << (j + 1) << ". " << TONES[j]
                      << std::endl;
        }
        selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter a number (or enter zero to stop adding more). ",
                0, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));

        if (selection != 0) {
            const Aws::String &selectedTone(TONES[selection - 1]);
            // Add the tone to the selection if it is not already added.
            if (std::find(filterSelections.begin(),
                          filterSelections.end(),
                          selectedTone)
```

```
                == filterSelections.end()) {
                filterSelections.push_back(selectedTone);
            }
        }
    } while (selection != 0);

    Aws::String result;
    if (!filterSelections.empty()) {
        std::ostringstream jsonPolicyStream;
        jsonPolicyStream << "{ \"" << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\": [";


        for (size_t j = 0; j < filterSelections.size(); ++j) {
            jsonPolicyStream << "\"" << filterSelections[j] << "\"";
            if (j < filterSelections.size() - 1) {
                jsonPolicyStream << ",";
            }
        }
        jsonPolicyStream << "] }";

        result = jsonPolicyStream.str();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 Subscribe。

`Unsubscribe`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Unsubscribe`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
//! Delete a subscription to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param subscriptionARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic
 subscription.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::unsubscribe(const Aws::String &subscriptionARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Unsubscribed successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while unsubscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 Unsubscribe。

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

SDK for C++

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

发布 SMS 文本消息

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Amazon SNS 发布 SMS 消息。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Publish SMS: use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send an SMS
 text message to a phone number.
 * Note: This requires additional AWS configuration prior to running example.
 *
 *  NOTE: When you start using Amazon SNS to send SMS messages, your AWS account is
 in the SMS sandbox and you can only
 *  use verified destination phone numbers. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-sms-sandbox.html.
 *  NOTE: If destination is in the US, you also have an additional restriction that
 you have use a dedicated
```

```
 *  origination ID (phone number). You can request an origination number using
 Amazon Pinpoint for a fee.
 *  See https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/provisioning-and-using-10dlc-
origination-numbers-with-amazon-sns/
 *  for more information.
 *
 *  <phone_number_value> input parameter uses E.164 format.
 *  For example, in United States, this input value should be of the form:
 +12223334444
 */

//! Send an SMS text message to a phone number.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param phoneNumber: The phone number of the recipient in E.164 format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishSms(const Aws::String &message,
                             const Aws::String &phoneNumber,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetPhoneNumber(phoneNumber);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with message id, '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的 Publish。

将消息发布到队列

以下代码示例演示了操作流程：

- 创建主题（FIFO 或非 FIFO）。
- 针对主题订阅多个队列，并提供应用筛选条件的选项。
- 将消息发布到主题。
- 轮询队列中是否有收到的消息。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
```

```
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering."
            << std::endl;
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated "
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
 message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
 not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
```

```
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                      "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }

        request.SetQueueName(queueName);
        queueNames.push_back(queueName);

        Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
            std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                      << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }
    queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

    if (first) // Only explain this once.
    {
        std::cout
                << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::String queueARN;
    {
        // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
        Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
        request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
```

```
request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();
```

```
        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
 filter "
```

```
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
```

```
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}
```

```
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
```

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 发布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

使用 SDK for C++ 的 Amazon SQS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon SQS 配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon SQS

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon SQS。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 文件的代码。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)
```

```
# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sqs.cpp 源文件的代码。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
```

```
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
 pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
```

```
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
 queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListQueues中的。

操作

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ChangeMessageVisibility。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Changes the visibility timeout of a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service
//! (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param visibilityTimeoutSeconds: Visibility timeout in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::changeMessageVisibility(
        const Aws::String &queue_url,
        const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
        int visibilityTimeoutSeconds,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

`CreateQueue`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateQueue`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::createQueue(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue
 URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考CreateQueue中的。

`DeleteMessage`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteMessage`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteMessage中的。

`DeleteMessageBatch`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteMessageBatch`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

DeleteQueue

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteQueue。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueURL: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteQueue(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考DeleteQueue中的。

GetQueueAttributes

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetQueueAttributes。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                          << std::endl;


            }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetQueueAttributes中的。

`GetQueueUrl`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetQueueUrl`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Get the URL for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::getQueueUrl(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考GetQueueUrl中的。

`ListQueues`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListQueues`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! List the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues within an AWS account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SQS::listQueues(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;
```

```
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ListQueues中的。

ReceiveMessage

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ReceiveMessage。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Receive a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::receiveMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;

        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考ReceiveMessage中的。

SendMessage

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SendMessage。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageBody: A message body.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::sendMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                              const Aws::String &messageBody,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SendMessage中的。

`SetQueueAttributes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SetQueueAttributes`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the value for an attribute in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 queue.
```

```
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param attributeName: An attribute name enum.
  \param attribute: The attribute value as a string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueAttributes(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                     Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName
 attributeName,
                                     const Aws::String &attribute,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            attributeName,
            attribute);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set the attribute  " <<

 Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeNameMapper::GetNameForQueueAttributeName(
                        attributeName)
                << " with value " << attribute << " in queue " <<
                queueURL << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error setting attribute for  queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

配置死信队列。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Connect an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an associated
//! dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param srcQueueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param deadLetterQueueARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SQS dead-
letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setDeadLetterQueue(const Aws::String &srcQueueUrl,
                                     const Aws::String &deadLetterQueueARN,
                                     int maxReceiveCount,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String redrivePolicy = MakeRedrivePolicy(deadLetterQueueARN,
 maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Make a redrive policy for a dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param queueArn: An Amazon SQS ARN for the dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \return Aws::String: Policy as JSON string.
 */
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

将 Amazon SQS 队列配置为使用长轮询。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the wait time for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue poll.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param pollTimeSeconds: The receive message wait time in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueLongPollingAttribute(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                               const Aws::String &pollTimeSeconds,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考SetQueueAttributes中的。

场景

将消息发布到队列

以下代码示例演示了操作流程：

- 创建主题（FIFO 或非 FIFO）。
- 针对主题订阅多个队列，并提供应用筛选条件的选项。
- 将消息发布到主题。
- 轮询队列中是否有收到的消息。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering."
            << std::endl;
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
```

```
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated "
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
 message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
 not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
 ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
```

```
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
```

```
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                      "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
```

```
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
```

```
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
```

```
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
```

```
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

```
        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
```

```
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
```

```
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 发布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

AWS STS 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS STS。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`AssumeRole`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AssumeRole`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
bool AwsDoc::STS::assumeRole(const Aws::String &roleArn,
                             const Aws::String &roleSessionName,
                             const Aws::String &externalId,
                             Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials &credentials,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::STS::STSClient sts(clientConfig);
    Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest sts_req;

    sts_req.SetRoleArn(roleArn);
    sts_req.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
    sts_req.SetExternalId(externalId);

    const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome outcome = sts.AssumeRole(sts_req);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error assuming IAM role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Credentials successfully retrieved." << std::endl;
        const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleResult result = outcome.GetResult();
        const Aws::STS::Model::Credentials &temp_credentials =
 result.GetCredentials();

        // Store temporary credentials in return argument.
        // Note: The credentials object returned by assumeRole differs
        // from the AWSCredentials object used in most situations.
        credentials.SetAWSAccessKeyId(temp_credentials.GetAccessKeyId());
```

```
        credentials.SetAWSSecretKey(temp_credentials.GetSecretAccessKey());
        credentials.SetSessionToken(temp_credentials.GetSessionToken());
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考AssumeRole中的。

使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Transcribe Streaming 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon Transcribe Streaming 配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景

操作

`StartStreamTranscription`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartStreamTranscription`。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if the
 SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
```

```
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
```

```
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
 operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
 std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

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

                signaling.Release();
        };
```

```
        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考StartStreamTranscription中的。

场景

转录音频文件

以下代码示例演示如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 流式转录来生成源音频文件的转录。

SDK for C++

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;
```

```
        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if the
 SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
```

```
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
```

```
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

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

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 参考StartStreamTranscription中的。

AWS 适用于 C++ 的 SDK 的安全性

云安全性一直是 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 的重中之重。作为 AWS 客户，您将从专为满足大多数安全敏感型企业的要求而打造的数据中心和网络架构中受益。安全是双方 AWS 的共同责任。责任共担模式将其描述为云的安全性和云中的安全性。

云安全 — AWS 负责保护运行 AWS 云中提供的所有服务的基础架构，并为您提供可以安全使用的服务。我们的安全责任是重中之重 AWS，作为AWS 合规计划的一部分，第三方审计师定期测试和验证我们安全的有效性。

云端安全 — 您的责任由您使用的 AWS 服务以及其他因素决定，包括数据的敏感性、组织的要求以及适用的法律和法规。

本 AWS 产品或服务通过其支持的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务安全文档页面和合规计划合 AWS 规工作范围内的AWS 服务。

主题

- 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的数据保护
- 身份和访问管理
- 此 AWS 产品或服务的合规性验证
- 此 AWS 产品或服务的故障恢复能力
- 此 AWS 产品或服务的基础设施安全性
- 强制在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK中实施最低 TLS 版本
- 亚马逊 S3 加密客户端迁移（从 V1 到 V2）
- 亚马逊 S3 加密客户端迁移（V2 到 V3）

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的数据保护

AWS 责任共担模式可用于适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的数据保护。如该模式中所述，AWS 负责保护运行所有 AWS Cloud 的全球基础结构。您负责维护对托管在此基础结构上的内容的控制。您还负责您所使用的 AWS 服务 的安全配置和管理任务。有关数据隐私的更多信息，请参阅数据隐私常见问题。有关欧洲数据保护的信息，请参阅 AWS Security Blog 上的 AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR 博客文章。

出于数据保护目的，建议您保护 AWS 账户 凭证并使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 或 AWS Identity and Access Management（IAM）设置单个用户。这样，每个用户只获得履行其工作职责所需的权限。还建议您通过以下方式保护数据：

- 对每个账户使用多重身份验证（MFA）。
- 使用 SSL/TLS 与 AWS 资源进行通信。我们要求使用 TLS 1.2，建议使用 TLS 1.3。
- 使用 AWS CloudTrail 设置 API 和用户活动日记账记录。有关使用 CloudTrail 跟踪来捕获 AWS 活动的信息，请参阅《AWS CloudTrail 用户指南》中的使用 CloudTrail 跟踪。
- 使用 AWS 加密解决方案以及 AWS 服务中的所有默认安全控制。
- 使用高级托管安全服务（例如 Amazon Macie），它有助于发现和保护存储在 Amazon S3 中的敏感数据。
- 如果在通过命令行界面或 API 访问 AWS 时需要经过 FIPS 140-3 验证的加密模块，请使用 FIPS 端点。有关可用的 FIPS 端点的更多信息，请参阅《美国联邦信息处理标准（FIPS）第 140-3 版》。

强烈建议您切勿将机密信息或敏感信息（如您客户的电子邮件地址）放入标签或自由格式文本字段（如名称字段）。这包括通过控制台、API、AWS CLI 或 AWS SDK 使用适用于 C++ 的 SDK 或其他 AWS 服务时。在用于名称的标签或自由格式文本字段中输入的任何数据都可能会用于计费或诊断日志。如果您向外部服务器提供网址，强烈建议您不要在网址中包含凭证信息来验证对该服务器的请求。

身份和访问管理

AWS Identity and Access Management（IAM）是一项 AWS 服务，可以帮助管理员安全地控制对 AWS 资源的访问。IAM 管理员控制谁可以通过身份验证（登录）和授权（具有权限）来使用 AWS 资源。IAM 是一项无需额外费用即可使用的 AWS 服务。

主题

受众

使用 AWS Identity and Access Management（IAM）的方式因您可以在 AWS 中执行的操作而异。

服务用户 – 如果使用 AWS 服务来执行任务，则管理员会为您提供所需的凭证和权限。当您使用更多 AWS 特征来完成工作时，您可能需要额外权限。了解如何管理访问权限有助于您向管理员请求适合的权限。如果您无法访问 AWS 中的功能，请参阅对 AWS 身份和访问进行问题排查或您所使用的 AWS 服务的用户指南。

服务管理员：如果您在公司负责管理 AWS 资源，则您可能具有 AWS 的完全访问权限。您有责任确定您的服务用户应访问哪些 AWS 特征和资源。然后，您必须向 IAM 管理员提交请求以更改服务用户的权限。请查看该页面上的信息以了解 IAM 的基本概念。要详细了解您的公司如何将 IAM 与 AWS 结合使用，请参阅您所使用的 AWS 服务的用户指南。

IAM 管理员：如果您是 IAM 管理员，您可能希望了解如何编写策略以管理对 AWS 的访问权限的详细信息。要查看您可在 IAM 中使用的 AWS 基于身份的策略示例，请参阅您所使用的 AWS 服务的用户指南。

使用身份进行身份验证

身份验证是您使用身份凭证登录 AWS 的方法。您必须作为 AWS 账户根用户、IAM 用户或通过代入 IAM 角色进行身份验证。

您可以使用来自身份源 [例如 AWS IAM Identity Center（IAM Identity Center）] 的凭证、单点登录身份验证或 Google/Facebook 凭证，以联合身份进行登录。有关登录的更多信息，请参阅《AWS 登录 User Guide》中的 How to sign in to your AWS 账户。

对于编程访问，AWS 提供了 SDK 和 CLI 来对请求进行加密签名。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的适用于 API 请求的 AWS 签名版本 4。

AWS 账户根用户

当您创建 AWS 账户时，最初使用的是一个对所有 AWS 服务和资源拥有完全访问权限的登录身份（称为 AWS 账户根用户）。强烈建议您不要使用根用户执行日常任务。有关需要根用户凭证的任务，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的需要根用户凭证的任务。

联合身份

作为最佳实践，请要求人类用户必须使用带有身份提供者的联合身份验证才能使用临时凭证访问 AWS 服务。

联合身份是来自企业目录、Web 身份提供者的用户，或 Directory Service 中的用户（这些用户使用来自身份源的凭证访问 AWS 服务）。联合身份代入可提供临时凭证的角色。

要集中管理访问权限，建议使用 AWS IAM Identity Center。有关更多信息，请参阅《AWS IAM Identity Center 用户指南》中的什么是 IAM Identity Center？。

IAM 用户和群组

IAM 用户是对单个人员或应用程序具有特定权限的身份。我们建议使用临时凭证，而非具有长期凭证的 IAM 用户。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的要求人类用户使用带有身份提供商的联合身份验证才能使用临时凭证访问 AWS。

IAM 组指定一组 IAM 用户，便于对大量用户进行权限管理。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 用户的使用案例。

IAM 角色

IAM 角色是具有特定权限的身份，可提供临时凭证。您可以通过从用户切换到 IAM 角色（控制台）或调用 AWS CLI 或 AWS API 操作来代入角色。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的担任角色的方法。

IAM 角色对于联合用户访问、临时 IAM 用户权限、跨账户访问、跨服务访问以及在 Amazon EC2 上运行的应用程序非常有用。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 中的跨账户资源访问。

使用策略管理访问

您将创建策略并将其附加到 AWS 身份或资源，以控制 AWS 中的访问。策略定义与身份或资源关联时的权限。当主体发出请求时，AWS 将评估这些策略。大多数策略在 AWS 中存储为 JSON 文档。有关 JSON 策略文档的更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 JSON 策略概述。

管理员使用策略，通过定义哪个主体可以对什么资源以及在什么条件下执行操作，来指定谁有权访问什么内容。

默认情况下，用户和角色没有权限。IAM 管理员创建 IAM 策略并将其添加到角色中，然后用户可以代入这些角色。IAM 策略定义权限，而不考虑您使用哪种方法来执行操作。

基于身份的策略

基于身份的策略是您附加到身份（用户、组或角色）的 JSON 权限策略文档。这些策略控制身份可在什么条件下对哪些资源执行什么操作。要了解如何创建基于身份的策略，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的使用客户管理型策略定义自定义 IAM 权限。

基于身份的策略可以是内联策略（直接嵌入到单个身份中）或托管式策略（附加到多个身份的独立策略）。要了解如何在托管式策略和内联策略之间进行选择，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的在托管式策略与内联策略之间进行选择。

基于资源的策略

基于资源的策略是附加到资源的 JSON 策略文档。示例包括 IAM 角色信任策略和 Amazon S3 存储桶策略。在支持基于资源的策略的服务中，服务管理员可以使用它们来控制对特定资源的访问。您必须在基于资源的策略中指定主体。

基于资源的策略是位于该服务中的内联策略。您不能在基于资源的策略中使用来自 IAM 的 AWS 托管式策略。

访问控制列表（ACL）

访问控制列表（ACL）控制哪些主体（账户成员、用户或角色）有权访问资源。ACL 与基于资源的策略类似，尽管它们不使用 JSON 策略文档格式。

Amazon S3、AWS WAF 和 Amazon VPC 是支持 ACL 的服务示例。要了解有关 ACL 的更多信息，请参阅《Amazon Simple Storage Service 开发人员指南》中的访问控制列表（ACL）概览。

其他策略类型

AWS 支持额外的策略类型，这些策略类型可以设置由更常用的策略类型授予的最大权限：

- 权限边界：设置基于身份的策略可以授予 IAM 实体的最大权限。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 实体的权限边界。
- 服务控制策略（SCP）：指定 AWS Organizations 中组织或组织单元的最大权限。有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS Organizations 用户指南中的服务控制策略。
- 资源控制策略（RCP）：设置对账户中资源的最大可用权限。有关更多信息，请参阅《AWS Organizations User Guide》中的 Resource control policies (RCPs)。
- 会话策略：在为角色或联合用户创建临时会话时，作为参数传递的高级策略。有关更多信息，请参阅 IAM 用户指南中的会话策略。

多个策略类型

当多个类型的策略应用于一个请求时，生成的权限更加复杂和难以理解。要了解 AWS 如何确定在涉及多种策略类型时是否允许请求，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的策略评估逻辑。

AWS 服务如何与 IAM 协同工作

要大致了解 AWS 服务如何与大多数 IAM 功能结合使用，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的与 IAM 结合使用的 AWS 服务。

要学习如何将特定的 AWS 服务与 IAM 结合使用，请参阅相关服务的《用户指南》的安全部分。

对 AWS 身份和访问进行问题排查

使用以下信息可帮助您诊断和修复在使用 AWS 和 IAM 时可能遇到的常见问题。

主题

我无权在 AWS 中执行操作

如果您收到错误提示，指明您无权执行某个操作，则必须更新策略以允许执行该操作。

当 mateojackson IAM 用户尝试使用控制台查看有关虚构 *my-example-widget* 资源的详细信息，但不拥有虚构 awes:*GetWidget* 权限时，会发生以下示例错误。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform:
 awes:GetWidget on resource: my-example-widget
```

在此情况下，必须更新 mateojackson 用户的策略，以允许使用 awes:*GetWidget* 操作访问 *my-example-widget* 资源。

如果您需要帮助，请联系 AWS 管理员。您的管理员是提供登录凭证的人。

我无权执行 iam:PassRole

如果您收到一个错误，表明您无权执行 iam:PassRole 操作，则必须更新策略以允许您将角色传递给 AWS。

有些 AWS 服务允许您将现有角色传递到该服务，而不是创建新服务角色或服务相关角色。为此，您必须具有将角色传递到服务的权限。

当名为 marymajor 的 IAM 用户尝试使用控制台在 AWS 中执行操作时，会发生以下示例错误。但是，服务必须具有服务角色所授予的权限才可执行此操作。Mary 不具有将角色传递到服务的权限。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform:
 iam:PassRole
```

在这种情况下，必须更新 Mary 的策略以允许她执行 `iam:PassRole` 操作。

如果您需要帮助，请联系 AWS 管理员。您的管理员是提供登录凭证的人。

我希望允许我的 AWS 账户以外的人访问我的 AWS 资源

您可以创建一个角色，以便其他账户中的用户或您组织外的人员可以使用该角色来访问您的资源。您可以指定谁值得信赖，可以代入角色。对于支持基于资源的策略或访问控制列表（ACL）的服务，您可以使用这些策略向人员授予对您的资源的访问权。

要了解更多信息，请参阅以下内容：

- 要了解 AWS 是否支持这些特征，请参阅 AWS 服务如何与 IAM 协同工作。
- 要了解如何为您拥有的 AWS 账户 中的资源提供访问权限，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的为您拥有的另一个 AWS 账户中的 IAM 用户提供访问权限。
- 要了解如何为第三方 AWS 账户 提供您的资源的访问权限，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的为第三方拥有的 AWS 账户 提供访问权限。
- 要了解如何通过身份联合验证提供访问权限，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的为经过外部身份验证的用户（身份联合验证）提供访问权限。
- 要了解使用角色和基于资源的策略进行跨账户访问之间的差别，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 中的跨账户资源访问。

此 AWS 产品或服务的合规性验证

要了解某个 AWS 服务是否在特定合规性计划范围内，请参阅合规性计划范围内的 AWS 服务，然后选择您感兴趣的合规性计划。有关常规信息，请参阅 AWS 合规性计划、、。

您可以使用 AWS Artifact 下载第三方审计报告。有关更多信息，请参阅在 AWS Artifact 中下载报告、。

您在使用 AWS 服务 时的合规性责任由您的数据的敏感性、您公司的合规性目标以及适用的法律法规决定。有关您在使用 AWS 服务时的合规责任的更多信息，请参阅 AWS 安全性文档。

此 AWS 产品或服务通过它支持的特定 Amazon Web Services（AWS）服务遵循责任共担模式。有关 AWS 服务安全性信息，请参阅 AWS 服务安全性文档页面和合规性计划规定的 AWS 合规性工作范围内的 AWS 服务。

此 AWS 产品或服务的故障恢复能力

AWS 全球基础设施围绕 AWS 区域和可用区而构建。

AWS 区域 提供多个在物理上独立且隔离的可用区，这些可用区与延迟率低、吞吐量高且冗余性高的网络连接在一起。

利用可用区，您可以设计和运营在可用区之间无中断地自动实现失效转移的应用程序和数据库。与传统的单个或多个数据中心基础设施相比，可用区具有更高的可用性、容错能力和可扩展性。

有关 AWS 区域和可用区的更多信息，请参阅 AWS全球基础设施。

此 AWS 产品或服务通过它支持的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循责任共担模式。有关 AWS 服务安全性信息，请参阅 AWS 服务安全性文档页面和合规性计划规定的 AWS 合规性工作范围内的 AWS 服务。

此 AWS 产品或服务的基础设施安全性

此 AWS 产品或服务使用托管式服务，因此受 AWS 全球网络安全保护。有关 AWS 安全服务以及 AWS 如何保护基础设施的信息，请参阅 AWS 云安全。要按照基础设施安全最佳实践设计您的 AWS 环境，请参阅《安全性支柱 AWS Well-Architected Framework》中的基础设施保护。

您可以使用 AWS 发布的 API 调用通过网络访问此 AWS 产品或服务。客户端必须支持以下内容：

- 传输层安全性协议（TLS）。我们要求使用 TLS 1.2，建议使用 TLS 1.3。
- 具有完全向前保密（PFS）的密码套件，例如 DHE（临时 Diffie-Hellman）或 ECDHE（临时椭圆曲线 Diffie-Hellman）。大多数现代系统（如 Java 7 及更高版本）都支持这些模式。

此外，必须使用访问密钥 ID 和与 IAM 主体关联的秘密访问密钥来对请求进行签名。或者，您可以使用 AWS Security Token Service（AWS STS）生成临时安全凭证来对请求进行签名。

此 AWS 产品或服务通过它支持的特定 Amazon Web Services（AWS）服务遵循责任共担模式。有关 AWS 服务安全性信息，请参阅 AWS 服务安全性文档页面和合规性计划规定的 AWS 合规性工作范围内的 AWS 服务。

强制在适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK中实施最低 TLS 版本

要提高与 AWS 服务通信时的安全性，您应将适用于 C++ 的 SDK 配置为使用 TLS 1.2 或更高版本。我们建议使用 TLS 1.3。

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 是一个跨平台的库。您可以在所需平台上构建并运行您的应用程序。不同的平台可能依赖于不同的底层 HTTP 客户端。

默认情况下，macOS、Linux、Android 和其他非 Windows 平台使用 libcurl。如果 libcurl 版本高于 7.34.0，则 TLS 1.0 是底层 HTTP 客户端使用的最低版本。

对于 Windows，默认库是 WinHttp。Windows 会在可用的 TLS 1.0、TLS 1.1、TLS 1.2 和 TLS 1.3 协议中，决定实际使用的协议。WinINet 和 IXMLHttpRequest2 是 Windows 上可用的另外两个选项。您可以将应用程序配置为在 CMake 期间和运行时替换默认库。对于这两个 HTTP 客户端，Windows 还会决定要使用的安全协议。

适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 还提供了覆盖默认 HTTP 客户端的灵活性。例如，您可以使用自定义 HTTP 客户端工厂强制执行 libcurl 或使用任何所需的 HTTP 客户端。因此，要使用 TLS 1.2 作为最低版本，您必须知道您正在使用的 HTTP 客户端库。

在所有平台上通过 libcurl 强制使用特定 TLS 版本

本节假定适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用 libcurl 作为依赖项以支持 HTTP 协议。要明确指定 TLS 版本，您需要的最低 libcurl 版本为 7.34.0。此外，您可能还需要修改适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的源代码，然后对其进行重新构建。

以下过程展示了如何执行这些任务。

通过 libcurl 强制使用 TLS 1.2

1. 确认您安装的 libcurl 版本至少为 7.34.0。
2. 从 GitHub 下载适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的源代码。
3. 打开 `aws-cpp-sdk-core/source/http/curl/CurlHttpClient.cpp`，然后找到以下代码行。

```
#if LIBCURL_VERSION_MAJOR >= 7
#if LIBCURL_VERSION_MINOR >= 34
curl_easy_setopt(connectionHandle, CURLOPT_SSLVERSION, CURL_SSLVERSION_TLSv1);
#endif //LIBCURL_VERSION_MINOR
#endif //LIBCURL_VERSION_MAJOR
```

4. 如有必要，请按以下方式更改函数调用中的最后一个参数。

```
#if LIBCURL_VERSION_MAJOR >= 7
#if LIBCURL_VERSION_MINOR >= 34
```

```
curl_easy_setopt(connectionHandle, CURLOPT_SSLVERSION, CURL_SSLVERSION_TLSv1_2);
#endif //LIBCURL_VERSION_MINOR
#endif //LIBCURL_VERSION_MAJOR
```

5. 如果您执行了上述代码更改，请按照 https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp#building-the-sdk 上的说明构建和安装适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。
6. 对于应用程序中的服务客户端，如果 `verifySSL` 尚未启用，请在其客户端配置中启用此选项。

通过 libcurl 强制使用 TLS 1.3

要强制使用 TLS 1.3，请按照前一节中的步骤操作，但要设置 `CURL_SSLVERSION_TLSv1_3` 选项，而不是 `CURL_SSLVERSION_TLSv1_2`。

在 Windows 上强制使用特定 TLS 版本

以下过程展示了如何对 WinHttp、WinINet 或 IXMLHTTPRequest2 强制使用 TLS 1.2 或 TLS 1.3。

先决条件：确定 Windows TLS 支持

- 按照 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/secauthn/protocols-in-tls-ssl–schannel-ssp- 中所述，确定您的系统支持的 TLS 协议版本。
- 如果您正在 Windows 7 SP1 或 Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 上运行，则需要确保在注册表中启用 TLS 1.2 支持，如 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/tls/tls-registry-settings#tls-12 所述。如果您正在运行较早的发行版，则必须升级操作系统。

强制对 WinHttp 使用 TLS 1.2 或 TLS 1.3

WinHttp 提供了一个 API 来明确设置可接受的安全协议。但是，若要在运行时配置此功能，您需要修改适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的源代码，然后重新构建它。

1. 从 GitHub 下载适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的源代码。
2. 打开 `aws-cpp-sdk-core/source/http/windows/WinHttpSyncHttpClient.cpp`，然后找到以下代码行。

```
#if defined(WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3)
    DWORD flags = WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1 |
 WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_1 |
            WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_2 |
 WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3;
```

```
#else
    DWORD flags = WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1 |
 WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_1 | WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_2;
#endif

if (!WinHttpSetOption(GetOpenHandle(), WINHTTP_OPTION_SECURE_PROTOCOLS, &flags,
 sizeof(flags)))
{
    AWS_LOGSTREAM_FATAL(GetLogTag(), "Failed setting secure crypto protocols with
 error code: " << GetLastError());
}
```

如果当前构建系统上存在 TLS 1.3，则会定义 `WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3` 选项标志。有关更多信息，请参阅 Microsoft 网站上的 WINHTTP_OPTION_SECURE_PROTOCOLS 和 TLS 协议版本支持。

3. 选择下列选项之一：

   - 要强制使用 TLS 1.2，请执行以下操作：

     在 `#else` 指令下，按如下方式更改 `flags` 变量的值。

     ```
     DWORD flags = WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_2;
     ```

   - 要强制使用 TLS 1.3，请执行以下操作：

     在 `#if defined(WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3)` 指令下，按如下方式更改 `flags` 变量的值。

     ```
     DWORD flags = WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3;
     ```

4. 如果您执行了上述代码更改，请按照 https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp#building-the-sdk 上的说明构建和安装适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。
5. 对于应用程序中的服务客户端，如果 `verifySSL` 尚未启用，请在其客户端配置中启用此选项。

对 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 强制使用 TLS 1.2

没有 API 可用于为 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 库指定安全协议。因此，适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用操作系统的默认值。您可以更新 Windows 注册表以强制使用 TLS 1.2，如以下过程所示。但请注意，结果是全局性更改，会影响所有依赖于 Schannel 的应用程序。

1. 打开注册表编辑器并转到 Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Protocols。
2. 如果以下子项尚不存在，请创建它们：TLS 1.0,、TLS 1.1 和 TLS 1.2。
3. 在每个子项下，创建一个 Client 子项和一个 Server 子项。
4. 创建以下项和值。

```
Key name                           Key type   Value
--------                           ---------  -----
TLS 1.0\Client\DisabledByDefault   DWORD      0
TLS 1.1\Client\DisabledByDefault   DWORD      0
TLS 1.2\Client\DisabledByDefault   DWORD      0
TLS 1.0\Client\Enabled             DWORD      0
TLS 1.1\Client\Enabled             DWORD      0
TLS 1.2\Client\Enabled             DWORD      1
```

请注意，TLS 1.2\Client\Enabled 是唯一设置为 1 的项。将此项设置为 1 会强制将 TLS 1.2 作为唯一可接受的安全协议。

对 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 强制使用 TLS 1.3

没有 API 可用于为 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 库指定安全协议。因此，适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用操作系统的默认值。您可以更新 Windows 注册表以强制使用 TLS 1.3，如以下过程所示。但请注意，结果是全局性更改，会影响所有依赖于 Schannel 的应用程序。

1. 打开注册表编辑器并转到 Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Protocols。
2. 如果以下子项尚不存在，请创建它们：TLS 1.0,、TLS 1.1、TLS 1.2 和 TLS 1.3。
3. 在每个子项下，创建一个 Client 子项和一个 Server 子项。
4. 创建以下项和值。

```
Key name                           Key type   Value
--------                           ---------  -----
TLS 1.0\Client\DisabledByDefault   DWORD      0
TLS 1.1\Client\DisabledByDefault   DWORD      0
TLS 1.2\Client\DisabledByDefault   DWORD      0
TLS 1.3\Client\DisabledByDefault   DWORD      0
TLS 1.0\Client\Enabled             DWORD      0
TLS 1.1\Client\Enabled             DWORD      0
```

```
TLS 1.2\Client\Enabled            DWORD      0
TLS 1.3\Client\Enabled            DWORD      1
```

请注意，TLS 1.3\Client\Enabled 是唯一设置为 1 的项。将此项设置为 1 会强制将 TLS 1.3 作为唯一可接受的安全协议。

亚马逊 S3 加密客户端迁移（从 V1 到 V2）

> **Note**
>
> 如果您使用的是 Amazon S3 加密客户端的 V2，并且想要迁移到 V3，请参阅 亚马逊 S3 加密客户端迁移（V2 到 V3）。

此主题介绍了如何将应用程序从 Amazon Simple Storage Service（Amazon S3）加密客户端的版本 1（V1）迁移到版本 2（V2），并确保应用程序在整个迁移过程中的可用性。

迁移概述

此迁移分为两个阶段：

1. 更新现有客户端以读取新格式。首先，将 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的已更新版本部署到应用程序中。这允许现有 V1 加密客户端解密由新的 V2 客户端写入的对象。如果您的应用程序使用多个 SDK AWS SDKs，则必须单独升级每个 SDK。

2. 将加密和解密客户端迁移到 V2。一旦所有 V1 加密客户端都能读取新格式，就可以将现有加密和解密客户端迁移到各自的 V2 版本。

更新现有客户端以读取新格式

您必须先将现有客户端更新到最新的 SDK 版本。完成此步骤后，您的应用程序的 V1 客户端将能够解密由 V2 加密客户端加密的对象，而无需更新应用程序的代码库。

生成并安装最新版本的 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

从源代码使用 SDK 的应用程序

如果您 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 从源代码构建和安装，请从aws/aws-sdk-cpp上下载或克隆 SDK 源代码 GitHub。然后重复正常的构建和安装步骤。

如果您要 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 从 1.8.x 之前的版本升级，请参阅此变更日志，了解每个主要版本中引入的重大更改。有关如何构建和安装的更多信息 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，请参阅 从源代码获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

从 Vcpkg 使用 SDK 的应用程序

如果您的应用程序使用 Vcpkg 来跟踪 SDK 更新，只需使用现有的 Vcpkg 升级方法将 SDK 升级到最新版本即可。请记住，在版本发布和通过程序包管理器提供该版本之间会有延迟。最新版本始终可以通过从源代码安装获得。

您可以运行以下命令来升级程序包 `aws-sdk-cpp`：

```
vcpkg upgrade aws-sdk-cpp
```

并验证程序包 `aws-sdk-cpp` 的版本：

```
vcpkg list aws-sdk-cpp
```

版本应至少为 1.8.24。

有关将 Vcpkg 与配合使用的更多信息 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，请参阅。 从程序包管理器获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

构建、安装和部署您的应用程序

如果您的应用程序静态链接到 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，则无需在应用程序中更改代码，但您必须重新构建应用程序才能使用最新的 SDK 更改。动态链接不需要完成此步骤。

升级应用程序的依赖版本并验证应用程序功能后，继续将应用程序部署到队列中。应用程序部署完成后，您可以继续下一阶段，迁移应用程序以使用 V2 加密和解密客户端。

将加密和解密客户端迁移到 V2

以下步骤展示了如何成功地将代码从 Amazon S3 加密客户端 V1 迁移到 V2。由于需要更改代码，因此无论应用程序是静态链接还是动态链接，您都需要重新构建应用程序。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

使用新的加密材料

使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端和 V2 加密配置，以下加密材料已被弃用：

- SimpleEncryptionMaterials
- KMSEncryptionMaterials

它们已被以下安全加密材料所取代：

- SimpleEncryptionMaterialsWithGCMAAD
- KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials

构建 V2 S3 加密客户端需要进行以下代码更改：

- 如果您在创建 S3 加密客户端时使用 **KMSEncryptionMaterials**：
  - 创建 V2 S3 加密客户端时，请将 KMSEncryptionMaterials 替换为 KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials 并在 V2 加密配置中指定。
  - 使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端放置对象时，必须明确提供字符串-字符串类型的上下文映射作为 KMS 上下文用于加密 CEK。这可能是一个空映射。
- 如果您在创建 S3 加密客户端时使用 **SimpleEncryptionMaterials**：
  - 创建 V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端时，请将 SimpleEncryptionMaterials 替换为 SimpleEncryptionMaterialsWithGCMAAD 并在 V2 加密配置中指定。
  - 使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端放置对象时，必须明确提供空字符串-字符串类型的上下文映射，否则 SDK 将返回错误。

示例：使用 KMS/KMSWithContext 密钥封装算法

迁移前（KMS 密钥封装）

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSEncryptionMaterials>("s3Encryption",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);
CryptoConfiguration cryptoConfig;
S3EncryptionClient encryptionClient(materials, cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the putObjectRequest object.
encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest);
```

迁移后（KMSWith上下文密钥换行）

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV2",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);
CryptoConfigurationV2 cryptoConfig(materials);
```

```
S3EncryptionClientV2 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the putObjectRequest object.
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> kmsContextMap;
kmsContextMap.emplace("client", "aws-sdk-cpp");
kmsContextMap.emplace("version", "1.8.0");
encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest, kmsContextMap /* could be empty as well
 */);
```

示例：使用 AES/AES-GCM 密钥封装算法

迁移前（AES 密钥封装）

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<SimpleEncryptionMaterials>("s3Encryption",
 HashingUtils::Base64Decode(AES_MASTER_KEY_BASE64));
CryptoConfiguration cryptoConfig;
S3EncryptionClient encryptionClient(materials, cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the putObjectRequest object.
encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest);
```

迁移后（AES-GCM 密钥包装）

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<SimpleEncryptionMaterialsWithGCMAAD>("s3EncryptionV2",
 HashingUtils::Base64Decode(AES_MASTER_KEY_BASE64));
CryptoConfigurationV2 cryptoConfig(materials);
S3EncryptionClientV2 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the putObjectRequest object.
encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest, {} /* must be an empty map */);
```

其他示例

以下示例演示如何解决与从 V1 迁移到 V2 相关的特定用例。

解密由旧版 Amazon S3 加密客户端所加密的对象

默认情况下，您无法使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端来解密使用已弃用的密钥封装算法或已弃用的内容加密架构加密的对象。

以下密钥封装算法已被弃用：

- KMS
- AES_KEY_WRAP

以下内容加密架构已被弃用：

- CBC
- CTR

如果您在中使用传统的 Amazon S3 加密客户端 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 来加密对象，则在以下情况下，您可能会使用已弃用的方法：

- 您用过 SimpleEncryptionMaterials 或 KMSEncryptionMaterials。
- 您在加密配置中使用了 ENCRYPTION_ONLY 作为 Crypto Mode。

要使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端解密由已弃用的密钥封装算法或已弃用的内容加密架构所加密的对象，您必须将 V2 加密配置中的 SecurityProfile 默认值从 V2 改为 V2_AND_LEGACY。

示例

迁移前

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSEncryptionMaterials>("s3Encryption",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);
CryptoConfiguration cryptoConfig;
S3EncryptionClient encryptionClient(materials, cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the getObjectRequest object.
encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest);
```

迁移后

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV2",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);
CryptoConfigurationV2 cryptoConfig(materials);
cryptoConfig.SetSecurityProfile(SecurityProfile::V2_AND_LEGACY);
S3EncryptionClientV2 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the getObjectRequest object.
encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest);
```

使用范围解密对象

使用传统的 Amazon S3 加密客户端，您可以指定解密 S3 对象时要接收的字节范围。在 V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端中，此功能默认为 DISABLED 状态。因此，您必须将 V2 加密配置中 RangeGetMode 的默认值从 DISABLED 改为 ALL。

示例

迁移前

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSEncryptionMaterials>("s3Encryption",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);
CryptoConfiguration cryptoConfig;
S3EncryptionClient encryptionClient(materials, cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the getObjectRequest object.
getObjectRequest.WithRange("bytes=38-75");
encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest);
```

迁移后

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV2",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);
CryptoConfigurationV2 cryptoConfig(materials);
cryptoConfig.SetUnAuthenticatedRangeGet(RangeGetMode::ALL);
S3EncryptionClientV2 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the getObjectRequest object.
getObjectRequest.WithRange("bytes=38-75");
encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest);
```

使用任意 CMK 解密对象

在解密使用 KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials 加密的对象时，V2 Amazon S3 加密客户端能够通过提供空的主密钥让 KMS 找到正确的 CMK。此功能默认为 DISABLED。您必须通过对 KMS 加密材料调用 SetKMSDecryptWithAnyCMK(true) 来明确配置该功能。

示例

迁移前

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSEncryptionMaterials>("s3Encryption", ""/* provide
 an empty KMS Master Key*/);
CryptoConfiguration cryptoConfig;
S3EncryptionClient encryptionClient(materials, cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the getObjectRequest object.
encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest);
```

迁移后

```
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV2",
 ""/* provide an empty KMS Master Key*/);
materials.SetKMSDecryptWithAnyCMK(true);
CryptoConfigurationV2 cryptoConfig(materials);
S3EncryptionClientV2 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);
// Code snippet here to setup the getObjectRequest object.
encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest);
```

有关所有这些迁移场景的完整代码，请参阅 Github 上的 Amazon S3 加密示例。

亚马逊 S3 加密客户端迁移（V2 到 V3）

> **Note**
>
> 如果您使用的是 Amazon S3 加密客户端的 V1，则必须先迁移到 V2，然后才能迁移到 V3。请参阅 亚马逊 S3 加密客户端迁移（从 V1 到 V2）。

本主题介绍如何将您的应用程序从亚马逊简单存储服务 (Amazon S3) 加密客户端的版本 2 (V2) 迁移到版本 3 (V3)，以及如何确保应用程序在整个迁移过程中的可用性。V3 引入了`ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY`算法和承诺策略，通过防止指令文件中的数据密钥被篡改来增强安全性。

迁移概述

此迁移分为两个阶段：

1. 更新现有客户端以读取新格式。首先，将 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的已更新版本部署到应用程序中。这允许现有的 V2 加密客户端解密新 V3 客户端写入的对象。如果您的应用程序使用多个 SDK AWS SDKs，则必须单独升级每个 SDK。

2. 将加密和解密客户端迁移到 V3。一旦您的所有 V2 加密客户端都能读取新格式，您就可以将现有的加密和解密客户端迁移到各自的 V3 版本。

理解 V3 概念

Amazon S3 加密客户端的版本 3 引入了新的安全功能，可增强对数据密钥篡改的保护。了解这些概念对于成功迁移至关重要。

承诺政策

承诺策略控制加密客户端在加密和解密操作期间如何处理密钥承诺。V3 提供了三种策略选项来支持不同的迁移方案和安全要求：

FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT

加密行为：使用与 V2 相同的算法，无需密钥承诺即可加密对象。

解密行为：允许解密使用和不使用密钥承诺加密的对象。

安全隐患：此政策不强制执行密钥承诺，可能允许篡改指令文件中的加密数据密钥。只有在初始迁移阶段，当你需要 V2 客户端读取新加密的对象时，才使用此策略。

版本兼容性：所有 V2 和 V3 实现均可读取使用此策略加密的对象。

REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT（默认）

加密行为：使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法对具有密钥承诺的对象进行加密。

解密行为：允许解密使用密钥承诺加密的对象和不使用密钥承诺加密的对象。

安全影响：此策略为新加密的对象提供了强大的安全性，同时保持了读取旧对象的向后兼容性。这是大多数迁移场景的推荐策略。

版本兼容性：使用此策略加密的对象只能由 V3 和最新的 V2 实现读取。V2 客户端无法解密这些对象。但是，使用此策略的 V3 客户端仍然可以解密由 V2 客户端加密的对象。

REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT

加密行为：使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法对具有密钥承诺的对象进行加密。

解密行为：仅允许解密使用密钥承诺加密的对象。拒绝未经密钥承诺加密的对象。

安全影响：该政策通过对所有操作强制执行密钥承诺来提供最高级别的安全性。只有在所有对象都使用密钥承诺重新加密并且您不再需要读取旧版 V1 或 V2 加密对象之后，才使用此策略。

版本兼容性：使用此策略加密的对象只能由 V3 和最新的 V2 实现读取。此外，使用此策略的客户端无法解密由 V1 或 V2 客户端加密的对象。

迁移注意事项：在迁移期间，FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT如果需要 V2 客户端读取新对象，请先移至所有客户端升级到 V3 REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT 之后。最后，REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT只有在重新加密所有旧对象之后才考虑。

ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_ _COMMIT_KEY SHA512 算法

该ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法是 V3 中引入的一种新的加密算法，它为存储在指令文件中的加密数据密钥提供了增强的安全性。

指令文件影响：该ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法仅影响指令文件，指令文件是单独的 S3 对象，用于存储包括加密数据密钥在内的加密元数据。在对象元数据（默认存储方法）中存储加密元数据的对象不受此算法变更的影响。

防篡改：该ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法通过加密方式将加密的数据密钥绑定到加密上下文，从而防止数据密钥被篡改。这可以防止攻击者在指令文件中替换不同的加密数据密钥，这可能会导致使用意想不到的密钥进行解密。

版本兼容性：使用该ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法加密的对象只能通过 V3 实现和包含 V3 解密支持的最新 V2 过渡版本的 SDK 进行解密。

> **Warning**
>
> 重要：在使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法启用加密（通过使用REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT或REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT承诺策略）之前，必须确保将读取这些对象的所有客户端都已升级到 V3 或支持 V3 解密的最新 V2 过渡版本。未能先升级所有读取器将导致新加密对象的解密失败。

更新现有客户端以读取新格式

您必须先将现有客户端更新到最新的 SDK 版本。完成此步骤后，您的应用程序的 V2 客户端将能够解密由 V3 加密客户端加密的对象，而无需更新应用程序的代码库。

生成并安装最新版本的 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

从源代码使用 SDK 的应用程序

如果您 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 从源代码构建和安装，请从aws/aws-sdk-cpp上下载或克隆 SDK 源代码 GitHub。然后重复正常的构建和安装步骤。

如果您要 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 从 1.11.x 之前的版本升级，请参阅此变更日志，了解每个主要版本中引入的重大更改。有关如何构建和安装的更多信息 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，请参阅 从源代码获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

从 Vcpkg 使用 SDK 的应用程序

如果您的应用程序使用 Vcpkg 来跟踪 SDK 更新，只需使用现有的 Vcpkg 升级方法将 SDK 升级到最新版本即可。请记住，在版本发布和通过程序包管理器提供该版本之间会有延迟。最新版本始终可以通过从源代码安装获得。

您可以运行以下命令来升级程序包 `aws-sdk-cpp`：

```
vcpkg upgrade aws-sdk-cpp
```

并验证程序包 `aws-sdk-cpp` 的版本：

```
vcpkg list aws-sdk-cpp
```

版本应至少为 1.11.x 才能支持 v3 加密对象的解密。

有关将 Vcpkg 与配合使用的更多信息 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，请参阅。 从程序包管理器获取适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

构建、安装和部署您的应用程序

如果您的应用程序静态链接到 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK，则无需在应用程序中更改代码，但您必须重新构建应用程序才能使用最新的 SDK 更改。动态链接不需要完成此步骤。

升级应用程序的依赖版本并验证应用程序功能后，继续将应用程序部署到队列中。应用程序部署完成后，您可以继续下一阶段，将应用程序迁移到使用 V3 加密和解密客户端。

将加密和解密客户端迁移到 V3

以下步骤向您展示如何成功地将代码从 Amazon S3 加密客户端的 V2 迁移到 V3。由于需要更改代码，因此无论应用程序是静态链接还是动态链接，您都需要重新构建应用程序。 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK

使用 V3 加密客户端

V3 引入了该`S3EncryptionClientV3`类并`CryptoConfigurationV3`取代了 V2 的等效项。V3 的主要区别在于：

- V3 使用KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials（与 V2 相同），但需要在中进行显式配置。CryptoConfigurationV3
- 所有PutObject操作都需要加密上下文映射（可以为空）。
- V3 引入了承诺策略来控制加密和解密行为。
- 默认情况下，V3 使用该ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY算法使用密钥承诺进行加密。
- 旧版算法解密配置 API 从config.SetSecurityProfile(SecurityProfile::V2_AND_LEGACY);变为。config.AllowLegacy();

示例：使用 KMS 加密从 V2 迁移到 V3

迁移前 (V2)

```
// Create encryption materials
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV2",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);

// Create V2 crypto configuration
CryptoConfigurationV2 cryptoConfig(materials);

// Create V2 encryption client
S3EncryptionClientV2 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);

// Put object with encryption context
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> encryptionContext;
encryptionContext.emplace("client", "aws-sdk-cpp");
encryptionContext.emplace("version", "1.11.0");

PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest;
putObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
putObjectRequest.SetKey(OBJECT_KEY);
// Set object body...

auto putOutcome = encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest, encryptionContext);

// Get object with encryption context
GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest;
getObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
getObjectRequest.SetKey(OBJECT_KEY);
```

```
auto getOutcome = encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest, encryptionContext);
```

迁移期间（具有向后兼容性的 V3）

```
// Create encryption materials
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV3",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);

// Create V3 crypto configuration with materials
CryptoConfigurationV3 cryptoConfig(materials);

// Set commitment policy to maintain compatibility with V2 encrypted objects
// This allows V3 clients to decrypt objects encrypted by the V2 client
cryptoConfig.SetCommitmentPolicy(CommitmentPolicy::REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT);

// Create V3 encryption client
S3EncryptionClientV3 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);

// Put object with encryption context
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> encryptionContext;
encryptionContext.emplace("client", "aws-sdk-cpp");
encryptionContext.emplace("version", "1.11.0");

PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest;
putObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
putObjectRequest.SetKey(OBJECT_KEY);
// Set object body...

auto putOutcome = encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest, encryptionContext);

// Get object with encryption context
GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest;
getObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
getObjectRequest.SetKey(OBJECT_KEY);

auto getOutcome = encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest, encryptionContext);
```

迁移后（带有关键承诺的 V3）

```
// Create encryption materials
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV3",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);
```

```
// Create V3 crypto configuration with materials
CryptoConfigurationV3 cryptoConfig(materials);

// Use the default commitment policy (REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT)
// This encrypts with key commitment and does not decrypt V2 objects
// cryptoConfig.SetCommitmentPolicy(CommitmentPolicy::REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT);

// Create V3 encryption client
S3EncryptionClientV3 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);

// Put object with encryption context
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> encryptionContext;
encryptionContext.emplace("client", "aws-sdk-cpp");
encryptionContext.emplace("version", "1.11.0");

PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest;
putObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
putObjectRequest.SetKey(OBJECT_KEY);
// Set object body...

auto putOutcome = encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest, encryptionContext);

// Get object with encryption context
GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest;
getObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
getObjectRequest.SetKey(OBJECT_KEY);

auto getOutcome = encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest, encryptionContext);
```

其他示例

本节提供了其他示例，说明如何配置 V3 加密客户端选项以支持各种迁移场景和要求。

启用旧版 Support

只有在使用REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT或FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT承诺策略时，V3 客户端才能解密由 V2 客户端加密的对象。但是，如果您需要解密由 V1 客户端加密的对象，则必须使用该方法显式启用旧版支持。AllowLegacy()

何时使用传统支持：

- 您的 S3 中有使用 S3 加密客户端的 V1 加密的对象。

- 在迁移过程中，您需要使用 V3 客户端读取这些 V1 加密的对象。
- 您正在使用REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT或FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT承诺政策。

> **Warning**
>
> 只能在迁移期间临时启用旧版支持。使用 V2 或 V3 重新加密所有 V1 对象后，请禁用旧版支持以确保最大的安全性。

示例：启用旧版 Support

```
// Create encryption materials
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV3",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);

// Create V3 crypto configuration
CryptoConfigurationV3 cryptoConfig(materials);

// Enable legacy support to read V1 encrypted objects
cryptoConfig.AllowLegacy();

// Set commitment policy (default is REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT but we need to
 allow decryption)
cryptoConfig.SetCommitmentPolicy(CommitmentPolicy::REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT);

// Create V3 encryption client with legacy support enabled
S3EncryptionClientV3 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);

// Now you can decrypt objects encrypted by V1, V2, and V3 clients
GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest;
getObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
getObjectRequest.SetKey(LEGACY_OBJECT_KEY);

Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> encryptionContext;
auto getOutcome = encryptionClient.GetObject(getObjectRequest, encryptionContext);
```

配置存储方法

S3 Encryption Client 可以通过两种方式存储加密元数据：作为对象元数据（默认）或存储在单独的指令文件中。您可以使用上的方法配置存储`SetStorageMethod()`方法`CryptoConfigurationV3`。

存储方法选项：

`METADATA`（默认）

加密元数据存储在对象的元数据标头中。这是最常见、最方便的方法，因为所有加密信息都与对象本身一起存储。

何时使用：在大多数情况下使用此方法。它简化了对象管理，因为加密元数据会随对象一起传输。

`INSTRUCTION_FILE`

加密元数据存储在带有后缀`.instruction`的单独的 S3 对象（指令文件）中。

何时使用：当需要考虑对象元数据大小或需要将加密元数据与加密对象分开时，请使用此方法。请注意，使用指令文件需要管理两个 S3 对象（加密对象及其指令文件），而不是一个。

示例：配置存储方法

```
// Create encryption materials
auto materials = Aws::MakeShared<KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials>("s3EncryptionV3",
 CUSTOMER_MASTER_KEY_ID);

// Create V3 crypto configuration
CryptoConfigurationV3 cryptoConfig(materials);

// Option 1: Use metadata storage (default, can be omitted)
cryptoConfig.SetStorageMethod(StorageMethod::METADATA);

// Option 2: Use instruction file storage
cryptoConfig.SetStorageMethod(StorageMethod::INSTRUCTION_FILE);

// Create V3 encryption client with the configured storage method
S3EncryptionClientV3 encryptionClient(cryptoConfig);

// Put object - encryption metadata will be stored according to the configured method
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> encryptionContext;
encryptionContext.emplace("client", "aws-sdk-cpp");
```

```
PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest;
putObjectRequest.SetBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
putObjectRequest.SetKey(OBJECT_KEY);
// Set object body...

auto putOutcome = encryptionClient.PutObject(putObjectRequest, encryptionContext);

// If using INSTRUCTION_FILE, a separate object with key "OBJECT_KEY.instruction" will
 be created
```

> **Note**
>
> 使用INSTRUCTION_FILE存储方法时，请记住，删除加密对象并不会自动删除指令文件。必须分别管理两个对象。

《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 开发者指南》的文档历史记录

本主题列出了《适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK 开发者指南》的重要更改。如需获取对此文档的更新的通知，您可以订阅 RSS 源。

变更	说明	日期
客户端配置选项	更新了客户端配置变量列表。	2025 年 9 月 8 日
内存管理和目录的更新	已将内存管理参数更新为最新版本。标准化目录以提高内容的一致性 AWS SDKs。	2025 年 3 月 14 日
亚马逊 S3 加密客户端 V3 迁移	添加了有关从 Amazon S3 加密客户端的 V2 迁移到 V3 的信息。	2024 年 12 月 2 日
自定义 libcrypto	添加了自定义 libcrypto 用法的内容。移除了 CMake 最大限制。更新了可用 CMake 参数。	2024 年 2 月 20 日
目录	更新了目录，使代码示例更易于访问。	2023 年 6 月 1 日
IAM 最佳实践更新	更新了指南，使其符合 IAM 最佳实践。有关更多信息，请参阅 IAM 安全最佳实践。	2023 年 3 月 1 日
移除 nuget	移除将 nuget 作为可行程序包管理器选项提及的相关内容，因为其提供的最新版本过于陈旧。	2022 年 12 月 2 日
入门说明更新	更新了 vcpkg 内容，以清晰地传达不支持 AWS 且属于外部选项。更新了有关使用 curl 构建适用于 Windows 的 SDK 的说明。	2022 年 10 月 18 日

ClientConfiguration 的更新	更新了 ClientConfiguration 的结构，以准确反映最新的 API。	2022 年 9 月 22 日
改进了入门说明	优化了在 Windows 和 Linux 上构建 SDK 的入门说明，提升了内容清晰度。	2022 年 6 月 24 日
Windows curl 支持	添加了有关使用 curl 构建适用于 Windows 的 SDK 的注意事项。	2022 年 6 月 15 日
即将退休 EC2-经典	添加了有关退役的注意事项 EC2-Classic。	2022 年 4 月 13 日
启用 SDK 指标	删除有关启用 SDK 指标的信息，这些指标已弃用。	2022 年 1 月 20 日
使用 AWS 服务	包含代码示例存储库 GitHub 中可用的代码示例列表。	2022 年 1 月 11 日
改进	对“入门”部分、“代码示例”部分和一般标准化内部进行了改进。	2021 年 6 月 9 日
版本更新	体现了 SDK 的正式发行版更新为 1.9 这一情况。	2021 年 4 月 20 日
开始使用 适用于 C++ 的 AWS SDK	使用新组织结构和详细信息更新了相关章节。	2021 年 3 月 17 日
亚马逊 S3 加密客户端迁移	添加了有关如何将应用程序从 Amazon S3 加密客户端 V1 迁移到 V2 的信息。	2020 年 8 月 7 日
安全性内容	增加了安全性内容。	2020 年 2 月 6 日

创建、列出和删除存储桶	更新了 Amazon S3 `CreateBucket` 示例以支持该示例 AWS 区域。	2019 年 6 月 20 日
构建说明	更新了 SDK 构建说明。	2019 年 4 月 16 日
异步方法	增加了新部分。	2019 年 4 月 16 日
服务客户端类	各种更新。	2019 年 4 月 5 日
管理 Amazon S3 访问权限	各种更新。	2019 年 4 月 3 日
更新了构建说明和配置变量	更新了 SDK 的构建说明。更新了可用的 AWS 客户端配置变量。	2019 年 3 月 1 日
vcpkg C++ 程序包管理器	更新了设置 vcpkg C++ 程序包管理器的说明。	2019 年 1 月 19 日

本文属于机器翻译版本。若本译文内容与英语原文存在差异，则一律以英文原文为准。