開發人員指南

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

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適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK: 開發人員指南

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什麼是 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 開發人員指南？

歡迎使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 開發人員指南。

為 Amazon Web Services () 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 提供現代 C++ (C++ 11 版或更新版本） 界面AWS。它可為幾乎所有 AWS 功能提供高階和低階 APIs，將相依性降至最低，並在 Windows、macOS、Linux 和行動裝置上提供平台可攜性。

入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

> **Note**
>
> AWS IoT SDKs 和 `aws-iot-device-sdk-cpp`與此 SDK 分開。適用於 C++ v2 的 AWS IoT 裝置開發套件可在 GitHub `aws-iot-device-sdk-cpp-v2` 上的 取得。
> 如需 的詳細資訊 AWS IoT，請參閱《 AWS IoT 開發人員指南》中的什麼是 AWS IoT 。

其他文件與資源

除了本指南以外，以下是適用於 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 開發人員的寶貴線上資源：

- AWS SDKs和工具參考指南：包含設定、功能和其他常見的基本概念 AWS SDKs。
- GitHub:
  - 開發套件來源
  - SDK 問題
- 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考
- AWS C++ 開發人員部落格
- AWS 程式碼範例目錄
- SDK 授權
- 影片：介紹 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 來自 AWS re：invent 2015 的

開發套件主要版本的維護與支援

如需開發套件主要版本及其基礎相依性之維護與支援的相關資訊，請參閱《AWS 開發套件及工具參考指南》中的以下內容：

- AWS SDKs和工具維護政策
- AWS SDKs和工具版本支援矩陣

入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 是模組化、跨平台的開放原始碼程式庫，可用來連線至 Amazon Web Services。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用 CMake 支援多個網域上的多個平台，包括視訊遊戲、系統、行動裝置和內嵌裝置。CMake 是一種建置工具，可用來管理應用程式的相依性，並建立適合您建置平台的 makefile。CMake 會移除您平台或應用程式未使用的組建部分。

在您執行程式碼來存取 AWS 資源之前，您必須建立程式碼的驗證方式 AWS。

- AWS 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 透過 驗證

若要在程式碼 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中使用 ，請直接建置 SDK 來源或使用套件管理員來取得 SDK 可執行檔。

- 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從原始程式碼取得
- 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從套件管理員取得

如果您遇到有關 CMake 的建置問題，請參閱 針對適用於 C++ 建置問題的 AWS SDK 進行故障診斷。

AWS 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 透過 驗證

使用 進行開發 AWS 時，您必須建立程式碼向 進行身分驗證的方式 AWS 服務。您可以根據環境和您可用的存取權，以不同的方式設定 AWS 資源的程式設計 AWS 存取。如需所有主要身分驗證方法的選擇，以及針對 SDK 進行設定的指引，請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南中的身分驗證和存取。

使用主控台登入資料

針對本機開發，我們建議新使用者使用現有的 AWS 管理主控台登入憑證，以程式設計方式存取 AWS 服務。在瀏覽器型身分驗證流程之後， AWS會產生臨時登入資料，可用於 CLI AWS Tools for PowerShell 和 AWS SDKs AWS 等本機開發工具。此功能可簡化設定和管理 AWS CLI 登入資料的程序，尤其是如果您偏好互動式身分驗證，而不是管理長期存取金鑰。

如果您選擇此方法，請依照指示使用 CLI AWS 以主控台登入資料登入。如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台登入資料進行 AWS 本機開發。

使用 AWS CLI 設定後，預設登入資料提供者鏈會自動開始使用 CLI AWS 快取的登入字符來提出請求。

使用 IAM Identity Center

此方法包括安裝 AWS CLI 以簡化組態，以及定期登入 AWS 存取入口網站。

如果您選擇此方法，請完成 AWS SDKs 和工具參考指南中的 IAM Identity Center 身分驗證程序。之後，您的環境應該包含下列元素：

- 在執行應用程式之前 AWS CLI，您用來啟動 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段的 。
- 具有[default]設定檔的共用 AWSconfig檔案，其中包含一組可從 SDK 參考的組態值。若要尋找此檔案的位置，請參閱 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中的共用檔案位置。
- 共用config檔案會設定 region設定。這會設定軟體開發套件用於 AWS 請求 AWS 區域 的預設值。此區域用於未指定使用 區域的 SDK 服務請求。
- 開發套件使用描述檔的 SSO 字符提供者組態，在傳送請求至 之前取得登入資料 AWS。此sso_role_name值是連接至 IAM Identity Center 許可集的 IAM 角色，應允許存取您應用程式中 AWS 服務 使用的 。

  下列範例config檔案顯示使用 SSO 字符提供者組態設定的預設設定檔。設定檔sso_session的設定是指具名sso-session區段。sso-session 區段包含啟動 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段的設定。

```
[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
```

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 不需要將其他套件 （ 例如 SSO和 SSOOIDC) 新增至您的應用程式，即可使用 IAM Identity Center 身分驗證。

啟動 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段

在執行存取的應用程式之前 AWS 服務，您需要 SDK 的作用中 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段，才能使用 IAM Identity Center 身分驗證來解析登入資料。視您設定的工作階段長度而定，您的存取最終會過期，而且 SDK 會遇到身分驗證錯誤。若要登入 AWS 存取入口網站，請在 中執行下列命令 AWS CLI。

```
aws sso login
```

由於您有預設的設定檔設定，因此您不需要使用 `--profile` 選項呼叫指令。如果您的 SSO 權杖提供者組態使用已命名的設定檔，則命令為 `aws sso login --profile named-profile`。

若要測試您是否已經有作用中的工作階段，請執行下列 AWS CLI 命令。

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

對此命令的回應，應報告共用 `config` 檔案中設定的 IAM Identity Center 帳戶和許可集合。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您已有作用中的 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段並執行 `aws sso login`，則不需要提供登入資料。
> 登入程序可能會提示您允許 AWS CLI 存取您的資料。由於 AWS CLI 建置在適用於 Python 的 SDK 之上，因此許可訊息可能包含botocore名稱的變化。

更多身分驗證資訊

人類使用者具有人類身分，是應用程式的相關人員、管理員、開發人員、操作員和消費者。它們必須具有身分才能存取您的 AWS 環境和應用程式。身為組織成員的人類使用者也稱為人力身分，這表示您是開發人員。存取時使用臨時登入資料 AWS。您可以為您的人類使用者使用身分提供者，透過擔任提供臨時登入資料的角色來提供 AWS 帳戶的聯合存取。對於集中式存取管理，我們建議您使用 AWS IAM Identity Center (IAM Identity Center) 來管理對帳戶和這些帳戶中許可的存取。如需更多替代方案，請參閱下列內容：

- 如需了解有關最佳實務的資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的 IAM 安全最佳實務。
- 若要建立短期 AWS 登入資料，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的暫時安全登入資料。

- 若要了解其他 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 登入資料提供者，請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南中的標準化登入資料提供者。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從原始程式碼取得

您可以從 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 程式碼使用 ，方法是先從來源建置軟體開發套件，然後在本機安裝。

程序概觀

一般程序	詳細程序
建置並安裝 SDK 來源 1. 使用 CMake 來產生 SDK 的建置檔案。 2. 建置 SDK。 3. 安裝 SDK。	首先從來源建置並安裝軟體開發套件。 • 在 Windows 上建置 • 在 Linux/macOS 上建置
使用 SDK 建置您的應用程式 1. 撰寫您自己的程式碼以使用 SDK 或使用範例應用程式，並將AWSSDK套件新增至您的 cmake 檔案。 2. 使用 CMake 為您的應用程式產生建置檔案。 3. 建置您的應用程式。 4. 執行您的應用程式。	然後使用 SDK 開發您自己的應用程式。 • 建立簡單的應用程式

在 Windows 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 上建置

若要設定 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您可以直接從來源自行建置 SDK，或使用套件管理員下載程式庫。

SDK 來源會依服務分成個別套件。安裝整個 SDK 最多可能需要一小時。僅安裝您的程式使用的特定服務子集可減少安裝時間，也減少磁碟上的大小。若要選擇要安裝的服務，您需要知道程式使用的每個服務的套件名稱。您可以在 GitHub aws/aws-sdk-cpp上查看 的套件目錄清單。套件名稱是服務的目錄名稱尾碼。

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

先決條件

您需要至少 4 GB 的 RAM，才能建置一些較大的 AWS 用戶端。由於記憶體不足，開發套件可能無法在 Amazon EC2 執行個體類型 t2.micro、t2.small 和其他小型執行個體類型上建置。

若要使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您需要下列其中一項：

- Microsoft Visual Studio 2015 或更新版本，
- GNU 編譯器集合 (GCC) 4.9 或更新版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更新版本。

使用 curl 建置適用於 Windows 的 SDK

在 Windows 上，軟體開發套件是以 WinHTTP 做為預設 HTTP 用戶端建置。不過，WinHTTP 1.0 不支援 HTTP/2 雙向串流，這是 Amazon Transcribe 和 Amazon Lex AWS 服務 等部分所需的。因此，有時需要使用 SDK 建置 curl 支援。若要檢視所有可用的 curl 下載選項，請參閱 curl 版本和下載。使用 curl 支援建置 SDK 的方法之一如下：

建置包含 curl 程式庫支援的 SDK

1. 導覽至適用於 Windows 的 curl 並下載適用於 Microsoft Windows 的 curl 二進位套件。
2. 將套件解壓縮至電腦上的資料夾，例如 `C:\curl`。
3. 導覽至從 Mozilla 擷取的 CA 憑證，然後下載 `cacert.pem` 檔案。此隱私權增強型郵件 (PEM) 檔案包含一組有效的數位憑證，用於驗證安全網站的真實性。憑證由憑證授權機構 (CA) 公司分發，例如 GlobalSign 和 Verisign。
4. 將`cacert.pem`檔案移至您在上一個步驟中解壓縮的`bin`子資料夾，例如 `C:\curl\bin`。將檔案重新命名為 `curl-ca-bundle.crt`。

此外，Microsoft Build Engine (MSBuild) 必須能夠在下列`dll`程序中找到 curl。因此，您應該將 curl `bin` 資料夾路徑新增至 Windows PATH環境變數，例如 `set PATH=%PATH%;C:\curl\bin`。每次開啟新的命令提示以建置 SDK 時，都必須新增此項目。或者，您可以在 Windows 系統設定中全域設定環境變數，以便記住設定。

在下列程序中從來源建置 SDK 時，請參閱步驟 5 （產生建置檔案） 以取得在 SDK 中建置 curl 所需的命令語法。

撰寫程式碼時，您必須在 `caFile`中將 在程式碼中設定適用於 C++ 服務用戶端的 AWS SDK 設定為憑證檔案的位置。如需使用 Amazon Transcribe 的範例，請參閱 GitHub 上AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫`transcribe-streaming`中的 。

從來源建置 SDK

您可以使用命令列工具從來源建置 SDK。使用此方法，您可以自訂 SDK 組建。如需可用選項的相關資訊，請參閱 CMake 參數。有三個主要步驟。首先，您使用 CMake 建置檔案。其次，您會使用 MSBuild 來建置可搭配作業系統和建置工具鏈使用的 SDK 二進位檔。第三，您會將二進位檔安裝或複製到開發機器上的正確位置。

從來源建置 SDK

1. 安裝 CMake （最低版本 3.13) 和平台的相關建置工具。建議將 `cmake`新增至您的 `PATH`。若要檢查您的 CMake 版本，請開啟命令提示字元並執行命令 **`cmake --version`**
2. 在命令提示字元中，導覽至您要存放 SDK 的資料夾。
3. 取得最新的原始程式碼。

   1.11 版使用 git 子模組來包裝外部相依性。這包括 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中所述SDKs CRT 程式庫。

   從 GitHub `aws/aws-sdk-cpp` 上的 下載或複製 SDK 來源：

   - 使用 Git 複製：HTTPS

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

   - 使用 Git 複製：SSH

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

4. 建議您將產生的建置檔案存放在 SDK 來源目錄之外。建立新的目錄，將建置檔案存放在 中，並導覽至該資料夾。

   ```
   mkdir sdk_build
   cd sdk_build
   ```

5. 執行 來產生建置檔案cmake。在cmake命令列指定 是要建置偵錯或發行版本。選擇Debug整個此程序，以執行應用程式程式碼的偵錯組態。選擇Release整個此程序，以執行應用程式程式碼的發行組態。對於 Windows，軟體開發套件安裝位置通常為 \Program Files (x86)\aws-cpp-sdk-all\。命令語法：

   ```
   {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}
   ```

   如需修改建置輸出的更多方式，請參閱 CMake 參數。

   若要產生建置檔案，請執行下列其中一項操作：

   - 產生建置檔案（全部 AWS 服務)：若要建置整個 SDK，請執行 cmake，指定要建置偵錯或發行版本。例如：

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

   - 產生建置檔案（子集 AWS 服務)：若要僅建置 SDK 的特定服務或（服務套件），請新增 CMake BUILD_ONLY 參數，並使用以分號分隔的服務名稱。下列範例只會建置 Amazon S3 服務套件：

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

   - 產生組建檔案（使用 curl)：完成 curl 先決條件後，需要三個額外的 cmake 命令列選項，才能在 SDK 中包含 curl 支援：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**
>
> 如果您收到錯誤 無法建置第三方程式庫，請執行 檢查您的 CMake 版本**cmake --version**。您必須使用 CMake 最低版本 3.13。

6. 建置 SDK 二進位檔。如果您要建置整個 SDK，此步驟可能需要一小時或更長時間。命令語法：

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

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

   > **Note**
   >
   > 如果您遇到錯誤，程式碼執行無法繼續...找不到 dll。重新安裝程式可能會修正此問題。」，請重試 cmake命令。

7. 開啟具有管理員權限的命令提示，以使用 CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH 參數在先前指定的位置安裝 SDK。命令語法：

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

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

在 Windows 上為 Android 建置

若要建置 Android 版，請將 -DTARGET_ARCH=ANDROID新增至命令cmake列。 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包含 CMake 工具鏈檔案，其中包含您參考適當環境變數 () 所需的內容ANDROID_NDK。

若要在 Windows 上建置適用於 Android 的 SDK，您需要cmake從 Visual Studio (2015 或更新版本) 開發人員命令提示字元執行 。您也需要在路徑**patch**中安裝 NMAKE NMAKE 和命令 **git**和 。如果您已在 Windows 系統上安裝 git，則很可能**patch**會在同級目錄中找到 (`../Git/usr/bin/`)。驗證這些需求後，cmake命令列會稍微變更以使用 NMAKE。

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

NMAKE 會依序建置。若要更快速地建置，建議您安裝 JOM 做為 NMAKE 的替代方案，然後變更cmake呼叫，如下所示：

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

如需範例應用程式，請參閱使用 設定 Android 應用程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

在 Linux/macOS 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 上建置

若要設定 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您可以直接從來源自行建置 SDK，或使用套件管理員下載程式庫。

SDK 來源會依服務分成個別套件。安裝整個 SDK 最多可能需要一小時。僅安裝您的程式使用的特定服務子集可縮短安裝時間，並減少磁碟上的大小。若要選擇要安裝的服務，您需要知道程式使用的每個服務的套件名稱。您可以在 GitHub aws/aws-sdk-cpp上查看 的套件目錄清單。套件名稱是 服務的目錄名稱尾碼。

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

先決條件

您需要至少 4 GB 的 RAM，才能建置一些較大的 AWS 用戶端。由於記憶體不足，開發套件可能無法在 Amazon EC2 執行個體類型 t2.micro、t2.small 和其他小型執行個體類型上建置。

若要使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您需要下列其中一項：

- GNU 編譯器集合 (GCC) 4.9 或更新版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更新版本。

Linux 系統的其他需求

您必須擁有 libcurl、libopenssl、zlib、 libuuid和 的標頭檔案 (-dev 套件），libpulse選擇性支援 Amazon Polly。您可以使用系統的套件管理員來尋找套件。

在以 Debian/Ubuntu 為基礎的系統上安裝套件

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

在以 Amazon Linux/Redhat/Fedora/CentOS 為基礎的系統上安裝套件

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

從來源建置 SDK

您可以使用命令列工具從來源建置軟體開發套件，作為使用 vcpkg 的替代方案。使用此方法，您可以自訂 SDK 組建。如需可用選項的詳細資訊，請參閱 CMake 參數。

從來源建置 SDK

1. 安裝 CMake （最低版本 3.13) 和平台的相關建置工具。建議將 cmake新增至您的 PATH。若要檢查您的 CMake 版本，請開啟命令提示字元並執行命令 **`cmake --version`**
2. 在命令提示字元中，導覽至您要存放 SDK 的資料夾。
3. 取得最新的原始程式碼。

   1.11 版使用 git 子模組來包裝外部相依性。這包括 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中所述SDKs CRT 程式庫。

   從 GitHub aws/aws-sdk-cpp 上的 下載或複製 SDK 來源：

   - 使用 Git 複製：HTTPS

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

   - 使用 Git 複製：SSH

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

4. 我們建議您將產生的建置檔案存放在 SDK 來源目錄之外。建立新的目錄以將建置檔案存放在 中，並導覽至該資料夾。

   ```
   mkdir sdk_build
   cd sdk_build
   ```

5. 透過執行 產生建置檔案cmake。在cmake命令列指定是否要建置偵錯或發行版本。選擇Debug整個此程序，以執行應用程式程式碼的偵錯組態。選擇Release整個此程序，以執行應用程式程式碼的發行版本組態。命令語法：
   ```

```
{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}
```

如需修改建置輸出的更多方式，請參閱 CMake 參數。

> **Note**
>
> 使用不區分大小寫的檔案系統在 Mac 上建置 時，請檢查執行建置之目錄中 pwd命令的輸出。確定pwd輸出對目錄名稱使用混合大小寫，例如 /Users和 Documents。

若要產生建置檔案，請執行下列其中一項操作：

- 產生建置檔案 （全部 AWS 服務)：若要建置整個 SDK，請執行 cmake，指定要建置偵錯或發行版本。例如：

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

- 產生建置檔案 （子集 AWS 服務)：若要僅建置 SDK 的特定服務或 （服務套件），請新增 CMake BUILD_ONLY 參數，並將服務名稱以分號分隔。下列範例只會建置 Amazon S3 服務套件：

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

> **Note**
>
> 如果您收到錯誤 無法建置第三方程式庫，請執行 檢查您的 CMake 版本**cmake --version**。您必須使用 CMake 最低版本 3.13。

6. 建置 SDK 二進位檔。如果您要建置整個 SDK，操作可能需要一小時或更長的時間。

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

7. 安裝 SDK。視您選擇安裝的位置而定，您可能需要提升權限。

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

在 Linux 上為 Android 建置

若要建置 Android 版，請將 -DTARGET_ARCH=ANDROID新增至cmake命令列。 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包含 CMake 工具鏈檔案，其中包含您參考適當環境變數 () 所需的內容ANDROID_NDK。如需範例應用程式，請參閱使用 設定 Android 應用程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 建立簡單的應用程式

CMake 是一種建置工具，可用來管理應用程式的相依性，並建立適用於您正在建置之平台的 makefile。您可以使用 CMake 來建立和建置使用 的專案 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

此範例會報告您擁有的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。此範例不需要在您的 AWS 帳戶中擁有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，但如果您至少有一個儲存貯體，則會更有趣。如果您還沒有儲存貯體，請參閱《Amazon Simple Storage Service 使用者指南》中的建立儲存貯體。

步驟 1：撰寫程式碼

此範例包含一個資料夾，其中包含一個來源檔案 (hello_s3.cpp) 和一個CMakeLists.txt檔案。程式使用 Amazon S3 報告儲存貯體資訊。此程式碼也可在 GitHub 上的AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中使用。

您可以在CMakeLists.txt建置組態檔案中設定許多選項。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 CMake 網站上的 CMake 教學課程。 CMake

> **Note**
>
> Deep Dive：設定 CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH
> 根據預設，macOS、Linux、Android 和其他非 Windows 平台上 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的會安裝到 /usr/local，Windows 也會安裝到 \Program Files (x86)\aws-cpp-sdk-all。
> 當您將 AWS 開發套件安裝到這些標準位置時，CMake 會自動尋找必要的資源。不過，如果您將 AWS 軟體開發套件安裝到自訂位置，您必須告知 CMake 在何處可以找到建置軟體開發套件所產生的下列資源：
>
> - AWSSDKConfig.cmake：組態檔案，告知 CMake 如何在專案中尋找和使用 AWS SDK 程式庫。如果沒有此檔案，CMake 就找不到 AWS SDK 標頭檔案、連結至 AWS SDK 程式庫，或設定適當的編譯器旗標。

- （適用於 1.8 版和更早版本）相依性的位置：aws-c-event-stream、aws-c-common、aws-checksums

若要設定自訂安裝路徑：

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

如果您未CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH設定自訂安裝，當 CMake 嘗試在find_package(AWSSDK)中處理 時，您的建置將會失敗，並出現「找不到 AWSSDK」等錯誤CMakeLists.txt。

> **Note**
>
> Deep Dive：Windows Runtime 程式庫
> 若要執行您的程式，您程式的可執行檔位置需要數個 DLLs：aws-c-common.dll、aws-c-event-stream.dllaws-checksums.dllaws-cpp-sdk-core.dll、、 以及任何根據您程式元件的特定 DLLs（此範例也需要 ，aws-cpp-sdk-s3因為它使用 Amazon S3)。CMakeLists.txt 檔案中的第二個if陳述式會將這些程式庫從安裝位置複製到可執行檔位置，以滿足此需求。 AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS 是由 定義的巨集 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK ，可將開發套件的 DLLs 從安裝位置複製到程式的可執行檔位置。如果這些 DLLs 不在可執行位置，則會發生「找不到檔案」的執行時間例外狀況。如果您遇到這些錯誤，請檢閱CMakeLists.txt檔案的此部分，了解唯一環境的必要變更。

建立資料夾和來源檔案

1. 建立hello_s3目錄和/或專案以保留您的來源檔案。

   > **Note**
   >
   > 若要在 Visual Studio 中完成此範例：選擇建立新專案，然後選擇 CMake 專案。命名專案 hello_s3。此專案名稱用於 CMakeLists.txt 檔案。

2. 在該資料夾中，新增包含下列程式碼hello_s3.cpp的檔案，該程式碼會報告您擁有的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
#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. 新增指定專案名稱、可執行檔、來源檔案和連結程式庫CMakeLists.txt的檔案。

```
# 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})
```

步驟 2：使用 CMake 建置

CMake 會使用 中的資訊`CMakeLists.txt`來建置可執行程式。

建議您依照 IDE 的標準實務建置應用程式。

從命令列建置應用程式

1. 建立 目錄，其中 **cmake**將建置您的應用程式。

```
mkdir my_project_build
```

2. 變更為建置目錄，並使用專案來源目錄的**cmake**路徑執行 。

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

3. 在 **cmake**產生建置目錄後，您可以使用 **make**（或在 Windows **nmake**上） 或 MSBUILD (`msbuild ALL_BUILD.vcxproj` 或 `cmake --build . --config=`*`Debug`*) 來建置應用程式。

步驟 3：執行

當您執行此應用程式時，它會顯示主控台輸出，其中列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的總數和每個儲存貯體的名稱。

我們建議您依照 IDE 的標準實務執行應用程式。

> **Note**
>
> 請記得登入！如果您使用 IAM Identity Center 進行身分驗證，請記得使用 AWS CLI `aws sso login`命令登入。

透過命令列執行程式

1. 變更為產生建置結果的偵錯目錄。
2. 使用可執行檔的名稱執行程式。

```
hello_s3
```

如需使用 的其他範例 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，請參閱 AWS 服務 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 呼叫 的引導範例。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從套件管理員取得

> **Important**
>
> 如果您使用的是 homebrew 或 vcpkg 等套件管理員：
> 將適用於 C++ 的 SDK 更新為新版本之後，您必須重新編譯任何依賴 SDK 的程式庫或可執行檔。

若要設定 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您可以直接從來源自行建置 SDK，或使用套件管理員下載程式庫。

SDK 來源會依服務分成個別套件。安裝整個 SDK 最多可能需要一小時。僅安裝您的程式使用的特定服務子集可減少安裝時間，並減少磁碟上的大小。若要選擇要安裝的服務，您需要知道程式使用的每個服

務的套件名稱。您可以在 GitHub aws/aws-sdk-cpp上查看 的套件目錄清單。套件名稱是 服務的目錄名稱尾碼。

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

先決條件

您需要至少 4 GB 的 RAM，才能建置一些較大的 AWS 用戶端。由於記憶體不足，開發套件可能無法在 Amazon EC2 執行個體類型 t2.micro、t2.small 和其他小型執行個體類型上建置。

Linux/macOS

若要 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 在 Linux/macOS 上使用 ，您需要下列其中一項：

- GNU 編譯器集合 (GCC) 4.9 或更新版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更新版本。

Windows

若要 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 在 Windows 上使用 ，您需要下列其中一項：

- Microsoft Visual Studio 2015 或更新版本，
- GNU 編譯器集合 (GCC) 4.9 或更新版本，或
- Clang 3.3 或更新版本。

使用 vcpkg 取得 SDK

> **Important**
>
> 可用的 vcpkg 分佈由外部參與者支援，且不會透過 提供 AWS。透過從來源安裝 ，一律可使用最新版本。

vcpkg 是由外部參與者更新和維護的套件管理員。請注意，此套件管理員不是透過 提供 AWS ，而且可能不會反映 的最新可用版本 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。當版本由 發行， AWS 以及透過外部套件管理員提供時，會發生延遲。透過從來源安裝 ，一律可使用最新版本。

您必須在系統上安裝 vcpkg。

- 按照 vcpkg GitHub Readme 上的指示下載和引導 vcpkg，並在出現提示時替換下列選項：
  - 在這些指示中，系統會引導您輸入：

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

    若要安裝整個開發套件，請輸入.\vcpkg\vcpkg install "aws-sdk-cpp[*]" --recurse或僅指出要安裝的開發套件特定服務，方法是在括號中附加套件名稱，例如： .\vcpkg\vcpkg install "aws-sdk-cpp[s3, ec2]" --recurse

  輸出會顯示訊息，包括下列項目：

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

- 複製完整的-DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE命令，以供稍後用於 CMake。vcpkg GitHub 讀我檔案也會指示 工具組應在何處使用此項目。
- 您可能還需要記下透過 vcpkg 安裝的建置組態類型。主控台輸出會顯示建置組態和 SDK 的版本。下列範例輸出指出建置組態是 "x86-windows"，而安裝的 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 版本是 1.8。

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

安裝 之後 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，您可以使用 SDK 開發自己的應用程式。中顯示的範例會建立簡單的應用程式報告您擁有的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

針對適用於 C++ 建置問題的 AWS SDK 進行故障診斷

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從來源建置 時，可能會出現下列一些常見的建置問題。

主題

- CMake 錯誤：找不到「AWSSDK」提供的套件組態檔案
- CMake 錯誤：找不到載入檔案 （ 且您正在使用 SDK 1.8 版 ）
- CMake 錯誤：找不到載入檔案
- 執行時間錯誤：無法繼續，因為aws-*.dll找不到

CMake 錯誤：找不到「AWSSDK」提供的套件組態檔案

如果 CMake 找不到已安裝的 SDK，則會引發下列錯誤。

```
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.
```

若要解決此錯誤，請告訴 CMake 在何處找到安裝的 SDK （例如，由於安裝 SDK 而產生的資料夾 (Windows、Linux/macOS)。在第一次呼叫 CMakeLists.txt 檔案find_package()中的 之前，插入下列命令。如需範例，請參閱???。

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

CMake 錯誤：找不到載入檔案 （且您正在使用 SDK 1.8 版）

如果找不到已安裝的程式庫，CMake 會引發下列錯誤。

```
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
```

若要解決此錯誤，請告訴 CMake 在何處找到安裝的 SDK （例如，由於安裝 SDK 而產生的資料夾 (Windows、Linux/macOS)。在第一次呼叫 之前`find_package()`，請在 `CMakeLists.txt` 檔案中插入下列命令。如需範例，請參閱???。

```
#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()
```

此解決方案僅適用於 SDK 的 v1.8，因為這些相依性在較新版本中的處理方式不同。1.9 版透過在`aws-sdk-cpp`和 `aws-c-*`程式庫之間引入中繼層來解決這些問題。這個新 layer 稱為 `aws-crt-cpp` ，是適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 git 子模組。 `aws-crt-cpp`也有程式`aws-c-*`庫 （包括 `aws-checksums` `aws-c-event-stream`、 `aws-c-common`等） 做為自己的 git 子模組。這可讓適用於 C++ 的 SDK 以遞迴方式取得所有 CRT 程式庫，並改善建置程序。

CMake 錯誤：找不到載入檔案

如果找不到已安裝的程式庫，CMake 會引發下列錯誤。

```
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
```

若要解決此錯誤，請指示 CMake 建置共用程式庫。在第一次呼叫 `CMakeLists.txt` 檔案`find_package()`中的 之前，插入下列命令。如需範例，請參閱???。

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

執行時間錯誤：無法繼續，因為`aws-*.dll`找不到

如果找不到必要的 DLL，CMake 會引發類似以下的錯誤。

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

發生此錯誤是因為適用於 C++ 的 SDK 所需的程式庫或可執行檔無法在與應用程式可執行檔相同的資料夾中使用。若要解決此錯誤，請在可執行檔位置複製 SDK 建置輸出。錯誤的特定 DLL 檔案名稱會因您使用 AWS 的服務而有所不同。執行下列其中一項操作：

- 將 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 安裝/bin資料夾的內容複製到應用程式的建置資料夾。
- 在您的 CMakeLists.txt檔案中，使用巨集 AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS 為您複製這些項目。

  將呼叫新增至 AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_LIST "" ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR})或 AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_LIST "" ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}/${CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE}) CMakeLists.txt 檔案，以使用此巨集為您執行複製。如需範例，請參閱???。

  為您的建置環境選擇正確的複製路徑。透過命令列建置經常將建置輸出放入子資料夾 (/Debug)，但 Visual Studio 和其他 IDEs 通常不會。驗證您的輸出可執行檔的位置，並確保巨集正在複製到該位置。進行這些類型的變更時，最好刪除組建輸出目錄的內容，以便您為下一個組建取得乾淨的起點。

在適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中設定服務用戶端

若要以程式設計方式存取 AWS 服務，適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 會針對每個 使用用戶端類別 AWS 服務。例如，如果您的應用程式需要存取 Amazon EC2，您的應用程式會建立 Amazon EC2 用戶端物件以與該服務連接。然後，您可以使用 服務用戶端向該用戶端提出請求 AWS 服務。

若要向 提出請求 AWS 服務，您必須先建立服務用戶端。對於 AWS 服務 您的程式碼使用的每個 ，它都有自己的程式庫和自己的專用類型來與其互動。用戶端會針對服務公開的每個 API 操作公開一個方法。

設定 SDK 行為有許多替代方法，但最終一切都與服務用戶端的行為有關。使用從中建立的服務用戶端之前，任何組態都不會生效。

當您使用 開發 AWS 時，您必須建立程式碼向 進行身分驗證的方式 AWS 服務。您也必須設定 AWS 區域 要使用的 。

AWS SDKs和工具參考指南也包含許多 AWS SDKs 中常見的設定、功能和其他基本概念。

主題

- 在 Aws::SDKOptions 中使用 的一般組態 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 在外部設定適用於 C++ 服務用戶端的 AWS SDK
- 在程式碼中設定適用於 C++ 服務用戶端的 AWS SDK
- 為適用於 C++ AWS 區域 的 AWS SDK 設定
- 使用適用於 C++ 憑證提供者的 AWS SDK
- 用於建置 的 CMake 參數 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 在適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中設定和使用記錄
- 在 中覆寫 HTTP 用戶端 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 在 AWSClient中控制 HttpClient和 使用的 iostream 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 在 中使用自訂 libcrypto 程式庫 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

在 `Aws::SDKOptions` 中使用 的一般組態 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

結構包含 SDK `Aws::SDKOptions` 組態選項。 `Aws::SDKOptions` 著重於一般 SDK 組態，而 `ClientConfiguration` 結構著重於與 通訊的組態 AWS 服務。

的執行個體Aws::SDKOptions會傳遞至 Aws::InitAPI和 Aws::ShutdownAPI方法。相同的執行個體應傳送至這兩種方法。

下列範例示範一些可用的選項。

- 使用預設記錄器開啟記錄

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

- 覆寫預設 HTTP 用戶端工廠

```
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 需要關閉（也稱為匿名函數或 Lambda 表達式），而不是 std::shared_ptr。每個 SDK 原廠函數都以這種方式運作，因為在發生原廠記憶體配置時，尚未安裝記憶體管理員。透過將關閉傳遞至 方法，將呼叫記憶體管理員，以便在安全的情況下執行記憶體配置。完成此程序的簡單技巧是使用 Lambda 表達式。

- 使用全域SIGPIPE處理常式

  如果您使用 curl 和 OpenSSL 建置適用於 C++ 的 SDK，則必須指定訊號處理常式。如果您不使用自己的自訂訊號處理常式，請將 installSigPipeHandler設定為 true。

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

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

當 `installSigPipeHandler`為 時`true`，適用於 C++ 的 SDK 會使用忽略`SIGPIPE`訊號的處理常式。如需 的詳細資訊`SIGPIPE`，請參閱 GNU 作業系統網站上的操作錯誤訊號。如需 curl 處理常式的詳細資訊，請參閱 curl 網站上的 CURLOPT_NOSIGNAL 說明。

curl 和 OpenSSL 的基礎程式庫可以傳送`SIGPIPE`訊號，以在遠端關閉連線時通知 。這些訊號必須由應用程式處理。如需此 curl 功能的詳細資訊，請參閱 curl 網站上的 libcurl 執行緒安全。此行為不會自動內建於 SDK，因為訊號處理常式對於每個應用程式都是全域的，程式庫是 SDK 的相依性。

在外部設定適用於 C++ 服務用戶端的 AWS SDK

許多組態設定可以在程式碼之外處理。在外部處理組態時，組態會套用至所有應用程式。大多數組態設定可以設定為環境變數或單獨的共用 AWS `config`檔案中。共用`config`檔案可以維護個別的設定集，稱為設定檔，為不同的環境或測試提供不同的組態。

環境變數和共用`config`檔案設定會在 SDKs 和工具之間 AWS 標準化和共用，以支援不同程式設計語言和應用程式的一致功能。

請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南，了解如何透過這些方法設定您的應用程式，以及每個跨 sdk 設定的詳細資訊。若要查看開發套件可從環境變數或組態檔案解析的所有設定，請參閱開發套件和工具參考指南中的設定參考。 AWS SDKs

若要向 提出請求 AWS 服務，您必須先執行個體化該服務的用戶端。您可以設定服務用戶端的常見設定，例如逾時、HTTP 用戶端和重試組態。

每個服務用戶端都需要 AWS 區域 和登入資料提供者。SDK 使用這些值將請求傳送到 資源的正確區域，並使用正確的登入資料簽署請求。您可以在程式碼中以程式設計方式指定這些值，或從環境中自動載入這些值。

開發套件有一系列位置 （或來源） 可供其檢查，以尋找組態設定的值。

1. 程式碼中或服務用戶端本身上設定的任何明確設定，都優先於任何其他設定。
2. 環境變數

- 如需設定環境變數的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南中的環境變數。
- 請注意，您可以為殼層設定不同範圍的環境變數：全系統、全使用者和特定終端機工作階段。

3. 共用 config和 credentials 檔案
   - 如需設定這些檔案的詳細資訊，請參閱 SDK config和工具參考指南中的共用 和 credentials 檔案。 AWS SDKs
4. 開發套件原始碼本身提供的任何預設值都會最後使用。
   - 有些屬性，例如區域，沒有預設值。您必須在程式碼、環境設定或共用config檔案中明確指定它們。如果 SDK 無法解析必要的組態，API 請求可能會在執行時間失敗。

> **Note**
>
> 若要查看開發套件可從環境變數或組態檔案解析的所有設定，請參閱開發套件和工具參考指南中的設定參考。 AWS SDKs

在程式碼中設定適用於 C++ 服務用戶端的 AWS SDK

直接在程式碼中處理組態時，組態範圍僅限於使用該程式碼的應用程式。在該應用程式中，有所有服務用戶端的全域組態、特定 AWS 服務 類型之所有用戶端的組態，或特定服務用戶端執行個體的組態等選項。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包含 AWS 服務 用戶端類別，可提供與 AWS 服務 您在應用程式中使用的互動的功能。在適用於 C++ 的 開發套件中，您可以變更預設用戶端組態，這在您想要執行下列動作時很有幫助：

- 透過代理連線到網際網路
- 變更 HTTP 傳輸設定，例如連線逾時和請求重試
- 指定 TCP 通訊端緩衝區大小提示

`ClientConfiguration` 是適用於 C++ 的 SDK 中的結構，您可以在程式碼中執行個體化和利用。下列程式碼片段說明使用此類別透過代理存取 Amazon S3。

```
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
clientConfig.proxyHost = "localhost";
clientConfig.proxyPort = 1234;
clientConfig.proxyScheme = Aws::Http::Scheme::HTTPS;
```

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

組態變數宣告

ClientConfiguration 結構會宣告下列成員變數：

```
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);
```

組態變數描述

下列清單說明可用來自訂用戶端行為`ClientConfiguration`的成員變數。

accountId

指定帳戶型端點路由的 AWS 帳戶 ID。使用格式 111122223333。帳戶型端點路由可改善某些服務的請求效能。

accountIdEndpointMode

控制以帳戶為基礎的端點路由行為。有效值為「必要」、「停用」或「偏好」。預設值為「偏好」。設為「停用」以在必要時關閉以帳戶為基礎的端點路由。

allowSystemProxy

控制 HTTP 用戶端是否探索系統代理設定。預設設定為 false。設定為 true 以啟用自動代理探索。

appId

指定選用的應用程式特定識別符。設定時，此值會以 格式附加至 `User-Agent`標頭`App/{appId}`。您可以使用`AWS_SDK_UA_APP_ID`環境變數或`sdk_ua_app_id`共用組態描述檔屬性來設定此值。

caPath、caFile

指示 HTTP 用戶端在何處找到您的 SSL 憑證信任存放區。範例信任存放區可能是使用 OpenSSL `c_rehash`公用程式準備的目錄。除非您的環境使用符號連結，否則不應設定這些變數。這些變數不會影響 Windows 和 macOS 系統。

checksumConfig

包含檢查總和計算和驗證設定。包含`responseChecksumValidation`預設值為 WHEN_SUPPORTED 的 `requestChecksumCalculation`和 。

configFactories

指定初始化用戶端公用程式類別的原廠方法，例如 `Executor`和 `RetryStrategy`。除非覆寫，否則使用預設工廠。

requestTimeoutMs 和 connectTimeoutMs

指定 HTTP 請求逾時前的等待時間，以毫秒為單位。例如，在傳輸大型檔案時，請考慮增加這些時間。

credentialProviderConfig

包含登入資料提供者的組態設定。使用此結構來自訂 SDK 取得 AWS 登入資料的方式。

disableExpectHeader

僅適用於 CURL HTTP 用戶端。根據預設，CURL 會在 HTTP 請求中新增「Expect： 100-Continue」標頭，以避免在伺服器收到標頭後立即回應錯誤的情況下傳送 HTTP 承載。此行為可以儲存往返，在承載很小且網路延遲相關的情況下很有用。變數的預設設定為 false。如果設為 true，會指示 CURL 同時傳送 HTTP 請求標頭和內文承載。

disableIMDS

控制是否停用執行個體中繼資料服務 (IMDS) 呼叫。預設設定為 false。設為 true 以在 EC2 執行個體外部執行時停用 IMDS 呼叫。

disableImdsV1

控制在允許 IMDSv1 時是否停用 IMDSv2 呼叫。預設設定為 false。設為 true 可僅停用 IMDSv1 呼叫以增強安全性。

enableClockSkewAdjustment

控制是否在每次 HTTP 嘗試後調整時鐘扭曲。預設設定為 false。

enableEndpointDiscovery

控制是否使用端點探索。根據預設，會使用區域或覆寫端點。若要啟用端點探索，請將 變數設定為 true。

enableHostPrefixInjection

控制 HTTP 主機是否將「資料」字首新增至 DiscoverInstances 請求。預設會啟用此行為。若要停用它，請將 變數設定為 false。

enableHttpClientTrace

控制是否啟用 HTTP 用戶端追蹤進行偵錯。預設設定為 false。設定為 true 以啟用詳細的 HTTP 請求和回應記錄。

enableTcpKeepAlive

控制是否要傳送 TCP 保持連線封包。預設設定為 true。搭配 `tcpKeepAliveIntervalMs`變數使用 。此變數不適用於 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 用戶端。

endpointOverride

指定要與服務通訊的覆寫 HTTP 端點。

執行器

參考非同步執行器處理常式的實作。預設行為是為每個非同步呼叫建立和分離執行緒。若要變更此行為，請實作 `Executor` 類別的子類別，並將執行個體指派給此變數。

followRedirects

控制處理 HTTP 300 重新導向代碼時的行為。

httpLibOverride

指定預設 HTTP 工廠傳回的 HTTP 實作。Windows 的預設 HTTP 用戶端為 WinHTTP。所有其他平台的預設 HTTP 用戶端為 CURL。

httpLibPerfMode

指定 HTTP 程式庫效能模式。預設設定為 LOW_LATENCY。您可以調整此設定來最佳化不同的效能特性。

httpRequestTimeoutMs

以毫秒為單位指定 HTTP 請求逾時。預設值為 0 （無逾時）。傳輸大型檔案時，請考慮增加此值。

lowSpeedLimit

以每秒位元組為單位指定允許的最小傳輸速度。如果傳輸速度低於指定的速度，則傳輸操作會中止。預設設定為 1 位元組/秒。此變數僅適用於 CURL 用戶端。

maxConnections

指定單一伺服器的 HTTP 連線數目上限。預設值為 25。除了頻寬可合理支援的值之外，沒有允許的最大值。

nonProxyHosts

指定應該略過代理設定的主機名稱陣列。使用此設定從代理組態中排除特定主機。

profileName

指定用於組態的 AWS 設定檔名稱。SDK 會從 AWS 組態檔案中指定的設定檔載入設定。

proxyCaFile

當代理連線與預設連線不同時，指定憑證授權單位檔案的路徑。

proxyCaPath

當代理連線與預設連線不同時，指定憑證授權機構信任存放區的路徑。

proxyScheme、proxyHost、proxyPort、proxyUserName 和 proxyPassword

用來設定和設定所有 通訊的代理 AWS。此功能可能有用的範例包括搭配 Burp 套件進行偵錯，或使用代理連線到網際網路。

proxySSLCertPath

指定需要用戶端憑證之代理連線的 SSL 憑證檔案路徑。

proxySSLCertType

指定代理連線的 SSL 憑證類型。常見類型包括 PEM 和 DER。

proxySSLKeyPassword

指定金鑰受到密碼保護時，用於代理連線的 SSL 私有金鑰的密碼。

proxySSLKeyPath

指定需要用戶端憑證之代理連線的 SSL 私有金鑰檔案路徑。

proxySSLKeyType

指定代理連線的 SSL 私有金鑰類型。常見類型包括 PEM 和 DER。

writeRateLimiter 和 readRateLimiter

參考用於調節傳輸層所用頻寬的讀取和寫入速率限制器實作。根據預設，讀取和寫入速率不會調節。若要引入限流，請實作 的子類別，`RateLimiterInterface`並將執行個體指派給這些變數。

region

指定要使用 AWS 的區域，例如 us-east-1。根據預設，使用的區域是適用的 AWS 登入資料中設定的預設區域。

requestCompressionConfig

包含請求壓縮的組態設定。使用此結構來控制在傳輸前壓縮請求的時間和方式。

retryStrategy

參考重試策略的實作。預設策略會實作指數退避政策。若要執行不同的策略，請實作 `RetryStrategy` 類別的子類別，並將執行個體指派給此變數。

結構描述

指定 HTTP 或 HTTPS 的 URI 定址機制。預設方案為 HTTPS。

tcpKeepAliveIntervalMs

指定透過 TCP 連線傳送持續連線封包的時間間隔，以毫秒為單位。預設間隔為 30 秒。最低設定為 15 秒。此變數不適用於 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 用戶端。

telemetryProvider

參考遙測供應商實作，以收集指標和追蹤資料。設定此設定以啟用可觀測性功能。

userAgent

僅供內部使用。請勿變更此變數的設定。

useDualStack

控制是否使用雙堆疊 IPv4 和 IPv6 端點。請注意，並非所有 AWS 服務在所有區域中都支援 IPv6。

useFIPS

控制是否使用聯邦資訊處理標準 (FIPS) 140-2 驗證的密碼編譯模組。預設設定為 false。需要 FIPS 合規時，設為 true。

verifySSL

控制是否要驗證 SSL 憑證。預設會驗證 SSL 憑證。若要停用驗證，請將 變數設定為 false。

version

指定用於請求的 HTTP 版本。預設設定為 HTTP_VERSION_2TLS (HTTP/2 over TLS)。

winHTTPOptions

包含 Windows 特定的 HTTP 組態選項。包含具有預設設定 false 的 useAnonymousAuth。

為適用於 C++ AWS 區域 的 AWS SDK 設定

您可以使用 存取在特定地理區域中操作 AWS 服務 的 AWS 區域。這對於備援和讓資料和應用程式在接近您和使用者存取它們的位置執行都很有用。

> **Important**
>
> 大多數資源都位於特定 中， AWS 區域 您必須在使用 SDK 時為資源提供正確的區域。

如需如何透過共用 AWS `config`檔案或環境變數設定預設區域的範例，請參閱《 AWS SDKs與工具參考指南AWS 區域》中的 。

您必須設定預設值， AWS 區域 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 才能將 用於 AWS 請求。此預設值用於任何未指定 區域的 SDK 服務方法呼叫。在適用於 C++ 的 開發套件中，您也可以使用 設定預設區域程式碼中的用戶端組態。

使用適用於 C++ 憑證提供者的 AWS SDK

對 的所有請求 AWS 都必須使用 發行的登入資料以密碼編譯方式簽署 AWS。在執行時間，軟體開發套件會檢查多個位置來擷取登入資料的組態值。

使用 進行身分驗證 AWS 可以在您的程式碼庫之外處理。開發套件可以使用登入資料提供者鏈自動偵測、使用和重新整理許多身分驗證方法。

如需專案身分 AWS 驗證入門的引導選項，請參閱AWS SDKs和工具參考指南》中的身分驗證和存取。

登入資料提供者鏈結

如果您在建構用戶端時未明確指定登入資料提供者，適用於 C++ 的 SDK 會使用登入資料提供者鏈結來檢查您可以提供登入資料的一系列位置。一旦 SDK 在其中一個位置找到登入資料，搜尋就會停止。

登入資料擷取順序

所有 SDKs 都有一系列位置 （或來源） 進行檢查，以取得可用於向 提出請求的有效登入資料 AWS 服務。找到有效的憑證後，系統就會停止搜尋。此系統搜尋稱為登入資料提供者鏈結。

對於鏈結中的每個步驟，有不同的方法來設定值。直接在程式碼中設定值一律優先，接著設定為環境變數，然後在共用 AWS config檔案中設定。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDKs 和工具參考指南中的設定優先順序。

SDK 會嘗試從共用 AWS config 和 credentials 檔案中的 [default]設定檔載入登入資料。您可以使用 AWS_PROFILE環境變數來選擇您要 SDK 載入的具名設定檔，而不是使用 [default]。config 和 credentials 檔案由 AWS SDKs和工具共用。AWS SDKs和工具參考指南提供 AWS SDKs和 所使用的開發套件組態設定資訊 AWS CLI。若要進一步了解如何透過共用 AWS config檔案設定 SDK，請參閱共用組態和登入資料檔案。若要進一步了解如何透過設定環境變數來設定 SDK，請參閱環境變數支援。

若要使用 驗證 AWS，適用於 C++ 的 SDK 會依下列順序檢查登入資料提供者。

1. AWS 存取金鑰 （暫時和長期登入資料）

   SDK 會嘗試從 AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID和 AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY以及AWS_SESSION_TOKEN環境變數，或從共用 AWS credentials檔案載入登入資料。

   - 如需設定此提供者的指引，請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南中的AWS 存取金鑰。
   - 如需此供應商 SDK 組態屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱 SDK AWS SDKs 和工具參考指南中的AWS 存取金鑰。

2. AWS STS Web 身分

   建立需要存取的行動應用程式或用戶端型 Web 應用程式時 AWS， AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) 會為透過公有身分提供者 (IdP) 驗證的聯合身分使用者傳回一組臨時安全登入資料。

   - 當您在設定檔中指定此項目時，軟體開發套件或工具會嘗試使用 AWS STS AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity API 方法擷取臨時登入資料。如需此方法的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Security Token Service API 參考中的 AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity。
   - 如需設定此提供者的指引，請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南中的聯合 Web 身分或 OpenID Connect。
   - 如需此供應商 SDK 組態屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱《 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南》中的擔任角色登入資料供應商。

3. IAM Identity Center

   如果您使用 IAM Identity Center 進行身分驗證，這是指適用於 C++ 的 SDK 使用透過執行 CLI AWS 命令 設定的單一登入字符aws sso login。SDK 使用 IAM Identity Center 交換為有效字符的臨時登入資料。開發套件接著會在呼叫時使用臨時登入資料 AWS 服務。如需此程序的詳細資訊，請參閱《 SDK 和工具參考指南》中的了解 的 SDK 登入資料解析 AWS 服務。 AWS SDKs

- 如需設定此提供者的指引，請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南中的 IAM Identity Center 身分驗證。
- 如需此提供者 SDK 組態屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱 SDK AWS 和工具參考指南中的 SDKsIAM Identity Center 憑證提供者。

4. 使用 AWS Signin 登入登入憑證身分解析程式

   如果您使用 AWS 登入和主控台登入資料進行驗證，這是指適用於 C++ 的 SDK 使用執行 `aws login`或在 CLI `aws login --profile`中設定的主控台登入資料。軟體開發套件會在呼叫 AWS 服務時使用這些登入資料。

   - 如需此程序的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南中的使用主控台登入進行 AWS 本機開發。

5. 外部程序提供者

   此提供者可用來提供自訂實作，例如從內部部署登入資料存放區擷取登入資料，或與您的內部部署識別提供者整合。

   - 如需設定此提供者之其中一種方式的指引，請參閱 AWS SDKs 和工具參考指南中的 IAM Roles Anywhere。
   - 如需此供應商 SDK 組態屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱 SDK AWS SDKs 和工具參考指南中的程序登入資料供應商。

6. Amazon ECS 和 Amazon EKS 容器憑證

   您的 Amazon Elastic Container Service 任務和 Kubernetes 服務帳戶可以具有與其相關聯的 IAM 角色。IAM 角色中授予的許可由在任務或 Pod 容器中執行的容器擔任。此角色可讓您的 SDK for C++ 應用程式碼 （在容器上） 使用其他 AWS 服務。

   SDK 會嘗試從 `AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_RELATIVE_URI`或 `AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_FULL_URI`環境變數擷取登入資料，這些變數可由 Amazon ECS 和 Amazon EKS 自動設定。

   - 如需為 Amazon ECS 設定此角色的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Container Service 開發人員指南》中的 Amazon ECS 任務 IAM 角色。
   - 如需 Amazon EKS 設定資訊，請參閱《Amazon EKS 使用者指南》中的設定 Amazon EKS Pod Identity Agent。
   - 如需此提供者 SDK 組態屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱 SDK AWS SDKs 和工具參考指南中的容器憑證提供者。

7. Amazon EC2 執行個體中繼資料服務

建立 IAM 角色並將其連接至您的執行個體。執行個體上的適用於 C++ 的 SDK 應用程式會嘗試從執行個體中繼資料擷取角色提供的登入資料。

- 如需設定此角色和使用中繼資料的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的適用於 Amazon EC2 和使用執行個體中繼資料的 IAM 角色。 Amazon EC2
- 如需此提供者 SDK 組態屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱《 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南》中的 IMDS 登入資料提供者。

您可以在 GitHub 的 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 原始程式碼`AWSCredentialsProviderChain`中檢閱登入資料提供者鏈結，網址為 。

如果您遵循建議的方法讓新使用者開始使用，您可以在AWS 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 透過 驗證入門主題中設定 AWS 登入登入資料身分驗證。其他身分驗證方法適用於不同的情況。為了避免安全風險，我們建議您一律使用短期登入資料。如需其他身分驗證方法程序，請參閱《 AWS SDKs和工具參考指南》中的身分驗證和存取。

明確登入資料提供者

您可以指定 SDK 應使用的特定登入資料提供者，而不是依賴登入資料提供者鏈來偵測您的身分驗證方法。您可以在服務用戶端的建構函數中提供登入資料來執行此操作。

以下範例透過直接提供臨時存取憑證而非使用鏈結來建立 Amazon Simple Storage Service 用戶端。

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

身分快取

SDK 會快取登入資料和其他身分類型，例如 SSO 字符。根據預設，開發套件會使用延遲快取實作，在第一次請求時載入登入資料、快取登入資料，然後在另一個請求接近過期時嘗試重新整理登入資料。從相同 建立的用戶端`Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration`共用快取。

用於建置 的 CMake 參數 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

使用本節列出的 CMake 參數來自訂開發套件的建置方式。

您可以使用 CMake GUI 工具或 命令列，使用 -D 來設定這些選項。 例如：

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

一般 CMake 變數和選項

以下是會影響 SDK 原始程式碼建置程序的一般**cmake**變數和選項。

> **Note**
>
> 建置適用於 C++ 的 SDK 原始程式碼時，請使用這些參數。

主題

- 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

根據 API 定義建置任何任意用戶端。將您的定義放在 `code-generation/api-definitions` 資料夾中，然後將此引數傳遞給 **`cmake`**。 **`cmake`** 設定步驟會產生您的用戶端，並將其做為子目錄包含在組建中。這對於產生 C++ 用戶端以使用其中一個 API Gateway 服務特別有用。例如：

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

> **Note**
>
> 若要使用 ADD_CUSTOM_CLIENTS 參數，您必須在 中安裝 Python 2.7、Java (JDK 1.8+) 和 Maven。 PATH

AUTORUN_UNIT_TESTS

如果為 ON，請在建置後自動執行單元測試。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

AWS_AUTORUN_LD_LIBRARY_PATH

要附加到 LD_LIBRARY_PATH 的路徑，以供 CMake 自動執行單元測試。如果覆寫相依性需要自訂執行期程式庫，請設定此路徑。

值

字串。

預設

無

AWS_SDK_WARNINGS_ARE_ERRORS

如果為 ON，請將編譯器警告視為錯誤。OFF 如果在新的或不常見的編譯器上觀察到錯誤，請嘗試開啟此命令。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

AWS_USE_CRYPTO_SHARED_LIBS

如果找到，強制 FindCrypto 使用共用加密程式庫。請改0FF用 BUILD_SHARED_LIBS的設定。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

AWS_TEST_REGION

AWS 區域 用於整合測試的 。

值

字串。

預設

無

BUILD_BENCHMARKS

如果為 0N，請建置基準可執行檔。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

BUILD_DEPS

如果為 0N，請建置第三方相依性。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

BUILD_ONLY

僅建置您要使用的用戶端。如果設定為高階 SDK，例如 `aws-cpp-sdk-transfer`，BUILD_ONLY 會解析任何低階用戶端相依性。如果存在，它也會建置與您所選專案相關的整合和單位測試。這是清單引數，值以分號 (`;`) 字元分隔。例如：

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

> **Note**
>
> 無論 BUILD_ONLY 參數的值為何，核心 SDK 模組 一律`aws-sdk-cpp-core`會建置。

BUILD_OPTEL

如果為 `ON`， 會建置追蹤的開放遙測實作。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

BUILD_SHARED_LIBS

內建的 CMake 選項，在此處重新公開以取得可見性。如果為 `ON`，它會建置共用程式庫；否則只會建置靜態程式庫。

> **Note**
>
> 若要動態連結至 SDK，您必須使用 SDK 定義所有建置目標的`USE_IMPORT_EXPORT`符號。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

BYPASS_DEFAULT_PROXY

如果為 ON，請在使用 IXmlHttpRequest2 時略過機器的預設代理設定。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

CPP_STANDARD

指定用於 C++ 14 和 17 程式碼基底的自訂 C++ 標準。

值

11 | 14 | 17

預設

11

CURL_INCLUDE_DIR

curl 的路徑包含包含`libcurl`標頭的目錄。

值

所選*`include`*目錄的字串路徑。例如，*`D:/path/to/dir/with/curl/include`*。

預設

無

CURL_LIBRARY

要連結的 curl 程式庫檔案路徑。此程式庫可以是靜態程式庫或匯入程式庫，視應用程式的需求而定。

值

curl 程式庫檔案的字串路徑。例如，*D:/path/to/static/libcur/file/ie/libcurl.lib.a*。

預設

無

CUSTOM_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT

若要使用自訂記憶體管理員，請將 值設定為 1。您可以安裝自訂分配器，讓所有 STL 類型都使用自訂配置介面。如果您設定值 `0`，您可能仍想要使用 STL 範本類型來協助 Windows 上的 DLL 安全性。

如果靜態連結為 ON，則自訂記憶體管理預設為關閉 (0)。如果動態連結是 ON，則自訂記憶體管理預設為 (1) 上的 ，並避免跨 DLL 配置和解除配置。

> **Note**
>
> 為了防止連結器不相符錯誤，您必須在建置系統中使用相同的值 (`0` 或 1)。

若要安裝自己的記憶體管理員來處理 SDK 所做的配置，您必須`USE_AWS_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT`設定`-DCUSTOM_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT`和定義所有依賴 SDK 的建置目標。

DISABLE_INTERNAL_IMDSV1_CALLS

如果 ON，則不會對執行個體中繼資料服務的 V1 API 進行內部呼叫。如果 OFF，如果 IMDSv2 呼叫失敗，則 IMDSv2 呼叫會回復為使用 IMDSv1。 IMDSv2 如需 IMDSv1 和 IMDSv2 的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體中繼資料服務來存取執行個體中繼資料。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

ENABLE_ADDRESS_SANITIZER

如果為 ON，則 會開啟 gcc 或 clang 的 Address Sanitizer。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

ENABLE_CURL_LOGGING

如果為 ON，請將 curl 的內部日誌輸送至 SDK 記錄器。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

ENABLE_HTTP_CLIENT_TESTING

如果為 ON，請建置並執行對應的 HTTP 用戶端測試套件。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

ENABLE_RTTI

控制 SDK 是否建置為啟用執行時間類型資訊 (RTTI)。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

ENABLE_TESTING

控制是否在 SDK 建置期間建置單元和整合測試專案。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

ENABLE_UNITY_BUILD

如果為 ON，大多數 SDK 程式庫會建置為單一產生的.cpp檔案。這可以大幅減少靜態程式庫大小並加快編譯時間。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS

此參數通常會與 搭配使用，REGENERATE_CLIENTS以產生程式碼。

如果 ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS 是 ON，且 REGENERATE_CLIENTS是 ON，則服務用戶端中的操作相關函數會標記為 virtual。

如果 ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS 是 OFF且 REGENERATE_CLIENTS是 ON，virtual則 不會新增至 操作函數，且服務用戶端類別會標記為 final。

如果 ENABLE_VIRTUAL_OPERATIONS是 OFF，軟體開發套件也會在-fdata-sections編譯時新增 -ffunction-sections gcc 和 clang 的編譯器旗標。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 GitHub 上的 CMake 參數。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

ENABLE_ZLIB_REQUEST_COMPRESSION

對於支援它的服務，請求內容將壓縮。如果依存性可用，則預設為開啟 。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

FORCE_CURL

僅限 Windows。如果為 ON， 會強制使用 curl 用戶端，而不是預設的 WinHTTP 資料傳輸提供者。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

FORCE_SHARED_CRT

如果為 ON，軟體開發套件會動態連結至 C 執行期；否則會使用 BUILD_SHARED_LIBS 設定 （有時需要與舊版軟體開發套件回溯相容）。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

G

產生建置成品，例如 Visual Studio 解決方案和 Xcode 專案。

例如，在 Windows 上：

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

如需詳細資訊，請參閱您平台的 CMake 文件。

MiniMIZE_SIZE

ENABLE_UNITY_BUILD 的超集。如果為 ON，此選項會開啟 ENABLE_UNITY_BUILD 和其他二進位大小縮減設定。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

NO_ENCRYPTION

如果為 ON，則可防止預設平台特定的密碼編譯實作內建到程式庫中。開啟此選項以注入您自己的密碼編譯實作。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

NO_HTTP_CLIENT

如果為 ON，則可防止預設平台特定的 HTTP 用戶端內建至程式庫。如果開啟，您將需要提供自己的平台特定 HTTP 用戶端實作。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

REGENERATE_CLIENTS

如果 ON，此參數會刪除所有產生的程式碼，並從 code-generation/api-definitions 資料夾產生用戶端目錄。例如：

```
-DREGENERATE_CLIENTS=1
```

> **Note**
>
> 若要使用 REGENERATE_CLIENTS 參數，您必須在 中安裝 Python 2.7、Java (JDK 1.8+) 和 Maven。 PATH

REGENERATE_DEFAULTS

如果 ON，此參數會刪除所有產生的預設程式碼，並從 code-generation/defaults 資料夾再次產生。例如：

```
-DREGENERATE_DEFAULTS=1
```

> **Note**
>
> 若要使用 REGENERATE_DEFAULTS 參數，您必須在 中安裝 Python 2.7、Java (JDK 1.8+) 和 Maven。 PATH

SIMPLE_INSTALL

如果為 ON，安裝程序不會在 bin/和 下方插入平台特定的中繼目錄lib/。OFF 如果您需要在單一安裝目錄下進行多平台發行，請旋轉 。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

TARGET_ARCH

若要跨編譯或建置行動平台，您必須指定目標平台。根據預設， 建置會偵測主機作業系統，並針對偵測到的作業系統進行建置。

> **Note**
>
> 當 TARGET_ARCH 為 ANDROID 時，可以使用其他選項。請參閱 Android CMake 變數和選項。

值

WINDOWS | LINUX | APPLE | ANDROID

USE_CRT_HTTP_CLIENT

如果 ON，請使用常見的執行時間 HTTP 用戶端，而且不會建置或包含 WinHttp 和 libcurl 等舊版系統。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

USE_IXML_HTTP_REQUEST_2

僅限 Windows。如果為 ON，請使用 HTTP 堆疊的 com 物件 IXmlHttpRequest2。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

USE_OPENSSL

如果為 ON，開發套件會使用 OpenSSL 建置；否則會使用 awslabs/aws-lc。 AWS-LC 是由 AWS 密碼編譯團隊為 AWS 及其客戶維護的一般用途密碼編譯程式庫。轉動 OFF 參數會安裝 AWS-LC，做為系統預設目錄中 OpenSSL 的取代。如果您的系統中已有 OpenSSL 安裝，請勿使用 。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

USE_TLS_V1_2

如果為 ON，HTTP 用戶端會強制執行 TLS 1.2。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

USE_TLS_V1_3

如果為 ON，HTTP 用戶端會強制執行 TLS 1.3。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

Android CMake 變數和選項

當您建立 SDK 的 Android 組建時 (TARGET_ARCH 設定為 ANDROID 時），請使用下列變數。

主題

- 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

僅限 Android。控制要輸出程式碼的應用程式二進位界面 (ABI)。

> **Note**
>
> 目前不支援所有有效的 Android ABI 值。

值

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

預設

armeabi-v7a

ANDROID_BUILD_CURL

僅限 Android。如果為 ON，也請建置 curl。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

ANDROID_BUILD_OPENSSL

僅限 Android。如果為 ON，也請建置 Openssl。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

ANDROID_BUILD_ZLIB

僅限 Android。如果為 ON，也請建置 Zlib。

值

ON | OFF

預設

開啟

ANDROID_NATIVE_API_LEVEL

僅限 Android。控制 SDK 建置的 API 層級。如果您將 ANDROID_STL 設定為 gnustl，您可以選擇任何 API 層級。如果您使用 libc++，則必須使用至少 21 的 API 層級。

預設

依 STL 選擇而異。

ANDROID_STL

僅限 Android。控制 SDK 使用的 C++ 標準程式庫的樣式。

> **Important**
>
> 如果使用`gnustl`選項， SDK 內可能會發生效能問題；強烈建議使用 libc++_shared 或 libc++_static。

值

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

預設

libc++_shared

ANDROID_TOOLCHAIN_NAME

僅限 Android。控制要用來建置 SDK 的編譯器。

> **Note**
>
> 隨著 GCC 被 Android NDK 取代，建議使用預設值。

預設

independent-clang

DISABLE_ANDROID_STANDALONE_BUILD

僅限 Android。根據預設，Android 建置會使用透過 NDK 指令碼建構的獨立 clang 型工具鏈。若要使用您自己的工具鏈，請開啟此選項。

值

ON | OFF

預設

關閉

NDK_DIR

僅限 Android。指定組建系統應尋找 Android NDK 的覆寫路徑。根據預設，如果未設定此變數，則建置系統會檢查環境變數 (ANDROID_NDK)。

在適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中設定和使用記錄

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包含可設定的記錄，可產生 SDK 在執行期間所執行動作的記錄。若要啟用記錄，請將 LogLevel的 設定為應用程式SDKOptions的適當詳細資訊。

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

有七個詳細程度可供選擇。預設值為 Off，不會產生任何日誌。 Trace會產生最詳細的層級，並Fatal產生最少的訊息，僅報告嚴重錯誤條件。

在您的應用程式中啟用記錄後，軟體開發套件將遵循 的預設命名模式，在您的可執行檔目錄中產生日誌檔案aws_sdk_<date>.log。字首命名選項產生的日誌檔案每小時會輪換一次，以允許 封存或刪除日誌檔案。

開發套件的更新版本越來越依賴基礎的 AWS 通用執行期 (CRT) 程式庫。這些程式庫提供 SDKs之間的常見功能和基本操作。根據預設，來自 CRT 程式庫的所有日誌訊息都會重新導向至適用於 C++ 的 SDK。您為適用於 C++ 的 SDK 指定的日誌層級和記錄系統也適用於 CRT。

在先前的範例中，CRT 會將層級的訊息繼承LogLevel::Info並記錄Info至相同的檔案。

您可以將 CRT 程式庫的日誌記錄獨立控制，方法是將其輸出重新導向至個別的日誌檔案，或從 CRT 為訊息設定不同的日誌層級。通常，減少 CRT 程式庫的詳細程度，使其不會壓倒日誌會很有幫助。例如，只有 CRT 輸出的日誌層級可以設定為 Warn ，如下所示：

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

您可以選擇使用 方法InitializeAWSLogging，控制詳細資訊層級和 的日誌輸出DefaultLogSystem。您可以設定日誌檔案名稱字首，或將輸出重新導向至串流，而非檔案。

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

或者，您也可以使用此方法提供自己的記錄實作DefaultLogSystem，而不是使用 。

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

如果您呼叫方法 InitializeAWSLogging，請在程式結束時呼叫 以釋放資源ShutdownAWSLogging。

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

與 記錄的範例整合測試

```
#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;
}
```

自訂記錄**Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem**的 子類別範例

下列程式碼示範如何將 Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem 類別子分類，這是 的一部分 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。此範例會覆寫ProcessFormattedStatement虛擬函數以自訂記錄。

Aws::Utils::Logging::DefaultLogSystem 是中Aws::Utils::Logging::LogSystemInterface用於自訂記錄 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的子類別之一。

```
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;
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

在 中覆寫 HTTP 用戶端 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Windows 的預設 HTTP 用戶端為 WinHTTP。所有其他平台的預設 HTTP 用戶端為 curl。

或者，您可以建立自訂`HttpClientFactory`以傳遞給任何服務用戶端的建構函數，以覆寫 HTTP 用戶端預設值。若要覆寫 HTTP 用戶端， SDK 必須以 curl 支援建置。根據預設，Curl 支援是在 Linux 和

macOS 中建置，但在 Windows 上建置需要其他步驟。如需在 Windows 上使用 curl 支援建置 SDK 的詳細資訊，請參閱 在 Windows 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 上建置。

在 **AWSClient**中控制 **HttpClient**和 使用的 iostream 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

根據預設，所有回應都會使用由 支援的輸入串流stringbuf。如有需要，您可以覆寫預設行為。例如，如果您使用 Amazon S3 GetObject且不想將整個檔案載入記憶體，您可以使用 IOStreamFactory 中的 AmazonWebServiceRequest傳遞 lambda 來建立檔案串流。

檔案串流請求範例

```
 //! 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**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。在AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中尋找完整範例。

在 中使用自訂 libcrypto 程式庫 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

根據預設， 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 會使用預設的系統密碼編譯程式庫來確保傳輸層的安全。不過，C++ 適用的 SDK 可以選擇性地設定為在從來源建置 SDK 時使用不同的 libcrypto 程式庫。這在功能上表示所有密碼編譯操作都會轉換為 OpenSSL 的自訂實作。例如，您可能想要在 FIPS 模式下使用AWS-LC程式庫，以在應用程式中實現 FIPS 標準。

如何在適用於 C++ 的 SDK 中建置自訂 libcrypto

步驟 1：建置或取得您的 libcrypto 程式庫

AWS-LC 是替代 libcrypto 程式庫的一個範例，但任何 OpenSSL 或 OpenSSL 同等的分佈都可以運作。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK 及其相依性 CRT，都使用 libcrypto 進行密碼編譯函數，而且兩者都需要以相同的方式處理相依性。適用於 C++ 的 SDK 取決於兩個不同的 HTTP 用戶端，取決於請求是否使用 SDK CRT S3的功能。CRT 具體取決於 s2n，這是在啟動時初始化的 TLS 實作。軟體開發套件和 s2n 團隊都有 cmake 參數，可強制使用共用的 libcrypto 程式庫，無論 的值為何BUILD_SHARED_LIBS。一般而言，您希望 CRT HTTP 用戶端和一般 HTTP 用戶端使用相同的 libcrypto。在這種情況下，這表示在相依性樹狀目錄中參考 OpenSSL。開發套件透過 提供此項目AWS_USE_CRYPTO_SHARED_LIBS ，而 s2n （適用於以 CRT 為基礎的呼叫） 透過 提供此項目S2N_USE_CRYPTO_SHARED_LIBS。這兩個程式庫之間的相依性解析相同，通常設定為相符，但您可以明確地將其設定為不同。

例如，若要使用 AWS-LC做為 libcrypto 程式庫，您可以如下所示建置它：

```
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 .
```

步驟 2：從來源建置 curl 或搭配 libcrypto 程式庫使用 curl 分佈

適用於 C++ 的 SDK 需要在將用於提出 HTTP 請求的系統上安裝 HTTP 用戶端。HTTP 用戶端必須使用您打算使用的 libcrypto 建置。HTTP 用戶端負責 TLS 操作，因此使用您的 libcrypto 程式庫。

在下列範例中，curl 程式庫是使用已安裝的 版本重建AWS-LC。

```
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
```

步驟 3：使用 libcrypto 和 curl 程式庫建置 SDK

適用於 C++ 的 SDK 現在可以使用先前建立的 libcrypto 和 curl 成品來建置。此 SDK 的建置將使用自訂 libcrypto 程式庫來提供所有密碼編譯功能。

```
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 .
```

在 Docker 映像中將所有內容整合在一起

下列範例 Docker 檔案示範如何在 Amazon Linux 2023 環境中實作這些步驟。

```
# 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 .
```

使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

本節提供有關一般使用 的資訊 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，超出使用 入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK的涵蓋範圍。

如需服務特定的程式設計範例，請參閱適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 程式碼範例。

主題

- 初始化和關閉 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 提出 AWS 服務 請求
- 使用 進行非同步程式設計 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 中的公用程式模組 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 中的記憶體管理 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- 處理適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的錯誤

初始化和關閉 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

使用 的應用程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 必須初始化它。同樣地，在應用程式終止之前，必須關閉 SDK。這兩個操作都接受會影響初始化和關閉程序的組態選項，以及對 SDK 的後續呼叫。

使用 的所有應用程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 必須包含 檔案 `aws/core/Aws.h`。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 必須透過呼叫 來初始化 `Aws::InitAPI`。在應用程式終止之前，必須呼叫關閉 SDK`Aws::ShutdownAPI`。每個方法都接受 的引數`Aws::SDKOptions`。對軟體開發套件的所有其他呼叫可以在這兩個方法呼叫之間執行。

在 **`Aws::InitAPI`** 和 之間執行的所有 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 呼叫**`Aws::ShutdownAPI`**都應包含在一對大括號內，或應由兩種方法之間呼叫的函數調用。

基本骨架應用程式如下所示。

```
#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;
}
```

適用於 C++ 的 SDK 及其相依性使用 C++ 靜態物件，而靜態物件銷毀的順序並非由 C++ 標準決定。為了避免靜態變數銷毀的非確定性順序導致的記憶體問題，請勿將對 **`Aws::InitAPI`**和 的呼叫包裝**`Aws::ShutdownAPI`**到另一個靜態物件中。

使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 提出 AWS 服務 請求

若要以程式設計方式存取 AWS 服務，SDKs會為每個 使用用戶端類別 AWS 服務。例如，如果您的應用程式需要存取 Amazon EC2，您的應用程式會建立 Amazon EC2 用戶端物件以與該服務連接。然後，您可以使用 服務用戶端向該用戶端提出請求 AWS 服務。

若要向 提出請求 AWS 服務，您必須先建立和設定服務用戶端。對於 AWS 服務 您的每個程式碼使用，它都有自己的程式庫和自己的專用類型來與其互動。用戶端會針對服務公開的每個 API 操作公開一個方法。

用戶端類別的命名空間遵循慣例 `Aws::`*`Service`*`::`*`Service`*`Client`。例如， AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 的用戶端類別為 `Aws::IAM::IAMClient`，Amazon S3 用戶端類別為 `Aws::S3::S3Client`。

所有 AWS 服務的所有用戶端類別都是執行緒安全的。

執行個體化用戶端類別時，必須提供 AWS 憑證。登入資料可從您的程式碼、環境或共用 AWS `config`檔案和共用`credentials`檔案提供。如需登入資料的詳細資訊，請參閱設定建議 IAM Identity Center 身分驗證的說明，或使用其他可用的登入資料提供者。

使用 進行非同步程式設計 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

非同步 SDK 方法

對於許多方法，適用於 C++ 的 SDK 同時提供同步和非同步版本。如果方法在名稱中包含`Async`尾碼，則表示方法為非同步。例如，Amazon S3 方法`PutObject`是同步的，而 `PutObjectAsync`是非同步的。

如同所有非同步操作，非同步 SDK 方法會在其主要任務完成之前傳回 。例如， `PutObjectAsync`方法會在完成將檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體之前傳回 。當上傳操作繼續時，應用程式可以執行其他

操作，包括呼叫其他非同步方法。叫用相關聯的回呼函數時，應用程式會收到非同步操作已完成的通知。

下列各節說明程式碼範例，示範呼叫PutObjectAsync非同步方法。每個區段著重於範例整個來源檔案中的個別部分。

呼叫 SDK 非同步方法

一般而言， SDK 方法的非同步版本接受下列引數。

- 與同步對等物件相同的請求類型物件的參考。
- 回應處理常式回呼函數的參考。當非同步操作完成時，會叫用此回呼函數。其中一個引數包含操作的結果。
- AsyncCallerContext 物件shared_ptr的選用 。物件會傳遞至回應處理常式回呼。它包含 UUID 屬性，可用於將文字資訊傳遞至回呼。

以下顯示uploadFileAsync的方法會設定並呼叫 SDK 的 Amazon S3 PutObjectAsync方法，以非同步方式將檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

函數會收到 S3Client 物件和 PutObjectRequest 物件的參考。它從主要函數接收它們，因為我們需要確保這些物件在整個非同步呼叫期間都存在。

物件shared_ptr的 AsyncCallerContext已配置。其UUID屬性設定為 Amazon S3 物件名稱。基於示範目的，回應處理常式回呼會存取 屬性並輸出其值。

對 的呼叫PutObjectAsync包含回應處理常式回呼函數 的參考引數uploadFileAsyncFinished。下一節會更詳細地檢查此回呼函數。

```
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;
}
```

非同步操作的資源必須存在，直到操作完成為止。例如，用戶端和請求物件必須存在，直到應用程式收到操作已完成的通知。在非同步操作完成之前，應用程式本身無法終止。

因此， uploadFileAsync方法接受 S3Client和 PutObjectRequest 物件的參考，而不是在 uploadFileAsync方法中建立它們，並將它們儲存在本機變數中。

在此範例中， PutObjectAsync方法會在開始非同步操作後立即傳回給發起人，讓呼叫鏈能夠在上傳操作進行時執行其他任務。

如果用戶端存放在 uploadFileAsync方法的本機變數中，則會在傳回方法時超出範圍。不過，用戶端物件必須繼續存在，直到非同步操作完成為止。

非同步操作完成通知

當非同步操作完成時，會叫用應用程式回應處理常式回呼函數。此通知包含 操作的結果。結果會包含在方法同步對等項目傳回的相同結果類型類別中。在程式碼範例中，結果位於 PutObjectOutcome 物件中。

範例的回應處理常式回呼函數uploadFileAsyncFinished如下所示。它會檢查非同步操作是否成功或失敗。它使用 std::condition_variable來通知應用程式執行緒非同步操作已完成。

```
// 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();
}
```

完成非同步操作後，即可釋出與其相關聯的資源。如有需要，應用程式也可以終止。

下列程式碼示範應用程式如何使用 uploadFileAsync和 uploadFileAsyncFinished方法。

應用程式會配置 S3Client和 PutObjectRequest 物件，使其持續存在，直到非同步操作完成為止。呼叫 後uploadFileAsync，應用程式可以執行所需的任何操作。為了簡化，此範例使用 std::mutex和 std::condition_variable 等待回應處理常式回呼通知它上傳操作已完成。

```
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;
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

中的公用程式模組 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 包含許多公用程式模組，可減少在 C++ 中開發 AWS 應用程式的複雜性。

HTTP 堆疊

提供連線集區的 HTTP 堆疊可安全執行緒，並可視需要重複使用。如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 用戶端組態。

標頭	/aws/core/http/
API 文件	Aws::Http

String Utils

核心字串函數，例如 trim、 lowercase和數值轉換。

標頭	aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h
API 文件	Aws::Utils::StringUtils

雜湊 Utils

雜湊函數，例如 SHA256、Base64、 MD5和 SHA256_HMAC。

標頭	/aws/core/utils/HashingUtils.h
API 文件	Aws::Utils::HashingUtils

JSON 剖析器

功能完整但輕量的 JSON 剖析器 （ 圍繞 的薄包裝函式*cJSON*)。

標頭	/aws/core/utils/json/JsonSerializer.h
API 文件	Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue

XML 剖析器

輕量型 XML 剖析器 （ 圍繞 的薄包裝函式*tinyxml2*)。RAII 模式已新增至界面。

標頭	/aws/core/utils/xml/XmlSerializer.h
API 文件	Aws::Utils::Xml

中的記憶體管理 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 提供一種方法來控制程式庫中的記憶體配置和解除配置。

> **Note**
>
> 只有在您使用使用定義的編譯時間常數 建置的程式庫版本時，才能使用自訂記憶體管理USE_AWS_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT。
> 如果您使用在沒有編譯時間常數的情況下建置的程式庫版本，則 等全域記憶體系統函數InitializeAWSMemorySystem將無法運作；而是會使用全域 new和 delete函數。

如需編譯時間常數的詳細資訊，請參閱 STL 和 AWS 字串和向量。

配置和解除配置記憶體

配置或取消配置記憶體

1. 子類別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AllocateMemory視需要變更 的類型簽章。

2. 使用 Aws::SDKOptions 結構來設定自訂記憶體管理員的使用。將結構的執行個體傳遞至Aws::InitAPI。在應用程式終止之前，必須使用Aws::ShutdownAPI相同的執行個體呼叫 來關閉 SDK。

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

  // ... do stuff

  Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

  return 0;
}
```

STL 和 AWS 字串和向量

使用記憶體管理員初始化時， 會將所有配置和解除配置 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 延遲至記憶體管理員。如果記憶體管理員不存在，開發套件會使用全域新增和刪除。

如果您使用自訂 STL 分配器，則必須變更所有 STL 物件的類型簽章，以符合配置政策。由於 STL 在 SDK 實作和界面中明顯使用，因此 SDK 中的單一方法會禁止將預設 STL 物件直接傳遞至 SDK 或控制 STL 配置。或者，混合式方法在內部使用自訂分配器，並允許界面上的標準和自訂 STL 物件，可能會使調查記憶體問題變得更加困難。

解決方案是使用記憶體系統的編譯時間常數USE_AWS_MEMORY_MANAGEMENT來控制開發套件使用的 STL 類型。

如果啟用編譯時間常數（開啟），則類型會解析為 STL 類型，並將自訂分配器連接到 AWS 記憶體系統。

如果停用編譯時間常數（關閉），所有Aws::*類型都會解析為對應的預設std::*類型。

開發套件中 **AWSAllocator.h** 檔案的範例程式碼

```
#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
```

在範例程式碼中， AwsAllocator 可以是自訂分配器或預設分配器，取決於編譯時間常數。

開發套件中 **AWSVector.h** 檔案的範例程式碼

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

在範例程式碼中，我們會定義Aws::*類型。

如果啟用編譯時間常數（開啟），則類型會使用自訂記憶體配置和 AWS 記憶體系統對應至向量。

如果停用編譯時間常數（關閉），則類型會映射到std::vector具有預設類型參數的規則。

類型別名用於 SDK 中執行記憶體配置的所有std::類型，例如容器、字串串流和字串緩衝區。 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用這些類型。

剩餘問題

您可以在 SDK 中控制記憶體配置；不過，STL 類型仍然會透過對模型物件`initialize`和`set`方法的字串參數來主導公有界面。如果您不使用 STL 並改用字串和容器，則每當您想要進行服務呼叫時，都必須建立許多臨時項目。

為了在您使用非 STL 進行服務呼叫時移除大部分的臨時和配置，我們實作了下列項目：

- 每個接受字串的 Init/Set 函數都有一個需要 的過載`const char*`。
- 每個採用容器的 Init/Set 函數（映射/向量）都有一個採用單一項目的新增變體。
- 每個接受二進位資料的 Init/Set 函數都有一個過載，該過載會將指標指向資料和`length`值。
- （選用）每個接受字串的 Init/Set 函數都有一個過載，該過載需要一個非零的終止`const char*`和一個`length`值。

原生 SDK 開發人員和記憶體控制

請遵循 SDK 程式碼中的下列規則：

- 請勿使用 `new`和 `delete`；請`Aws::Delete<>`改用 `Aws::New<>`和 。
- 請勿使用 `new[]`和 `delete[]`；請使用 `Aws::NewArray<>`和 `Aws::DeleteArray<>`。
- 請勿使用 `std::make_shared`；請使用 `Aws::MakeShared`。
- 將 `Aws::UniquePtr`用於單一物件的唯一指標。使用 `Aws::MakeUnique`函數建立唯一的指標。
- `Aws::UniqueArray` 用於物件陣列的唯一指標。使用 `Aws::MakeUniqueArray`函數來建立唯一的指標。
- 請勿直接使用 STL 容器；請使用其中一個 `Aws::` typedefs 或為您想要的容器新增 typedef。例如：

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

- `shared_ptr` 用於傳遞至 SDK 並受其管理的任何外部指標。您必須使用符合物件配置方式的銷毀政策來初始化共用指標。如果 SDK 預期不會清除指標，您可以使用原始指標。

處理適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的錯誤

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 不使用例外狀況；不過，您可以在程式碼中使用例外狀況。每個服務用戶端都會傳回結果物件，其中包含結果和錯誤代碼。

處理錯誤條件的範例

```
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;
}
```

AWS 服務 從適用於 C++ 的 AWS 開發套件呼叫

下列各節包含範例、教學課程、任務和指南，說明如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 來使用 AWS 服務。

如果您是初次使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，建議您先閱讀開始使用主題。

您可以在 GitHub 的 C++ 範例資料夾中找到更多程式碼範例。

您可以在本指南的 程式碼範例章節或 GitHub 上的程式碼範例AWS 儲存庫中找到更多程式碼範例。

主題

- 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 程式碼範例入門
- 中的執行時間錯誤疑難排解入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- AWS 服務 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 呼叫 的引導範例

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 程式碼範例入門

程式碼範例的結構

Github 上的 C++ 範例資料夾包含每個 AWS 服務的專案資料夾。一般而言，資料夾中的個別 .cpp 來源檔案會示範該服務的特定功能或動作。例如，對於 Amazon DynamoDB，從資料庫取得項目並將項目上傳至資料庫有兩種不同類型的動作，因此 DynamoDB 資料夾中的每個 都有單獨的檔案：`get_item.cpp`和 `put_item.cpp`。每個 .cpp 檔案都包含 `main()`函數，做為獨立可執行檔的進入點。專案可執行檔會在您建置系統指定的資料夾中產生，而且有一個對應於每個範例來源檔案的可執行檔。可執行檔的檔案名稱遵循平台慣例，例如 `{name}.exe`或 ，`{name}`且`CMakeLists.txt`套用任何自訂字首，例如 `run_`。

執行範例功能

1. 從 GitHub 上的程式碼範例AWS 儲存庫下載所需的程式碼範例。
2. 開啟 .cpp 檔案以探索其`main()`函數和任何呼叫的方法。
3. 建置專案，如 入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK中的入門範例所示。請注意，建置專案會為專案中的每個來源檔案產生每個可執行檔。
4. 執行所選功能的可執行檔。
    - 在命令提示字元中，根據`*.cpp`檔案名稱使用可執行檔執行該程式。

- 如果您在 IDE 中工作，請選擇您要示範的功能.cpp檔案，並選取它做為啟動選項（或啟動物件）。

單位測試

範例的測試是使用 GoogleTest 架構撰寫。若要進一步了解，請參閱 GoogleTest 網站上的 GoogleTest Primer。 GoogleTest

每個範例的單位測試都在包含其自身CMakeLists.txt檔案的tests子資料夾中。對於每個範例來源檔案，都有一個名為 的對應測試檔案gtest_*<source file>*。子資料夾的測試可執行檔名為 *<AWS ##>*_gtests。

CMakeLists.txt 檔案

每個服務的 資料夾包含名為 檔案CMakeLists.txt的檔案。其中許多檔案都包含類似以下的建構：

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

對於 資料夾中的每個 .cpp 檔案，CMakeLists.txt該檔案會建置一個可執行檔 (cmake：add_executable)，其名稱是根據沒有副檔名的來源碼檔案的名稱。

在 Visual Studio 中建置和偵錯程式碼範例

建置和執行 Amazon S3 程式碼範例

1. 取得 Amazon S3 範例原始碼。此程序使用 使用 的 Amazon S3 程式碼範例 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK程式碼範例來使用 Visual Studio 啟動和執行 。
2. 在 Windows Explorer 中，導覽至 s3 資料夾（例如 \aws-doc-sdk-examples\cpp\example_code\s3)。
3. 在s3範例資料夾上按一下滑鼠右鍵，然後選擇使用 Visual Studio 開啟。 CMake 專案的 Visual Studio 沒有「專案」檔案，而是整個資料夾。
4. 在 Visual Studio 頂端選單的組態選取器下拉式清單中，請確定選取的組態符合您從來源建置 SDK 時選取的建置類型。 例如，如果您使用偵錯從來源建置 (-DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug SDK 安裝說明中的 CMake 命令列），則應選取偵錯組態。
5. 開啟檔案 CMakeLists.txt。

6. 按一下 Save (儲存)。每次按一下CMakeLists.txt檔案上的儲存時，Visual Studio 都會重新整理 CMake 產生的檔案。 如果顯示輸出索引標籤，您可以看到此世代產生的日誌訊息。

   - 輸出索引標籤中有一個下拉式清單，其中指出：「顯示來自：的輸出」和 CMake 應該是預設選取的選項。
   - 最後一個訊息輸出應顯示「CMake 產生完成」。
   - 如果最後一個訊息不是這樣，則 CMake 檔案會發生問題。在解決此問題之前，請勿繼續進行後續步驟。 請參閱 針對適用於 C++ 建置問題的 AWS SDK 進行故障診斷。
   - 請注意，CMake 會使用 CMake 快取來提高速度。如果您正在處理 CMake 問題，您希望確保「清理板」，以便您收到的錯誤訊息實際反映您最近的變更。 在解決方案總管中，按一下滑鼠右鍵CMakeLists.txt並選擇 CMake 快取，然後選擇刪除快取。在逐步處理 CMake 問題時，請經常這樣做。

7. 若要從 Visual Studio 內建置和執行範例，Visual Studio 會將可執行檔放置在與命令列不同的資料夾結構中。若要執行程式碼，必須將 SDK 可執行檔複製到正確的位置。 尋找 CMakeLists 檔案的「TODO」行 (~line 40)，然後選擇已加上註解的行，以便在 Visual Studio 中使用。Visual Studio 不會使用專用於建置類型的子資料夾，因此不會包含此項目。 切換CMakeLists.txt檔案中的註解行，以供 Visual Studio 使用。

8. 刪除 CMake 快取 （ 如上所述 ），按一下 CMakeLists.txt 檔案以選取/啟用標籤，然後再次選擇在CMakeLists.txt檔案上儲存以啟動產生 CMake 組建檔案。

9. 開啟您要執行之「程式」的來源檔案。

   - 例如，開啟 list_buckets.cpp。
   - Amazon S3 範例資料夾經過編碼，因此 Amazon S3 的每個展示「功能」都示範在專用可執行檔中，只用於該功能。 例如， list_buckets.cpp將成為僅示範儲存貯體清單的可執行檔。

10. 在頂端選單中，選擇建置，然後選擇全部建置。

    - 輸出索引標籤的顯示輸出應反映建置的選擇，並顯示所有建置和連結訊息。
    - 最後一個輸出應該是：「全部建置成功」。
    - 現在會產生每個個別來源檔案的可執行檔。 您可以查看建置輸出目錄 （ 例如 \aws-doc-sdk-examples\cpp\example_code\s3\out\build\x64-Debug) 來確認這一點。
    - 請注意，可執行檔的字首為 “run_”，因為CMakeLists.txt檔案會指定此項目。

11. 在頂端選單中，有一個綠色箭頭和偵錯目標的下拉式選單。 選擇 run_list_buckets.exe。

12. 按一下綠色箭頭執行按鈕以選取啟動項目。

13. Visual Studio Debug Console 視窗會開啟並顯示程式碼的輸出。

14. 按 鍵以關閉視窗，或手動關閉視窗以終止程式。 您也可以在程式碼中設定中斷點，當您再次按一下執行時，中斷點就會命中。

中的執行時間錯誤疑難排解入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

當您學習使用 開發應用程式時 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，熟悉使用 AWS 管理主控台 和 也很有價值 AWS CLI。當遇到執行時間錯誤時，這些工具可以互換用於各種故障診斷和診斷。

下列教學課程示範這些故障診斷和診斷任務的範例。其著重於`Access denied`錯誤，可能由於多種不同原因而遇到。本教學課程示範如何判斷錯誤的實際原因。它著重於兩個可能的原因：目前使用者的不正確許可，以及目前使用者無法使用的資源。

取得專案來源和可執行檔

1. 從 GitHub 上的程式碼範例儲存庫下載 Amazon S3 程式碼範例資料夾。 AWS
2. 開啟 `delete_bucket.cpp` 並注意有兩種方法： `main()`和 `DeleteBucket()`。`DeleteBucket()`使用 SDK 刪除儲存貯體。
3. 使用 入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK中說明的相同建置步驟來建置 Amazon S3 範例。建置程序會為每個來源檔案產生可執行檔。
4. 開啟命令提示字元至您的建置系統產生建置可執行檔的資料夾。執行可執行檔 `run_create_bucket`（實際可執行檔名會因作業系統而有所不同）。這會在您的帳戶中建立儲存貯體 （以便您有一個儲存貯體要刪除）。
5. 在命令提示字元中，執行可執行檔 `run_delete_bucket`。此範例預期您要刪除之儲存貯體名稱的參數。提供不正確的儲存貯體名稱；目前刻意在此儲存貯體名稱中建立錯別字，以便我們探索故障診斷。
6. 確認您收到`Access Denied`錯誤訊息。收到*`Access Denied`*錯誤訊息會導致您詢問是否建立具有 Amazon S3 完整許可的使用者，接下來要驗證。

安裝 AWS CLI 並尋找呼叫 的使用者名稱AWS

1. 若要將最新的 安裝 AWS CLI 到您的開發機器，請參閱AWS Command Line Interface 《 使用者指南》中的安裝 AWS CLI。
2. 若要驗證 AWS CLI 是否正常運作，請開啟命令提示字元並執行命令 `aws -\-version`

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

3. 若要取得實際呼叫的使用者名稱 AWS，請執行 AWS CLI 命令 `aws sts get-caller-identity`。在下列範例輸出中，該使用者名稱為 userX

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

有多種方式可以指定登入資料，但如果您遵循 中的方法AWS 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 透過 驗證，則此使用者名稱來自您的 AWS 共用登入資料檔案。在該程序中，您授予使用者 AmazonS3FullAccess 許可。

> **Note**
>
> 一般而言，大多數 AWS CLI 命令遵循下列語法結構：
>
> ```
> $ aws <command> <subcommand> [options and parameters]
> ```
>
> 其中 *##*是 服務，而 *###*是在該服務上呼叫的方法。如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Command Line Interface 《 使用者指南》中的 命令結構 AWS CLI。

驗證使用者是否具有刪除儲存貯體的許可

1. 開啟 AWS 管理主控台並登入。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 入門 AWS 管理主控台。
2. 在主導覽列中，針對搜尋服務...，輸入並從結果**IAM**中選取 IAM 服務。
3. 從儀表板側邊列或 IAM 資源下，選取使用者。
4. 從您帳戶可用的使用者資料表中，選取在上述程序中取得的使用者名稱。
5. 選擇摘要頁面的許可索引標籤，在政策名稱資料表下，選取 AmazonS3FullAccess。
6. 查看政策摘要和 JSON 資料。確認此使用者具有 Amazon S3 服務的完整權限。

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

此消除程序在排除問題時很常見。在這種情況下，您已驗證使用者是否具有正確的許可，因此問題必須是其他問題。也就是說，由於您擁有存取儲存貯體的正確許可，Access Denied因此錯誤可能表示您嘗試存取的儲存貯體不是您的儲存貯體。疑難排解時，您接著會檢閱提供給程式的儲存貯體名稱，並注意到帳戶中不存在使用該名稱的儲存貯體，因此您無法「存取」它。

更新程式碼範例，使其成功執行

1. 返回 delete_bucket.cpp的 main()函數，使用列舉將 區域變更為您帳戶的 區域。若要尋找您帳戶的 區域，請登入 AWS 管理主控台，並在右上角找到 區域。此外main()，在 中，將儲存貯體名稱變更為帳戶中存在的儲存貯體。有幾種方法可以找到您目前的儲存貯體名稱：
   - 您可以使用此程式碼範例資料夾中也存在的run_list_buckets可執行檔，以程式設計方式取得儲存貯體的名稱。
   - 或者，您也可以使用下列 AWS CLI 命令來列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

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

   - 或者，您也可以使用 AWS 管理主控台。在主導覽列的搜尋服務...中，輸入 **S3**。儲存貯體頁面會列出您帳戶的儲存貯體。
2. 重建程式碼並執行更新的可執行檔 run_delete_bucket。
3. 使用 AWS 管理主控台 或 AWS CLI，確認您先前建立的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體已刪除。

AWS 服務 使用適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 呼叫 的引導範例

如果您是初次使用 AWS 或 AWS 程式碼範例，建議您從 開始程式碼範例入門。

本指南的 程式碼範例章節或 GitHub 上的AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中提供示範如何使用 AWS 服務的原始程式碼。

本節會選取數個 AWS 服務，並引導您使用這些服務的範例。下列引導式範例是 Github 上可用項目的子集。

包含其他說明的服務範例 （請參閱AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫以取得完整清單）

服務	服務提供給程式的內容摘要
Amazon CloudWatch	收集和監控您正在使用 AWS 之資源的指標
Amazon DynamoDB	NoSQL 資料庫服務
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)	安全、可調整大小的運算容量
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)	資料儲存和擷取 （物件至儲存貯體）
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)	在軟體元件之間傳送、存放和接收訊息的訊息佇列服務

還有一些範例示範如何使用非同步方法。

若要向 AWS 文件團隊提議新的程式碼範例，請參閱 GitHub 上的貢獻準則以建立新的請求。團隊偏好建立程式碼範例，以顯示廣泛的案例，而不是個別的 API 呼叫。

在 Windows 上使用程式碼範例

如果您要使用 SDK 1.9 版在 Windows 上建置範例，請參閱 針對適用於 C++ 建置問題的 AWS SDK 進行故障診斷。

使用 的 Amazon CloudWatch 範例 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Amazon CloudWatch (CloudWatch) 是一種監控服務，適用於 AWS 雲端資源和您在其中執行的應用程式 AWS。您可以使用下列範例，使用 來編寫 CloudWatch 的程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

Amazon CloudWatch AWS 會即時監控您的 AWS 資源和您在 上執行的應用程式。您可以使用 CloudWatch 收集和追蹤指標，這些是您可以為您的資源和應用程式測量的變數。CloudWatch 警示會根據您定義的規則，傳送通知或自動變更您要監控的資源。

如需有關 CloudWatch 的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon CloudWatch 使用者指南》。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南僅提供示範特定技術所需的程式碼，但完整的範例程式碼可在 GitHub 上取得。在 GitHub 上，您可以下載單一來源檔案，也可以在本機複製儲存庫，以取得、建置和執行所有範例。

主題

- 從 CloudWatch 取得指標
- 發佈自訂指標資料
- 使用 CloudWatch 警示
- 在 CloudWatch 中使用警示動作
- 將事件傳送至 CloudWatch

從 CloudWatch 取得指標

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

列出指標

若要列出 CloudWatch 指標，請建立 ListMetricsRequest 並呼叫 CloudWatchClient 的 `ListMetrics`函數。您可以使用 `ListMetricsRequest` 來根據命名空間、指標名稱或維度，篩選傳回的指標。

> **Note**
>
> 您可以在 Amazon CloudWatch Amazon CloudWatch 使用者指南的 Amazon CloudWatch 指標和維度參考中找到 AWS 服務發佈的指標和維度清單。 Amazon CloudWatch

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
        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();
        }
```

指標會透過呼叫其GetMetrics函數，在 ListMetricsResult 中傳回。結果可能會分頁。若要擷取下一批結果，SetNextToken請使用ListMetricsResult物件GetNextToken函數的傳回值呼叫原始請求物件，並將修改後的請求物件傳回給另一個 呼叫ListMetrics。

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 ListMetrics。

發佈自訂指標資料

許多 AWS 服務會在命名空間中發佈自己的指標AWS/。您也可以使用自己的命名空間發佈自訂指標資料 （只要不是以 開頭AWS/）。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

發佈自訂指標資料

若要發佈您自己的指標資料，請使用 PutMetricDataRequest 呼叫 CloudWatchClient 的 PutMetricData函數。PutMetricDataRequest 必須在 MetricDatum 物件中包含用於資料的自訂命名空間，以及資料點本身的相關資訊。

> **Note**
>
> 您無法指定開頭為 的命名空間AWS/。開頭為 的命名空間AWS/會保留供 Amazon Web Services 產品使用。

包括

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

Code

```
        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;
        }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon CloudWatch 使用者指南》中的使用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標。 Amazon CloudWatch
- 《Amazon CloudWatch 使用者指南AWS 》中的命名空間。
- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 PutMetricData。

使用 CloudWatch 警示

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

建立警示

若要根據 CloudWatch 指標建立警示，請呼叫 CloudWatchClient 的 `PutMetricAlarm`函數，並將 PutMetricAlarmRequest 填入警示條件。

包括

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

```
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
        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;
        }
```

請參閱完整範例。

列出警示

若要列出您已建立的 CloudWatch 警示，請使用 DescribeAlarmsRequest 呼叫 CloudWatchClient 的 `DescribeAlarms`函數，以用於設定結果的選項。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
        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();
    }
```

您可以在 傳回的 DescribeAlarmsResult getMetricAlarms上呼叫 ，以取得警示清單DescribeAlarms。

結果可能會分頁。若要擷取下一批結果，SetNextToken請使用DescribeAlarmsResult物件GetNextToken函數的傳回值呼叫原始請求物件，並將修改後的請求物件傳回給另一個 呼叫DescribeAlarms。

> **Note**
>
> 您也可以使用 CloudWatchClient 的 DescribeAlarmsForMetric函數擷取特定指標的警示。其用法類似於 DescribeAlarms。

請參閱完整範例。

刪除警示

若要刪除 CloudWatch 警示，請使用 DeleteAlarmsRequest 呼叫 CloudWatchClient 的 DeleteAlarms函數，其中包含一或多個您要刪除的警示名稱。

包括

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

Code

```
        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;
        }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon CloudWatch 使用者指南》中的建立 Amazon CloudWatch 警示 Amazon CloudWatch
- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 PutMetricAlarm
- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 DescribeAlarms
- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 DeleteAlarms

在 CloudWatch 中使用警示動作

您可以使用 CloudWatch 警示動作建立警示，以執行自動停止、終止、重新啟動或復原 Amazon EC2 執行個體等動作。

警示動作可以新增至警示，方法是在建立警示時使用 PutMetricAlarmRequest 的 `SetAlarmActions`函數。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

啟用警示動作

若要啟用 CloudWatch 警示的警示動作，請使用 EnableAlarmActionsRequest 呼叫 CloudWatchClient 的 `EnableAlarmActions`，其中包含您想要啟用其動作的一或多個警示名稱。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
```

請參閱完整範例。

停用警示動作

若要停用 CloudWatch 警示的警示動作，請使用 DisableAlarmActionsRequest 呼叫 CloudWatchClient 的 `DisableAlarmActions`，其中包含一或多個您想要停用其動作的警示名稱。

包括

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

Code

```
        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;
        }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon CloudWatch 使用者指南》中的建立警示以停止、終止、重新啟動或復原執行個體
- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 PutMetricAlarm
- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 EnableAlarmActions
- Amazon CloudWatch API 參考中的 DisableAlarmActions

將事件傳送至 CloudWatch

CloudWatch Events 提供近乎即時的系統事件串流，描述 Amazon EC2 執行個體、Lambda 函數、Kinesis 串流、Amazon ECS 任務、Step Functions 狀態機器、Amazon SNS 主題、Amazon SQS 佇列或內建目標 AWS 的資源變更。您可以使用簡單的規則，來比對事件，並將這些事件轉傳到一或多個目標函數或串流。

> **Note**
>
> 這些程式碼片段假設您了解 入門 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK中的資料，並使用 提供 AWS 登入資料中的資訊來設定預設登入資料。 AWS

新增事件

若要新增自訂 CloudWatch 事件，請使用 PutEventsRequest 物件呼叫 CloudWatchEventsClient 的`PutEvents`函數，該物件包含一或多個 PutEventsRequestEntry 物件，提供每個事件的詳細資訊。您可以指定項目的多個參數，例如事件的來源和類型、與事件相關聯的資源等等。

> **Note**
>
> 對 `putEvents` 的每個呼叫最多可以指定 10 個事件。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
        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;
        }
```

新增規則

若要建立或更新規則，請使用 PutRuleRequest 呼叫 CloudWatchEventsClient PutRule的函數，其中包含規則名稱和選用參數，例如事件模式、要與規則建立關聯的 IAM 角色，以及描述規則執行頻率的排程表達式。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
        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;
        }
```

新增目標

目標是觸發規則時叫用的資源。範例目標包括 Amazon EC2 執行個體、Lambda 函數、Kinesis 串流、Amazon ECS 任務、Step Functions 狀態機器和內建目標。

若要將目標新增至規則，請使用 PutTargetsRequest 呼叫 CloudWatchEventsClient 的`PutTargets`函數，其中包含要更新的規則和要新增至規則的目標清單。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
        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;
        }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 使用者指南》中的使用 PutEvents 新增事件
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 使用者指南》中的規則排程表達式
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 使用者指南》中的 CloudWatch Events 的事件類型 Amazon CloudWatch
- 《Amazon CloudWatch Events 使用者指南》中的事件和事件模式
- Amazon CloudWatch Events API 參考中的 PutEvents
- Amazon CloudWatch Events API 參考中的 PutTargets
- Amazon CloudWatch Events API 參考中的 PutRule

使用 的 Amazon DynamoDB 範例 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Amazon DynamoDB 是一項完全受管的 NoSQL 資料庫服務，可提供快速且可預期的效能及無縫的可擴展性。下列範例示範如何使用 編寫 Amazon DynamoDB 的程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南僅提供示範特定技術所需的程式碼，但完整的範例程式碼可在 GitHub 上取得。在 GitHub 上，您可以下載單一來源檔案，也可以在本機複製儲存庫，以取得、建置和執行所有範例。

主題

- 在 DynamoDB 中使用資料表
- 在 DynamoDB 中使用項目

在 DynamoDB 中使用資料表

資料表是 DynamoDB 資料庫中所有項目的容器。您必須先建立資料表，才能從 DynamoDB 新增或移除資料。

對於每個資料表，您必須定義：

- 您的 AWS 帳戶 和 的唯一資料表名稱 AWS 區域。
- 每個值都必須是唯一的主索引鍵。資料表中的兩個項目不能具有相同的主索引鍵值。

  主索引鍵可以是簡單的，包含單一分割區 (HASH) 索引鍵；也可以是複合的，包含分割區和排序 (RANGE) 索引鍵。

  每個索引鍵值都有一個關聯的資料類型，由 ScalarAttributeType 類別列舉。索引鍵值可以是二進位 (B)、數值 (N)、或字串 (S)。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南》中的命名規則和資料類型。
- 定義資料表預留讀取/寫入容量單位數量的佈建輸送量值。

  > **Note**
  >
  > Amazon DynamoDB 定價是根據您對資料表設定的佈建輸送量值，所以請只預留您認為您的資料表需要的容量。

資料表的佈建輸送量可隨時修改，因此您可以在需要變更時調整容量。

建立資料表

使用 DynamoDB 用戶端CreateTable方法來建立新的 DynamoDB 資料表。您需要建構資料表屬性和資料表結構描述，這兩項都會用來識別資料表的主索引鍵。您也必須提供初始佈建輸送量值和資料表名稱。 CreateTable 是非同步操作。 GetTableStatus會傳回 CREATING，直到資料表處於 ACTIVE 且可供使用為止。

使用簡單主索引鍵建立資料表

此程式碼會使用簡單主索引鍵 ("Name") 來建立資料表。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
//! 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);
}
```

請參閱完整範例。

使用複合主索引鍵建立資料表

新增另一個 AttributeDefinition 和 KeySchemaElement 到 CreateTableRequest。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
//! 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);
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

列出資料表

您可以呼叫 DynamoDB 用戶端`ListTables`方法，列出特定區域中的資料表。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
//! 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;
}
```

根據預設，每次呼叫最多傳回 100 個資料表。在傳回的 ListTablesOutcome 物件GetExclusiveStartTableName上使用 以取得上次評估的資料表。您可以使用這個值，在前次列表最後傳回值之後開始列表。

請參閱完整範例。

擷取資料表的相關資訊

您可以呼叫 DynamoDB 用戶端DescribeTable方法，進一步了解資料表。

包括

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

Code

```
//! 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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

修改資料表

您可以隨時呼叫 DynamoDB 用戶端UpdateTable方法，修改資料表的佈建輸送量值。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
//! 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);
}
```

請參閱完整範例。

刪除資料表

呼叫 DynamoDB 用戶端DeleteTable方法並傳遞資料表的名稱。

包括

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

Code

```
//! 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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南》中的資料表使用指南
- 《Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南》中的在 DynamoDB 中使用資料表 DynamoDB

在 DynamoDB 中使用項目

在 DynamoDB 中，項目是屬性的集合，每個屬性都有名稱和值。屬性值可以是純量、集合或文件類型。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南》中的命名規則和資料類型。

從資料表擷取項目

呼叫 DynamoDB 用戶端`GetItem`方法。傳遞 GetItemRequest 物件，其中包含您想要的項目的資料表名稱和主索引鍵值。它會傳回 GetItemResult 物件。

您可以使用傳回`GetItemResult`物件的 `GetItem()`方法，擷取與項目相關聯的`Aws::Map`金鑰`Aws::String`和值 AttributeValue 對的 。

包括

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

Code

```
//! 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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

將項目新增至資料表

建立代表每個項目的索引鍵Aws::String和值 AttributeValue 對。這些項目必須包含資料表主索引鍵欄位的值。如果主索引鍵識別的項目已存在，其欄位會透過請求更新。使用 AddItem方法將它們新增至 PutItemRequest。

包括

```
#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>
```

Code

```
//! 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);
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

更新資料表中的現有項目

您可以使用 DynamoDBClient 的 UpdateItem方法，提供要更新的資料表名稱、主索引鍵值和欄位及其對應值，來更新已存在於資料表中的項目屬性。

匯入

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

Code

```
//! 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);
}
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南》中的使用項目的指導方針
- 《Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南》中的使用 DynamoDB 中的項目 DynamoDB

使用 的 Amazon EC2 範例 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 是一種 Web 服務，可提供可調整大小的運算容量，通常是 Amazon 資料中心的伺服器，可用來建置和託管軟體系統。您可以使用下列範例，使用 來編寫 Amazon EC2 的程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南僅提供示範特定技術所需的程式碼，但完整的範例程式碼可在 GitHub 上取得。在 GitHub 上，您可以下載單一來源檔案，也可以在本機複製儲存庫，以取得、建置和執行所有範例。

主題

- 管理 Amazon EC2 執行個體
- 在 Amazon EC2 中使用彈性 IP 地址
- 使用 Amazon EC2 的區域與可用區域
- 使用 Amazon EC2 金鑰對
- 在 Amazon EC2 中使用安全群組

管理 Amazon EC2 執行個體

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

建立 執行個體

透過呼叫 EC2Client 的 `RunInstances`函數建立新的 Amazon EC2 執行個體，為其提供 RunInstancesRequest，其中包含要使用的 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和執行個體類型。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

啟動執行個體

若要啟動 Amazon EC2 執行個體，請呼叫 EC2Client 的 `StartInstances`函數，為其提供 StartInstancesRequest，其中包含要啟動的執行個體 ID。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

停止執行個體

若要停止 Amazon EC2 執行個體，請呼叫 EC2Client 的 StopInstances函數，為其提供 StopInstancesRequest，其中包含要停止的執行個體 ID。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

重新啟動執行個體

若要重新啟動 Amazon EC2 執行個體，請呼叫 EC2Client 的 RebootInstances函數，為其提供 RebootInstancesRequest，其中包含要重新啟動的執行個體 ID。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

描述執行個體

若要列出您的執行個體，請建立 DescribeInstancesRequest 並呼叫 EC2Client 的 `DescribeInstances`函數。它會傳回 DescribeInstancesResponse 物件，您可以用來列出 AWS 帳戶 和 的 Amazon EC2 執行個體 AWS 區域。

執行個體依照保留分組。每個保留對應到呼叫 `StartInstances`，用以啟動執行個體。若要列出您的執行個體，您必須先呼叫`DescribeInstancesResponse`類別的 `GetReservations`函數，然後在每個傳回的預留物件`getInstances`上呼叫 。

包括

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

Code

```
   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;
        }
    }
```

結果是分頁的；您可以將結果物件GetNextToken的函數傳回的值傳遞至原始請求物件的SetNextToken函數，然後在下一次呼叫 時使用相同的請求物件，以取得進一步的結果DescribeInstances。

請參閱完整範例。

啟用執行個體監控

您可以監控 Amazon EC2 執行個體的各個層面，例如 CPU 和網路使用率、可用的記憶體，以及剩餘的磁碟空間。若要進一步了解執行個體監控，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的監控 Amazon EC2。

若要開始監控執行個體，您必須使用要監控的執行個體 ID 建立 MonitorInstancesRequest，並將其傳遞給 EC2Client 的 MonitorInstances函數。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

停用執行個體監控

若要停止監控執行個體，請使用執行個體的 ID 建立 UnmonitorInstancesRequest 以停止監控，並將其傳遞給 EC2Client 的 UnmonitorInstances函數。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 RunInstances
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DescribeInstances
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 StartInstances
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 StopInstances
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 RebootInstances
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DescribeInstances
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 MonitorInstances
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 UnmonitorInstances

在 Amazon EC2 中使用彈性 IP 地址

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

配置彈性 IP 地址

若要使用彈性 IP 位址，您可以先將一個地址配置給帳戶，再將其與您的執行個體或網路介面建立關聯。

若要配置彈性 IP 地址，請使用包含 網路類型的 AllocateAddressRequest 物件 （傳統 EC2 或 VPC) 呼叫 EC2Client `AllocateAddress`函數。

> **Warning**
>
> 我們將於 2022 年 8 月 15 日淘汰 EC2-Classic。建議您從 EC2-Classic 遷移至 VPC。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南》或《Amazon EC2 Windows 執行個體使用者指南》中的從 EC2-Classic 遷移至 VPC。 Amazon EC2 Amazon EC2 也請參閱部落格文章 EC2-Classic 網路正在淘汰 - 本文介紹如何準備。

回應物件中的 AllocateAddressResponse 類別包含一個配置 ID，您可以將 AssociateAddressRequest 中的配置 ID 和執行個體 ID 傳遞給 EC2Client 的 `AssociateAddress`函數，藉此將地址與執行個體建立關聯。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
```

請參閱完整範例。

說明彈性 IP 地址

若要列出指派給您帳戶的彈性 IP 地址，請呼叫 EC2Client 的 DescribeAddresses函數。它會傳回結果物件，其中包含 DescribeAddressesResponse，您可以用來取得代表您帳戶中彈性 IP 地址的位址物件清單。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

釋出彈性 IP 地址

若要釋出彈性 IP 地址，請呼叫 EC2Client 的 ReleaseAddress函數，並向其傳遞 ReleaseAddressRequest，其中包含您要釋出之彈性 IP 地址的配置 ID。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

釋出彈性 IP 地址後，該地址會釋出到 AWS IP 地址集區，您之後可能無法使用。請務必更新您的 DNS 記錄以及與該地址通訊的任何伺服器或裝置。如果您嘗試釋出已發行的彈性 IP 地址，如果地址已配置給另一個 AWS 帳戶，則會收到 AuthFailure 錯誤。

如果您使用的是預設 VPC，則釋放彈性 IP 地址會自動將其與與其相關聯的任何執行個體取消關聯。若要取消彈性 IP 地址的關聯而不釋出，請使用 EC2Client 的 `DisassociateAddress`函數。

如果您是使用非預設 VPC，在嘗試釋出該彈性 IP 地址前，您必須先使用 `DisassociateAddress` 將其取消關聯。否則，Amazon EC2 會傳回錯誤 (InvalidIPAddress.InUse)。

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的彈性 IP 地址
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 AllocateAddress
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DescribeAddresses
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 ReleaseAddress

使用 Amazon EC2 的區域與可用區域

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

描述區域

若要列出您的 AWS 區域 可用 AWS 帳戶，請使用 DescribeRegionsRequest 呼叫 EC2Client 的 DescribeRegions函數。

您會在結果物件中收到 DescribeRegionsResponse。呼叫其 GetRegions 函數以取得代表每個區域的區域物件清單。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

描述可用區域

若要列出您帳戶可用的每個可用區域，請使用 DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest 呼叫 EC2Client 的 DescribeAvailabilityZones函數。

您會在結果物件中收到 DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse。呼叫其GetAvailabilityZones函數以取得代表每個可用區域的 AvailabilityZone 物件清單。

包括

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

Code

```
   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;

   }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的區域和可用區域

- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DescribeRegions
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DescribeAvailabilityZones

使用 Amazon EC2 金鑰對

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

建立金鑰對

若要建立金鑰對，請使用包含金鑰名稱的 `CreateKeyPair` CreateKeyPairRequest 呼叫 EC2Client 函數。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
        }

    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

描述金鑰對

若要列出您的金鑰對或取得相關資訊，請使用 DescribeKeyPairsRequest 呼叫 EC2Client 的 DescribeKeyPairs函數。

您將會收到 DescribeKeyPairsResponse，您可以透過呼叫其函數來存取金鑰對的清單，該GetKeyPairs函數會傳回 KeyPairInfo 物件的清單。

包括

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeKeyPairsRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeKeyPairsResponse.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

刪除金鑰對

若要刪除金鑰對，請呼叫 EC2Client 的 DeleteKeyPair函數，將其傳遞 DeleteKeyPairRequest，其中包含要刪除的金鑰對名稱。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 金鑰對 Amazon EC2
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 CreateKeyPair

- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DescribeKeyPairs
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DeleteKeyPair

在 Amazon EC2 中使用安全群組

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

建立安全群組

若要建立安全群組，請使用包含金鑰名稱的 `CreateSecurityGroup` CreateSecurityGroupRequest 呼叫 EC2Client 函數。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
```

請參閱完整範例。

設定安全群組

安全群組可以控制 Amazon EC2 執行個體的傳入（傳入）和傳出（傳出）流量。

若要將輸入規則新增至您的安全群組，請使用 EC2Client 的 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress函數，提供安全群組的名稱，以及您想要在 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest 物件中為其指派的存取規則 (IpPermission)。以下範例說明如何將 IP 許可新增至安全群組。

包括

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

Code

```
   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;
    }
```

若要將輸出規則新增至安全群組，請將 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgressRequest 中的類似資料提供給 EC2Client 的 AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress函數。

請參閱完整範例。

描述安全群組

若要描述您的安全群組或取得相關資訊，請使用 DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest 呼叫 EC2Client 的 DescribeSecurityGroups函數。

您會在結果物件中收到 DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse，您可以透過呼叫其函數來存取安全群組清單，該GetSecurityGroups函數會傳回 SecurityGroup 物件清單。

包括

```
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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());
```

請參閱完整範例。

刪除安全群組

若要刪除安全群組，請呼叫 EC2Client 的 DeleteSecurityGroup函數，並將其傳遞 DeleteSecurityGroupRequest，其中包含要刪除的安全群組 ID。

包括

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

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 安全群組 Amazon EC2
- 《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的授權 Linux 執行個體的傳入流量
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 CreateSecurityGroup
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DescribeSecurityGroups
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 DeleteSecurityGroup
- Amazon EC2 API 參考中的 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

使用 的 Amazon S3 程式碼範例 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Amazon S3 是物件儲存體，用於從任何地方存放和擷取任意數量的資料。提供多個類別 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 以與 Amazon S3 連接。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南僅提供示範特定技術所需的程式碼，但完整的範例程式碼可在 GitHub 上取得。在 GitHub 上，您可以下載單一來源檔案，也可以在本機複製儲存庫，以取得、建置和執行所有範例。

- `S3Client` 類別

  `S3Client` 程式庫是功能完整的 Amazon S3 介面。

  此集中`list_buckets_disabling_dns_cache.cpp`的範例專為在 Linux/Mac 上使用 CURL 而提供（但可以修改為在 Windows 上使用）。如果您在 Windows 上，請在建置專案`list_buckets_disabling_dns_cache.cpp`之前刪除 檔案，因為它依賴 Linux 的 curl HttpClient。

  使用 的範例程式碼`S3Client`位於 Github 的 s3 資料夾中。如需此範例集示範的完整函數清單，請參閱 Github 上的讀我檔案。

  本指南中會詳細說明`s3`範例集的部分：

  - 建立、列出和刪除儲存貯體
  - 可對物件執行的操作 – 上傳和下載資料物件
  - 管理 Amazon S3 存取許可
  - 使用儲存貯體政策管理對 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取
  - 將 Amazon S3 儲存貯體設定為網站
- `S3CrtClient` 類別

  `S3CrtClient` 已在 SDK 的 1.9 版中新增 。 為 Amazon S3 GET （下載） 和 PUT （上傳） 操作`S3CrtClient`提供高輸送量。在 AWS 通用執行期 (CRT) 程式庫的頂端`S3CrtClient`實作 。

  使用 的範例程式碼`S3CrtClient`位於 Github 的 `s3-crt` 資料夾中。如需此範例集示範的完整函數清單，請參閱 Github 上的讀我檔案。

  - 使用 `S3CrtClient`進行 Amazon S3 操作
- `TransferManager` 類別

  `TransferManager` 是一種全受管服務，可透過檔案傳輸協定 (FTP)、透過 SSL 的檔案傳輸協定 (FTPS) 或 Secure Shell (SSH) 檔案傳輸協定 (SFTP) 直接傳入和傳出 Amazon S3。

使用 的範例程式碼TransferManager位於 Github 的 transfer-manager 資料夾中。如需此範例集示範的完整函數清單，請參閱 Github 上的讀我檔案。

- 將 TransferManager 用於 Amazon S3 操作

建立、列出和刪除儲存貯體

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 中的每個物件或檔案都包含在代表物件資料夾的儲存貯體中。每個儲存貯體都有一個全域唯一的名稱 AWS。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Storage Service 使用者指南》中的使用 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者設定檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

列出儲存貯體

若要執行list_buckets範例，請在命令提示字元中，導覽至建置系統建立建置可執行檔的資料夾。像 一樣執行可執行檔 run_list_buckets （您的完整可執行檔名會根據您的作業系統而有所不同）。如果您有任何儲存貯體，輸出會列出您帳戶的儲存貯體，或者如果您沒有任何儲存貯體，則會顯示空白清單。

在 中list_buckets.cpp，有兩種方法。

- main() 呼叫 ListBuckets()。
- ListBuckets() 使用 SDK 查詢您的儲存貯體。

S3Client 物件會呼叫 SDK 的 ListBuckets()方法。如果成功， 方法會傳回包含ListBucketOutcome物件的ListBucketResult物件。ListBucketResult 物件會呼叫 GetBuckets()方法，以取得包含您帳戶中每個 Amazon S3 儲存貯體相關資訊的Bucket物件清單。

Code

```
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;
}
```

請參閱 Github 上的完整 list_buckets 範例。

建立 儲存貯體

若要執行create_bucket範例，請在命令提示字元中，導覽至建置系統建立建置可執行檔的資料夾。像 一樣執行可執行檔 run_create_bucket（您的完整可執行檔名會根據您的作業系統而有所不同）。程式碼會在您的帳戶下建立空儲存貯體，然後顯示請求的成功或失敗。

在 中create_bucket.cpp，有兩種方法。

- main() 呼叫 CreateBucket()。在 中main()，您需要使用 將 AWS 區域 變更為帳戶的 區域enum。您可以登入 並找到右上角的區域AWS 管理主控台，以檢視您 帳戶的 區域。
- CreateBucket() 使用 SDK 來建立儲存貯體。

S3Client 物件會呼叫 SDK 的 CreateBucket()方法，CreateBucketRequest以儲存貯體的名稱傳入 。根據預設，儲存貯體會在 us-east-1 （維吉尼亞北部） 區域中建立。如果您的區域不是 us-east-1，則程式碼會設定儲存貯體限制，以確保儲存貯體在您的區域中建立。

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 Github 上完整的 create_buckets 範例。

刪除 儲存貯體

若要執行delete_bucket範例，請在命令提示字元中，導覽至建置系統建立建置可執行檔的資料夾。像 一樣執行可執行檔 run_delete_bucket（您的完整可執行檔名會根據您的作業系統而有所不同）。程式碼會刪除您帳戶中指定的儲存貯體，然後顯示請求的成功或失敗。

在 delete_bucket.cpp中有兩種方法。

- main() 呼叫 DeleteBucket()。在 中main()，您需要使用 將 AWS 區域 變更為帳戶的 區域enum。您也需要將 bucket_name 變更為要刪除的儲存貯體名稱。
- DeleteBucket() 使用 SDK 刪除儲存貯體。

S3Client 物件使用 SDK 的 DeleteBucket()方法，傳入具有要刪除之儲存貯體名稱的DeleteBucketRequest物件。儲存貯體必須為空，才能成功。

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 Github 上完整的 delete_bucket 範例。

可對物件執行的操作

Amazon S3 物件代表檔案，這是資料的集合。每個物件都必須位於儲存貯體中。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

將檔案上傳至儲存貯體

使用 `S3Client` 物件`PutObject`函數，提供儲存貯體名稱、金鑰名稱和要上傳的檔案。
`Aws::FStream` 用於將本機檔案的內容上傳至儲存貯體。儲存貯體必須存在，否則會產生錯誤。

如需非同步上傳物件的範例，請參閱 使用 進行非同步程式設計 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

將字串上傳至儲存貯體

使用 S3Client 物件PutObject函數，提供儲存貯體名稱、金鑰名稱和要上傳的檔案。儲存貯體必須存在，否則會產生錯誤。此範例使用 Aws::StringStream將記憶體內字串資料物件直接上傳至儲存貯體，與上一個範例不同。

如需非同步上傳物件的範例，請參閱 使用 進行非同步程式設計 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

列出物件

若要取得儲存貯體中的物件清單，請使用 S3Client 物件ListObjects函數。提供您使用儲存貯體名稱設定的 ListObjectsRequest ，以列出 的內容。

ListObjects 函數會傳回ListObjectsOutcome物件，您可以用來取得Object執行個體形式的物件清單。

Code

```
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;
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

下載物件

使用 S3Client 物件GetObject函數，傳遞GetObjectRequest您使用儲存貯體名稱和要下載的物件金鑰設定的 。 GetObject會傳回包含 GetObjectResult和 的GetObjectOutcome物件S3Error。 GetObjectResult 可用來存取 S3 物件的資料。

下列範例會從 Amazon S3 下載物件。物件內容存放在本機變數中，內容的第一行會輸出到主控台。

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

刪除物件

使用S3Client物件的 DeleteObject函數，傳遞DeleteObjectRequest您使用儲存貯體名稱和要下載的物件所設定的 。指定的儲存貯體和物件金鑰必須存在，否則會產生錯誤。

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

管理 Amazon S3 存取許可

Amazon S3 儲存貯體或物件的存取許可是在存取控制清單 (ACL) 中定義。ACL 會指定儲存貯體/物件的擁有者，以及授予清單。每個授予都會指定使用者 （或承授者） 和使用者存取儲存貯體/物件的許可，例如讀取或寫入存取。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

管理物件的存取控制清單

您可以透過呼叫S3Client方法 來擷取物件的存取控制清單GetObjectAcl。方法接受物件及其儲存貯體的名稱。傳回值包含 ACL 的 Owner和 清單Grants。

```
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";
    }
}
```

您可以透過建立新的 ACL 或變更目前 ACL 中指定的授予來修改 ACL。更新的 ACL 透過將其傳遞至 `PutObjectAcl`方法，成為新的目前 ACL。

下列程式碼使用 擷取的 ACL，`GetObjectAcl`並為其新增新的授權。使用者或承授者會獲得物件的 READ 許可。修改後的 ACL 會傳遞至 `PutObjectAcl`，使其成為新的目前 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;
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

管理儲存貯體的存取控制清單

在大多數情況下，設定儲存貯體存取許可的偏好方法是定義儲存貯體政策。不過，儲存貯體也支援希望使用它們的使用者的存取控制清單。

儲存貯體存取控制清單的管理與用於物件的存取控制清單相同。GetBucketAcl 方法會擷取儲存貯體目前的 ACL，並將新的 ACL PutBucketAcl套用至儲存貯體。

下列程式碼示範取得和設定儲存貯體 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;
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

使用儲存貯體政策管理對 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取

您可以設定、取得或刪除儲存貯體政策，以管理對 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

設定儲存貯體政策

您可以透過呼叫 S3Client的 PutBucketPolicy函數，並在 PutBucketPolicyRequest 中提供儲存貯體名稱和政策的 JSON 表示法，來設定特定 S3 儲存貯體的儲存貯體政策。

Code

```
//! 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 公用程式類別可用來協助您建構有效的 JSON 物件以傳遞至 PutBucketPolicy。

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

取得儲存貯體政策

若要擷取 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的政策，請呼叫 S3Client的 GetBucketPolicy函數，並在 GetBucketPolicyRequest 中傳遞儲存貯體的名稱。

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

刪除儲存貯體政策

若要刪除儲存貯體政策，請呼叫 S3Client的 DeleteBucketPolicy函數，在 DeleteBucketPolicyRequest 中提供儲存貯體名稱。

Code

```
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();
}
```

即使儲存貯體還沒有政策，此函數也會成功。如果您指定不存在的儲存貯體名稱，或如果您無法存取儲存貯體，AmazonServiceException則會擲出 。

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

詳細資訊

- Amazon Simple Storage Service API 參考中的 PutBucketPolicy
- Amazon Simple Storage Service API 參考中的 GetBucketPolicy
- Amazon Simple Storage Service API 參考中的 DeleteBucketPolicy
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service 使用者指南》中的存取政策語言概觀
- 《Amazon Simple Storage Service 使用者指南》中的儲存貯體政策範例

將 Amazon S3 儲存貯體設定為網站

您可以設定 Amazon S3 儲存貯體做為網站運作。若要這樣做，您需要設定其網站組態。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

設定儲存貯體的網站組態

若要設定 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的網站組態，請使用 WebsiteConfiguration 物件中提供的 PutBucketWebsiteRequest 物件來呼叫 S3Client的 PutBucketWebsite函數，其中包含儲存貯體名稱及其網站組態。

需要設定索引文件；所有其他參數都是選用的。

Code

```
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**
>
> 設定網站組態不會修改儲存貯體的存取許可。若要在 Web 上顯示您的檔案，您還需要設定儲存貯體政策，以允許公開讀取存取儲存貯體中的檔案。如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用儲存貯體政策管理 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取。

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

取得儲存貯體的網站組態

若要取得 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的網站組態，請使用 GetBucketWebsiteRequest 呼叫 `S3Client`的`GetBucketWebsite`函數，其中包含要擷取組態的儲存貯體名稱。

組態會在結果物件中傳回為 GetBucketWebsiteResult 物件。如果儲存貯體沒有網站組態，`null`則會傳回 。

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

刪除儲存貯體的網站組態

若要刪除 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的網站組態，請使用 DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest 呼叫 S3Client的 DeleteBucketWebsite函數：包含要從中刪除組態的儲存貯體名稱。

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

詳細資訊

- Amazon Simple Storage Service API 參考中的 PUT 儲存貯體網站
- Amazon Simple Storage Service API 參考中的 GET 儲存貯體網站
- Amazon Simple Storage Service API 參考中的 DELETE 儲存貯體網站

將 TransferManager 用於 Amazon S3 操作

您可以使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK `TransferManager`類別可靠地將檔案從本機環境傳輸到 Amazon S3，以及將物件從一個 Amazon S3 位置複製到另一個位置。 `TransferManager`可以取得傳輸進度，並暫停或繼續上傳和下載。

> **Note**
>
> 為了避免收取不完整或部分上傳的費用，建議您在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體上啟用 AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload 生命週期規則。
> 此規則會指示 Amazon S3 在啟動後的指定天數內中止未完成的分段上傳。超過設定的時間限制時，Amazon S3 會中止上傳，然後刪除不完整的上傳資料。
> 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon S3 使用者指南》中的在儲存貯體上設定生命週期組態。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

使用 上傳和下載物件 **TransferManager**

此範例示範如何在記憶體中TransferManager傳輸大型物件。 UploadFile和 DownloadFile方法會以非同步方式呼叫，並傳回 TransferHandle來管理請求的狀態。如果上傳的物件大於 bufferSize，則會執行分段上傳。bufferSize 預設為 5MB，但可以透過 設定TransferManagerConfiguration。

```
        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;
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

使用 **S3CrtClient**進行 Amazon S3 操作

S3CrtClient 類別可在 的 1.9 版中使用， 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 並改善在 Amazon S3 之間上傳和下載大型資料檔案的輸送量。如需此版本改進的詳細資訊，請參閱使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK v1.9 改善 Amazon S3 輸送量

在AWS 通用執行期 (CRT) 程式庫的頂端S3CrtClient實作 。

> **Note**
>
> 為了避免收取不完整或部分上傳的費用，建議您在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體上啟用 AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload 生命週期規則。
> 此規則會指示 Amazon S3 在啟動後的指定天數內中止未完成的分段上傳。超過設定的時間限制時，Amazon S3 會中止上傳，然後刪除不完整的上傳資料。
> 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon S3 使用者指南》中的在儲存貯體上設定生命週期組態。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

使用 上傳和下載物件 **S3CrtClient**

此範例示範如何使用 S3CrtClient。此範例會建立儲存貯體、上傳物件、下載物件，然後刪除檔案和儲存貯體。PUT 操作會變成分段上傳。GET 操作會變成多個「範圍」的 GET 請求。如需分段上傳的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon S3 使用者指南》中的使用分段上傳上傳和複製物件。

在此範例中，提供的資料檔案 ny.json會以分段上傳的形式上傳。這可以透過在成功執行程式後檢視偵錯日誌來確認。

如果上傳失敗，AbortMultipartUpload則會在基礎 CRT 程式庫中發出 ，以清除任何已上傳的組件。不過，並非所有故障都可以在內部處理 （例如網路纜線已拔除）。建議您在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體上建立生命週期規則，以確保部分上傳的資料不會停留在您的帳戶 （部分上傳的資料仍應計費）。若要了解如何設定生命週期規則，請參閱探索和刪除不完整的分段上傳以降低 Amazon S3 成本。

使用偵錯日誌來探索分段上傳詳細資訊

1. 在 中main()，請注意有「TODO」註解，其中包含更新程式碼的指示。
   a. 對於 file_name：從程式碼註解中提供的連結下載範例資料檔案 ny.json，或使用您自己的大型資料檔案。
   b. 對於 region：使用列舉將region變數更新為 AWS 區域 帳戶的 。若要尋找您帳戶的 區域，請登入 AWS 管理主控台，並在右上角找到 區域。
2. 建立範例。
3. 將變數指定的檔案複製到file_name可執行檔資料夾，然後執行s3-crt-demo可執行檔。
4. 在您的可執行檔資料夾中，尋找最新的 .log 檔案。
5. 開啟日誌檔案，選取搜尋，然後輸入 **partNumber**。
6. 日誌包含類似下列的項目，其中uploadId會針對上傳檔案的每個部分指定 partNumber和 ：

```
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
```

請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

使用 的 Amazon SQS 程式碼範例 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 是一種全受管訊息佇列服務，可讓您輕鬆分離和擴展微服務、分散式系統和無伺服器應用程式。您可以使用下列範例，使用 來編寫 Amazon SQS 的程式適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

> **Note**
>
> 本指南僅提供示範特定技術所需的程式碼，但完整的範例程式碼可在 GitHub 上取得。在 GitHub 上，您可以下載單一來源檔案，也可以在本機複製儲存庫，以取得、建置和執行所有範例。

主題

- 使用 Amazon SQS 訊息佇列
- 傳送、接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息
- 啟用 Amazon SQS 訊息佇列的長輪詢
- 在 Amazon SQS 中設定可見性逾時
- 在 Amazon SQS 中使用無效字母佇列

使用 Amazon SQS 訊息佇列

訊息佇列是您用來在 Amazon SQS 中可靠傳送訊息的邏輯容器。有兩種佇列類型：標準和先進先出 (FIFO)。若要進一步了解佇列和這些類型之間的差異，請參閱 Amazon Simple Queue Service 開發人員指南。

這些 C++ 範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 來建立、列出、刪除和取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的 URL。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

建立佇列

使用 SQSClient 類別`CreateQueue`成員函數，並提供描述佇列參數的 CreateQueueRequest 物件。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/CreateQueueRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

列出佇列

若要列出帳戶的 Amazon SQS 佇列，請呼叫 SQSClient 類別`ListQueues`成員函數，並將其傳遞 ListQueuesRequest 物件。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

取得佇列的 URL

若要取得現有 Amazon SQS 佇列的 URL，請呼叫 SQSClient 類別`GetQueueUrl`成員函數。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/GetQueueUrlRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

刪除佇列

將 URL 提供給 SQSClient 類別DeleteQueue成員函數。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/client/DefaultRetryStrategy.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/DeleteQueueRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 開發人員指南》中的 Amazon SQS 佇列如何運作
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 CreateQueue
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 GetQueueUrl
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 ListQueues
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 DeleteQueues

傳送、接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息

訊息一律使用 SQS 佇列傳遞。這些 C++ 範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從 SQS 佇列傳送、接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

傳送訊息

您可以透過呼叫 Amazon SQS SQSClient 佇列。 SendMessage您可以SendMessage提供 SendMessageRequest 物件，其中包含佇列的 URL、訊息內文和選用的延遲值 （以秒為單位）。

包括

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

```
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/SendMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

接收訊息

呼叫 SQSClient 類別`ReceiveMessage`成員函數，將佇列的 URL 傳遞給佇列，以擷取目前佇列中的任何訊息。訊息會以 Message 物件清單的形式傳回。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ReceiveMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

接收後刪除訊息

收到訊息並處理其內容後，將訊息的接收控點和佇列 URL 傳送至 SQSClient 類別DeleteMessage成員函數，以刪除佇列中的訊息。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/DeleteMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 開發人員指南》中的 Amazon SQS 佇列如何運作
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 SendMessage
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 SendMessageBatch
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 ReceiveMessage
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 DeleteMessage

啟用 Amazon SQS 訊息佇列的長輪詢

Amazon SQS 預設會使用短輪詢，根據加權隨機分佈僅查詢伺服器子集，以判斷回應中是否有任何訊息可供納入。

當沒有訊息可傳回以回覆傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列的 ReceiveMessage 請求，並消除錯誤的空回應時，長輪詢有助於降低使用 Amazon SQS 的成本。您可以將長輪詢頻率設定為 1–20 秒。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

建立佇列時啟用長輪詢

若要在建立 Amazon SQS 佇列時啟用長輪詢，請在 CreateQueueRequest 物件上設定 `ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds` 屬性，然後再呼叫 SQSClient 類別`CreateQueue`的成員函數。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/CreateQueueRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

在現有佇列上啟用長輪詢

除了在建立佇列時啟用長輪詢之外，您也可以在呼叫 SQSClient 類別`SetQueueAttributes`的成員函數之前，在 SetQueueAttributesRequest `ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds` 上設定 ，在現有佇列上啟用它。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/SetQueueAttributesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

在收到訊息時啟用長輪詢

您可以在接收訊息時啟用長輪詢，方法是在提供給 SQSClient 類別的 ReceiveMessageRequest 上設定以秒為單位的等待時間。 ReceiveMessage

> **Note**
>
> 您應該確保 AWS 用戶端的請求逾時大於最長長輪詢時間 (20 秒），讓您的ReceiveMessage請求在等待下一個輪詢事件時不會逾時！

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ReceiveMessageRequest.h>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 開發人員指南》中的 Amazon SQS 長輪詢
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 CreateQueue
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 ReceiveMessage

- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 SetQueueAttributes

在 Amazon SQS 中設定可見性逾時

在 Amazon SQS 中收到訊息時，訊息會保留在佇列中，直到刪除為止，以確保接收。在指定的可見性逾時後，後續請求中將可取得已接收但未刪除的訊息，以協助防止訊息在處理和刪除之前收到超過一次。

使用標準佇列時，可見性逾時並不能保證接收訊息兩次。如果您使用標準佇列，請確定您的程式碼可以處理相同訊息已交付多次的情況。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來提出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

設定訊息接收時的訊息可見性逾時

當您收到訊息時，您可以在傳遞給 SQSClient 類別`ChangeMessageVisibility`成員函數的 ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest 中傳遞其接收控點，以修改其可見性逾時。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ReceiveMessageRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- Amazon Simple Queue Service 開發人員指南中的可見性逾時
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 SetQueueAttributes
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 GetQueueAttributes
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 ReceiveMessage
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 ChangeMessageVisibility
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch

在 Amazon SQS 中使用無效字母佇列

Amazon SQS 支援無效字母佇列。無效字母佇列是其他佇列可以針對無法成功處理的訊息設定目標的佇列。您可以在無效字母佇列中擱置並隔離這類訊息，以確定無法成功處理訊息的原因。

若要建立無效字母佇列，您必須先建立再驅動政策，然後在佇列的屬性中設定政策。

> **Important**
>
> 無效字母佇列必須是與來源佇列相同的佇列類型 (FIFO 或標準）。它也必須使用與來源佇列相同的 AWS 帳戶 和 AWS 區域 建立。

先決條件

開始之前，建議您先閱讀開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

下載範例程式碼並建置解決方案，如 中所述程式碼範例入門。

若要執行範例，您的程式碼用來發出請求的使用者描述檔必須具有 AWS （針對 服務和 動作） 的適當許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱提供 AWS 登入資料。

建立再驅動政策

再驅動政策是在 JSON 中指定。若要建立它，您可以使用 隨附的 JSON 公用程式類別 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

以下是建立再驅動政策的範例函數，方法是提供無效字母佇列的 ARN，以及在傳送至無效字母佇列之前可接收和處理訊息的次數上限。

包括

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/json/JsonSerializer.h>
```

Code

```
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();
}
```

請參閱完整範例。

在來源佇列上設定再驅動政策

若要完成無效字母佇列的設定，請使用 SetQueueAttributesRequest 物件呼叫 SQSClient 類別`SetQueueAttributes`的成員函數，您已使用 JSON 再驅動政策設定 `RedrivePolicy` 屬性。

包括

```
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/sqs/model/SetQueueAttributesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Code

```
    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;
    }
```

請參閱完整範例。

詳細資訊

- 《Amazon Simple Queue Service 開發人員指南》中的使用 Amazon SQS 無效字母佇列
- Amazon Simple Queue Service API 參考中的 SetQueueAttributes

適用於 C++ 程式碼的 SDK 範例

本主題中的程式碼範例說明如何 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 使用 AWS。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

有些服務包含其他範例類別，示範如何利用特定於服務的程式庫或函數。

服務

- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 ACM 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 API Gateway 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Aurora 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Auto Scaling 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CloudTrail 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CloudWatch 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CloudWatch Logs 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CodeBuild 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身分提供者範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 DynamoDB 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon EC2 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 EventBridge 範例
- AWS Glue 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 HealthImaging 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 IAM 範例
- AWS IoT 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例
- AWS IoT data 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Lambda 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 MediaConvert 範例

- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS Data Service 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon S3 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 範例
- AWS STS 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例
- 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Transcribe 串流範例

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 ACM 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 ACM 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AddTagsToCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AddTagsToCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AddTagsToCertificate。

`DeleteCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteCertificate。

`DescribeCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeCertificate。

ExportCertificate

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 ExportCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ExportCertificate。

`GetCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetCertificate。

`ImportCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ImportCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ImportCertificate。

ListCertificates

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 ListCertificates。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListCertificates。

`ListTagsForCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListTagsForCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListTagsForCertificate。

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 RemoveTagsFromCertificate。

`RenewCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `RenewCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 RenewCertificate。

`RequestCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `RequestCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 RequestCertificate。

`ResendValidationEmail`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ResendValidationEmail`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ResendValidationEmail。

UpdateCertificateOptions

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UpdateCertificateOptions。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateCertificateOptions。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 API Gateway 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 API Gateway 執行動作和實作常見案例。

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 案例

案例

建立無伺服器應用程式來管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

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

如需完整的原始碼和如何設定及執行的指示，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

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

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Aurora 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Aurora 執行動作和實作常見案例。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - CreateDBClusterParameterGroup
  - CreateDBClusterSnapshot

- CreateDBInstance
- DeleteDBCluster
- DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups
- DescribeDBClusterParameters
- DescribeDBClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- DescribeDBEngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
- ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

動作

`CreateDBCluster`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateDBCluster`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBClusterParameterGroup。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBClusterSnapshot。

`CreateDBInstance`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

`DeleteDBCluster`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteDBCluster`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup。

`DeleteDBInstance`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups。

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterParameters`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusterParameters。

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusterSnapshots。

`DescribeDBClusters`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBClusters`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

DescribeDBEngineVersions

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DescribeDBEngineVersions。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBEngineVersions。

`DescribeDBInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup。

案例

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

下列程式碼示範如何建立一個 Web 應用程式，該應用程式會追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需完整的原始碼以及如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料並供 React 應用程式使用的說明，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Auto Scaling 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Auto Scaling 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用

- 基本概念
- 動作

開始使用

Hello Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Auto Scaling。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeAutoScalingGroups。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 以啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得有關執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出為因應使用者請求和容量變更而發生的擴展活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清除資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

動作

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateAutoScalingGroup。

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeAutoScalingGroups。

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
```

```
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeAutoScalingInstances。

`DescribeScalingActivities`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeScalingActivities`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeScalingActivities。

`DisableMetricsCollection`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DisableMetricsCollection`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DisableMetricsCollection。

`EnableMetricsCollection`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `EnableMetricsCollection`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 EnableMetricsCollection。

SetDesiredCapacity

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 SetDesiredCapacity。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SetDesiredCapacity。

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup。

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CloudTrail 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 CloudTrail 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateTrail`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateTrail`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateTrail。

DeleteTrail

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteTrail。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteTrail。

`DescribeTrail`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeTrail`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeTrail。

`LookupEvents`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `LookupEvents`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 LookupEvents。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CloudWatch 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 CloudWatch 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteAlarms`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteAlarms`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

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

刪除警示。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 DeleteAlarms。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#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>
```

說明該警示。

```
        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();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 DescribeAlarmsForMetric。

`DisableAlarmActions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DisableAlarmActions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

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

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

停用警示動作。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 DisableAlarmActions。

`EnableAlarmActions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `EnableAlarmActions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

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

啟用警示動作。

```
    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;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 EnableAlarmActions。

`ListMetrics`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListMetrics`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#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>
```

列出指標。

```
        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();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 ListMetrics。

`PutMetricAlarm`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutMetricAlarm`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

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

建立警示以監視指標。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 PutMetricAlarm。

`PutMetricData`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutMetricData`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

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

將資料放入指標。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 PutMetricData。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CloudWatch Logs 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 CloudWatch Logs 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

刪除訂閱篩選條件。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteSubscriptionFilter。

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#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>
```

列出訂閱篩選條件。

```
        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();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeSubscriptionFilters。

PutSubscriptionFilter

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 PutSubscriptionFilter。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

建立訂閱篩選條件。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutSubscriptionFilter。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 CodeBuild 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 CodeBuild 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListBuilds`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListBuilds`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListBuilds。

`ListProjects`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListProjects`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListProjects。

StartBuild

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 StartBuild。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StartBuild。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身分提供者範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

Hello Amazon Cognito

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon Cognito。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 ListUserPools。

動作

AdminGetUser

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 AdminGetUser。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AdminGetUser。

`AdminInitiateAuth`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AdminInitiateAuth`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AdminInitiateAuth。

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge。

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AssociateSoftwareToken`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AssociateSoftwareToken。

`ConfirmSignUp`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ConfirmSignUp`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ConfirmSignUp。

`DeleteUser`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteUser`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 DeleteUser。

`ResendConfirmationCode`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ResendConfirmationCode`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ResendConfirmationCode。

SignUp

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 SignUp。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
       }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SignUp。

VerifySoftwareToken

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 VerifySoftwareToken。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 VerifySoftwareToken。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 DynamoDB 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 DynamoDB 執行動作和實作常見案例。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

Hello DynamoDB

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 DynamoDB。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 ListTables。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    {
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

動作

`BatchExecuteStatement`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `BatchExecuteStatement`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
    // 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;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
    // 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;
        }
```

```
    }
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
   // 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;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
    // 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;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 BatchExecuteStatement。

`BatchGetItem`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `BatchGetItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 BatchGetItem。

`BatchWriteItem`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `BatchWriteItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 BatchWriteItem。

`CreateTable`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateTable`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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);
}
```

等待資料表變成作用中的程式碼。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateTable。

`DeleteItem`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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);
}
```

等待資料表變成作用中的程式碼。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteItem。

`DeleteTable`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteTable`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteTable。

`DescribeTable`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeTable`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeTable。

`ExecuteStatement`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ExecuteStatement`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
    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 陳述式取得項目。

```
   //  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 陳述式更新項目。

```
   //  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 陳述式刪除項目。

```
   // 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;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ExecuteStatement。

`GetItem`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetItem。

`ListTables`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListTables`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 ListTables。

`PutItem`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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);
}
```

等待資料表變成作用中的程式碼。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutItem。

Query

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Query。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Scan。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `UpdateItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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);
}
```

等待資料表變成作用中的程式碼。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateItem。

`UpdateTable`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `UpdateTable`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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);
}
```

等待資料表變成作用中的程式碼。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateTable。

案例

建立無伺服器應用程式來管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

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

如需完整的原始碼和如何設定及執行的指示，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

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

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 BatchExecuteStatement。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        //  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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ExecuteStatement。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon EC2 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon EC2 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 動作

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeSecurityGroups。

動作

`AllocateAddress`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AllocateAddress`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AllocateAddress。

`AssociateAddress`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AssociateAddress`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AssociateAddress。

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

用於建置輸入規則的公用程式函數。

```
//! 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);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress。

`CreateKeyPair`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateKeyPair`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateKeyPair。

CreateSecurityGroup

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 CreateSecurityGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateSecurityGroup。

`CreateTags`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateTags`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateTags。

`DeleteKeyPair`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteKeyPair`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteKeyPair。

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteSecurityGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteSecurityGroup。

`DescribeAddresses`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeAddresses`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeAddresses。

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeAvailabilityZones`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeAvailabilityZones。

DescribeInstances

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DescribeInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeInstances。

DescribeKeyPairs

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DescribeKeyPairs。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeKeyPairs。

`DescribeRegions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeRegions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeRegions。

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeSecurityGroups`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeSecurityGroups。

`MonitorInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `MonitorInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 MonitorInstances。

`RebootInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `RebootInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 RebootInstances。

`ReleaseAddress`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ReleaseAddress`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ReleaseAddress。

`RunInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 RunInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 RunInstances。

`StartInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `StartInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StartInstances。

StopInstances

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 StopInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StopInstances。

`TerminateInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `TerminateInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 TerminateInstances。

`UnmonitorInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UnmonitorInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UnmonitorInstances。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 EventBridge 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 EventBridge 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`PutEvents`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutEvents`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#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>
```

傳送事件。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutEvents。

`PutRule`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutRule`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#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>
```

建立 規則。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutRule。

`PutTargets`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutTargets`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#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>
```

新增目標。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutTargets。

AWS Glue 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 來執行動作和實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念
- 動作

開始使用

您好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListJobs。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出 中資料庫和資料表的相關資訊 AWS Glue Data Catalog。
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程： AWS Glue Studio 入門。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

動作

`CreateCrawler`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateCrawler`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateCrawler。

`CreateJob`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateJob`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateJob。

`DeleteCrawler`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteCrawler`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteCrawler。

`DeleteDatabase`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteDatabase`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDatabase。

`DeleteJob`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteJob。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteJob。

`GetCrawler`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetCrawler`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
       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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetCrawler。

GetDatabase

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 GetDatabase。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetDatabase。

`GetJobRun`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetJobRun`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetJobRun。

`GetJobRuns`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetJobRuns`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetJobRuns。

`GetTables`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetTables`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetTables。

ListJobs

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 ListJobs。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
       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());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListJobs。

`StartCrawler`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `StartCrawler`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
       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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StartCrawler。

`StartJobRun`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `StartJobRun`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StartJobRun。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 HealthImaging 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 HealthImaging 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

Hello HealthImaging

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 HealthImaging。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListDatastores。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

動作

`DeleteImageSet`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteImageSet`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteImageSet。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

`GetDICOMImportJob`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetDICOMImportJob`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetDICOMImportJob。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

`GetImageFrame`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetImageFrame`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetImageFrame。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

`GetImageSetMetadata`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetImageSetMetadata`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

取得影像集中繼資料的公用程式函數。

```
//! 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();
}
```

取得不含版本的影像集中繼資料。

```
        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;
        }
```

取得含版本的影像集中繼資料。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetImageSetMetadata。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

`SearchImageSets`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `SearchImageSets`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

用於搜尋影像集的公用程式函數。

```
//! 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 運算子。

```
        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;
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #2：使用 DICOMStudyDate 和 DICOMStudyTime 的 BETWEEN 運算子。

```
         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 運算子。先前持續進行的工時研究。

```
        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;
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #4：DICOMSeriesInstanceUID 上的 EQUAL 運算子，和 updatedAt 上的 BETWEEN，並在 updatedAt 欄位中依 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
        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;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SearchImageSets。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

`StartDICOMImportJob`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `StartDICOMImportJob`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StartDICOMImportJob。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

案例

開始使用影像集和影像影格

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 HealthImaging 中匯入 DICOM 檔案，並下載影像影格。

實作結構化為 command-line 應用程式。

- 設定用於 DICOM 匯入的資源。
- 將 DICOM 檔案匯入資料存放區。
- 擷取匯入任務的影像集 ID。
- 擷取影像集的影像影格 ID。
- 下載、解碼和驗證影像影格。
- 清除資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

使用必要的資源建立 CloudFormation 堆疊。

```
    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: ");
    }
```

將 DICOM 檔案複製到 Amazon S3 匯入儲存貯體。

```
    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;
   }
```

將 DICOM 檔案匯入 Amazon S3 資料存放區。

```
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;
}
```

取得 DICOM 匯入任務建立的影像集。

```
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;
}
```

取得影像集的影像影格資訊。

```
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();
}
```

下載、解碼和驗證影像影格。

```
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;
}
```

清除資源。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDICOMImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - StartDICOMImportJob

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 IAM 執行動作和實作常見案例。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念
- 動作

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 IAM。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 ListPolicies。

基本概念

了解基本概念

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。

- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 AttachRolePolicy。

`CreateAccessKey`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateAccessKey`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 CreateAccessKey。

`CreateAccountAlias`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateAccountAlias`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 CreateAccountAlias。

`CreatePolicy`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreatePolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 CreatePolicy。

`CreateRole`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateRole`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 CreateRole。

`CreateUser`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateUser`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 CreateUser。

`DeleteAccessKey`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 DeleteAccessKey。

`DeleteAccountAlias`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteAccountAlias`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 DeleteAccountAlias。

`DeletePolicy`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeletePolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 DeletePolicy。

`DeleteServerCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteServerCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 DeleteServerCertificate。

`DeleteUser`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteUser`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 DeleteUser。

`DetachRolePolicy`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DetachRolePolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 DetachRolePolicy。

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetAccessKeyLastUsed`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 GetAccessKeyLastUsed。

`GetPolicy`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetPolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 GetPolicy。

`GetServerCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetServerCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 GetServerCertificate。

ListAccessKeys

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 ListAccessKeys。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 ListAccessKeys。

`ListAccountAliases`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListAccountAliases`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 ListAccountAliases。

`ListPolicies`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListPolicies`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 ListPolicies。

`ListServerCertificates`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListServerCertificates`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 ListServerCertificates。

`ListUsers`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListUsers`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 ListUsers。

`PutRolePolicy`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutRolePolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 PutRolePolicy。

UpdateAccessKey

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UpdateAccessKey。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 UpdateAccessKey。

UpdateServerCertificate

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UpdateServerCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 UpdateServerCertificate。

`UpdateUser`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `UpdateUser`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 UpdateUser。

AWS IoT 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 來執行動作和實作常見案例 AWS IoT。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念
- 動作

開始使用

您好 AWS IoT

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS IoT。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 listThings。

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 AWS IoT 物件。
- 產生裝置憑證。
- 使用 屬性更新 AWS IoT 物件。
- 傳回唯一的端點。
- 列出您的 AWS IoT 憑證。
- 更新影 AWS IoT 子。
- 寫出狀態資訊。
- 建立規則。
- 列出您的規則。
- 使用 Thing 名稱搜尋物件。

- 刪除 AWS IoT 物件。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

建立 AWS IoT 物件。

```
    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();
}
```

產生和附加裝置憑證。

```
    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();
}
```

在 AWS IoT 物件上執行各種操作。

```
    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;
}
```

清除資源。

```
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();
}
```

動作

`AttachThingPrincipal`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AttachThingPrincipal`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 AttachThingPrincipal。

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateKeysAndCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateKeysAndCertificate。

`CreateThing`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateThing`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateThing。

`CreateTopicRule`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateTopicRule`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateTopicRule。

DeleteCertificate

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteCertificate。

DeleteThing

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteThing。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteThing。

DeleteTopicRule

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteTopicRule。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteTopicRule。

`DescribeEndpoint`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeEndpoint`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeEndpoint。

DescribeThing

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DescribeThing。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeThing。

`DetachThingPrincipal`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DetachThingPrincipal`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DetachThingPrincipal。

`ListCertificates`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListCertificates`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListCertificates。

SearchIndex

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 SearchIndex。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SearchIndex。

`UpdateIndexingConfiguration`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `UpdateIndexingConfiguration`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateIndexingConfiguration。

UpdateThing

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UpdateThing。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateThing。

AWS IoT data 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 來執行動作和實作常見案例 AWS IoT data。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetThingShadow`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetThingShadow`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetThingShadow。

`UpdateThingShadow`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UpdateThingShadow。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateThingShadow。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Lambda 執行動作和實作常見案例。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念

- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListFunctions。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

動作

`CreateFunction`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateFunction`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的「CreateFunction」。

`DeleteFunction`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteFunction`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteFunction。

`GetFunction`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetFunction`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetFunction。

Invoke

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Invoke。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Invoke。

`ListFunctions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListFunctions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
       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());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListFunctions。

UpdateFunctionCode

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UpdateFunctionCode。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateFunctionCode。

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

案例

建立無伺服器應用程式來管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

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

如需完整的原始碼和如何設定及執行的指示，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

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

- Amazon SNS

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 MediaConvert 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 MediaConvert 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateJob`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateJob`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateJob。

`GetJob`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetJob`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetJob。

`ListJobs`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListJobs`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListJobs。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon RDS 執行動作和實作常見案例。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

您好 Amazon RDS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon RDS。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - CreateDBParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - DeleteDBParameterGroup
  - DescribeDBEngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeDBParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBParameterGroup

動作

`CreateDBInstance`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

CreateDBParameterGroup

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 CreateDBParameterGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBParameterGroup。

`CreateDBSnapshot`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateDBSnapshot`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

`DeleteDBInstance`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteDBParameterGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBParameterGroup。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBEngineVersions。

`DescribeDBInstances`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBParameterGroups`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
```

```
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameterGroups。

`DescribeDBParameters`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBParameters`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeDBSnapshots`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ModifyDBParameterGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
    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;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ModifyDBParameterGroup。

案例

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

下列程式碼示範如何建立一個 Web 應用程式，該應用程式會追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需完整的原始碼以及如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料並供 React 應用程式使用的說明，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS Data Service 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon RDS Data Service 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 案例

案例

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

下列程式碼示範如何建立一個 Web 應用程式，該應用程式會追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需完整的原始碼以及如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料並供 React 應用程式使用的說明，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Rekognition 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

Hello Amazon Rekognition

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon Rekognition。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListCollections。

動作

`DetectLabels`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DetectLabels`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的標籤。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DetectLabels。

案例

建立無伺服器應用程式來管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

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

如需完整的原始碼和如何設定及執行的指示，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

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

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon S3 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon S3 執行動作和實作常見案例。

基本概念是程式碼範例，這些範例說明如何在服務內執行基本操作。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 基本概念
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListBuckets。

基本概念

了解基本概念

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
#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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

動作

`AbortMultipartUpload`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AbortMultipartUpload`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中 AbortMultipartUpload。

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CompleteMultipartUpload`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CompleteMultipartUpload。

CopyObject

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 CopyObject。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CopyObject。

`CreateBucket`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateBucket`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateBucket。

CreateMultipartUpload

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 CreateMultipartUpload。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateMultipartUpload。

`DeleteBucket`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteBucket`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteBucket。

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteBucketPolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteBucketPolicy。

DeleteBucketWebsite

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteBucketWebsite。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteBucketWebsite。

DeleteObject

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteObject。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteObject。

`DeleteObjects`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteObjects`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteObjects。

`GetBucketAcl`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetBucketAcl`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetBucketAcl。

GetBucketPolicy

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 GetBucketPolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetBucketPolicy。

GetBucketWebsite

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 GetBucketWebsite。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetBucketWebsite。

`GetObject`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetObject`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetObject。

`GetObjectAcl`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetObjectAcl`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetObjectAcl。

GetObjectAttributes

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 GetObjectAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// ! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetObjectAttributes。

`ListBuckets`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListBuckets`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListBuckets。

`ListObjectsV2`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListObjectsV2`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListObjectsV2。

`PutBucketAcl`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutBucketAcl`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutBucketAcl。

PutBucketPolicy

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 PutBucketPolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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"
            "}";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutBucketPolicy。

PutBucketWebsite

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 PutBucketWebsite。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutBucketWebsite。

`PutObject`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutObject`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutObject。

`PutObjectAcl`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `PutObjectAcl`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 PutObjectAcl。

UploadPart

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UploadPart。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UploadPart。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立適用於 Amazon S3 預先簽署的 URL，並上傳物件。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

產生預先簽章的 URL 以下載物件。

```
//! 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 下載。

```
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;
}
```

產生預先簽章的 URL 以上傳物件。

```
//! 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 上傳。

```
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;
    }
}
```

建立無伺服器應用程式來管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

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

如需完整的原始碼和如何設定及執行的指示，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

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

使用 Amazon S3 物件完整性

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 S3 物件完整性功能。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

執行展示 Amazon S3 物件完整性功能的互動式情境。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObjectAttributes
  - PutObject
  - UploadPart

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Secrets Manager 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetSecretValue`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetSecretValue`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetSecretValue。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon SES 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateReceiptFilter`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateReceiptFilter`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateReceiptFilter。

`CreateReceiptRule`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateReceiptRule`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateReceiptRule。

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateReceiptRuleSet`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateReceiptRuleSet。

`CreateTemplate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateTemplate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateTemplate。

DeleteIdentity

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteIdentity。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteIdentity。

DeleteReceiptFilter

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteReceiptFilter。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteReceiptFilter。

`DeleteReceiptRule`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteReceiptRule`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteReceiptRule。

`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteReceiptRuleSet。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteReceiptRuleSet。

`DeleteTemplate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteTemplate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteTemplate。

`GetTemplate`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetTemplate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetTemplate。

`ListIdentities`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListIdentities`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListIdentities。

`ListReceiptFilters`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListReceiptFilters`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListReceiptFilters。

SendEmail

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 SendEmail。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SendEmail。

SendTemplatedEmail

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 SendTemplatedEmail。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SendTemplatedEmail。

UpdateTemplate

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 UpdateTemplate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 UpdateTemplate。

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `VerifyEmailIdentity`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 VerifyEmailIdentity。

案例

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

下列程式碼示範如何建立一個 Web 應用程式，該應用程式會追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需完整的原始碼以及如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料並供 React 應用程式使用的說明，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon SNS 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 ListTopics。

動作

`CreateTopic`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateTopic`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateTopic。

`DeleteTopic`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteTopic`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteTopic。

`GetSMSAttributes`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetSMSAttributes`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

GetTopicAttributes

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 GetTopicAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 GetTopicAttributes。

`ListSubscriptions`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListSubscriptions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 ListSubscriptions。

`ListTopics`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListTopics`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 ListTopics。

`Publish`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `Publish`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

發佈具有屬性的訊息。

```
        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;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的發佈。

`SetSMSAttributes`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `SetSMSAttributes`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

如何使用 Amazon SNS 設定 DefaultSMSType 屬性。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

Subscribe

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Subscribe。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過電子郵件地址訂閱某個主題。

```
//! 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();
}
```

為行動應用程式訂閱主題。

```
//! 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();
}
```

將 Lambda 函式訂閱至主題。

```

//! 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();
}
```

為 SQS 佇列訂閱主題。

```
        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;
            }
```

使用篩選條件訂閱主題。

```
       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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的訂閱。

Unsubscribe

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Unsubscribe。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
//! 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的取消訂閱。

案例

建立無伺服器應用程式來管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

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

如需完整的原始碼和如何設定及執行的指示，請參閱 GitHub 上的完整範例。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

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

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈訊息。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
/**
 * 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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考中的發佈。

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage

- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon SQS 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 開始使用
- 動作
- 案例

開始使用

Hello Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

CMakeLists.txt CMake 檔案的程式碼。

```
# 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 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListQueues。

動作

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ChangeMessageVisibility`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ChangeMessageVisibility。

`CreateQueue`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `CreateQueue`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateQueue。

`DeleteMessage`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteMessage`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteMessage。

`DeleteMessageBatch`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `DeleteMessageBatch`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteMessageBatch。

DeleteQueue

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DeleteQueue。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteQueue。

GetQueueAttributes

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 GetQueueAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;


            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetQueueAttributes。

`GetQueueUrl`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `GetQueueUrl`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 GetQueueUrl。

`ListQueues`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `ListQueues`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ListQueues。

ReceiveMessage

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 ReceiveMessage。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ReceiveMessage。

SendMessage

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 SendMessage。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SendMessage。

`SetQueueAttributes`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `SetQueueAttributes`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

設定無效信件佇列。

```
        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();
}
```

設定 Amazon SQS 佇列以使用長輪詢。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 SetQueueAttributes。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
        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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

AWS STS 使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 來執行動作和實作常見案例 AWS STS。

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

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssumeRole`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `AssumeRole`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API Reference 中的 AssumeRole。

使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 的 Amazon Transcribe 串流範例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Transcribe Streaming 執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫服務中的多個函數或與其他 AWS 服務組合來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例均包含完整原始碼的連結，您可在連結中找到如何設定和執行內容中程式碼的相關指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`StartStreamTranscription`

以下程式碼範例顯示如何使用 `StartStreamTranscription`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StartStreamTranscription。

案例

轉錄音訊檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 串流產生來源音訊檔案的轉錄。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> GitHub 上提供更多範例。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
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;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK API 參考》中的 StartStreamTranscription。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 安全性

雲端安全是 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 最重視的一環。身為 AWS 客戶的您，將能從資料中心和網路架構的建置中獲益，以滿足組織最為敏感的安全要求。安全性是 AWS 與您之間的共同責任。共同責任模型 將此描述為雲端本身的安全和雲端內部的安全。

雲端的安全性 – AWS 負責保護執行 AWS 雲端中提供的所有服務的基礎設施，並為您提供可安全使用的服務。我們的安全責任是 的最高優先順序 AWS，我們的安全有效性由第三方稽核人員定期測試和驗證，作為AWS 合規計劃的一部分。

雲端的安全性 – 您的責任取決於您使用 AWS 的服務，以及其他因素，包括資料的敏感度、組織的需求，以及適用的法律和法規。

此 AWS 產品或服務會透過其支援的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服務，遵循共同責任模型。如需 AWS 服務安全資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全文件頁面AWS ，以及合規計劃在 AWS 合規工作範圍內的服務。

主題

- 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的資料保護
- 身分和存取權管理
- 此 AWS 產品或服務的合規驗證
- 此 AWS 產品或服務的彈性
- 此 AWS 產品或服務的基礎設施安全
- 在 中強制執行最低 TLS 版本 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK
- Amazon S3 加密用戶端遷移 (V1 至 V2)
- Amazon S3 加密用戶端遷移 (V2 到 V3)

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的資料保護

AWS 共同責任模型適用於適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 中的資料保護。如此模型所述， AWS 負責保護執行所有 的 全域基礎設施 AWS 雲端。您負責維護在此基礎設施上託管內容的控制權。您也同時負責所使用 AWS 服務 的安全組態和管理任務。如需資料隱私權的詳細資訊，請參閱資料隱私權常見問答集。如需有關歐洲資料保護的相關資訊，請參閱 AWS 安全性部落格上的 AWS 共同的責任模型和 GDPR 部落格文章。

基於資料保護目的，我們建議您保護 AWS 帳戶 登入資料，並使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 或 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 設定個別使用者。如此一來，每個使用者都只會獲得授與完成其任務所必須的許可。我們也建議您採用下列方式保護資料：

- 每個帳戶均要使用多重要素驗證 (MFA)。
- 使用 SSL/TLS 與 AWS 資源通訊。我們需要 TLS 1.2 並建議使用 TLS 1.3。
- 使用 設定 API 和使用者活動記錄 AWS CloudTrail。如需有關使用 CloudTrail 追蹤擷取 AWS 活動的資訊，請參閱AWS CloudTrail 《 使用者指南》中的使用 CloudTrail 追蹤。
- 使用 AWS 加密解決方案，以及其中的所有預設安全控制 AWS 服務。
- 使用進階的受管安全服務 (例如 Amazon Macie)，協助探索和保護儲存在 Amazon S3 的敏感資料。
- 如果您在 AWS 透過命令列界面或 API 存取 時需要 FIPS 140-3 驗證的密碼編譯模組，請使用 FIPS 端點。如需有關 FIPS 和 FIPS 端點的更多相關資訊，請參閱聯邦資訊處理標準 (FIPS) 140-3。

我們強烈建議您絕對不要將客戶的電子郵件地址等機密或敏感資訊，放在標籤或自由格式的文字欄位中，例如名稱欄位。這包括當您使用適用於 C++ 的 SDK 或使用主控台、API AWS CLI或 AWS SDKs 的其他 AWS 服務 時。您在標籤或自由格式文字欄位中輸入的任何資料都可能用於計費或診斷日誌。如果您提供外部伺服器的 URL，我們強烈建議請勿在驗證您對該伺服器請求的 URL 中包含憑證資訊。

身分和存取權管理

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 是 AWS 服務 ，可協助管理員安全地控制對 AWS 資源的存取。IAM 管理員可控制誰可以進行驗證 （登入） 和授權 （具有許可） 來使用 AWS 資源。IAM 是您可以免費使用 AWS 服務 的 。

主題

- 目標對象
- 使用身分驗證
- 使用政策管理存取權
- AWS 服務 如何使用 IAM
- 對 AWS 身分和存取進行故障診斷

目標對象

使用方式 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 會有所不同，取決於您在 中執行的工作 AWS。

服務使用者 – 如果您使用 AWS 服務 執行任務，管理員會為您提供所需的登入資料和許可。當您使用更多 AWS 功能來執行工作時，您可能需要額外的許可。了解存取許可的管理方式可協助您向管理員請求正確的許可。如果您無法存取 中的功能 AWS，請參閱 對 AWS 身分和存取進行故障診斷或 AWS 服務 您正在使用的 使用者指南。

服務管理員 – 如果您負責公司 AWS 的資源，您可能擁有 的完整存取權 AWS。您的任務是判斷服務使用者應存取哪些 AWS 功能和資源。接著，您必須將請求提交給您的 IAM 管理員，來變更您服務使用者的許可。檢閱此頁面上的資訊，了解 IAM 的基本概念。若要進一步了解貴公司如何使用 IAM AWS，請參閱您正在使用的 使用者指南 AWS 服務 。

IAM 管理員：如果您是 IAM 管理員，建議您掌握如何撰寫政策以管理 AWS存取權的詳細資訊。若要檢視您可以在 IAM 中使用的以 AWS 身分為基礎的政策範例，請參閱 AWS 服務 您正在使用的 使用者指南。

使用身分驗證

身分驗證是您 AWS 使用身分憑證登入 的方式。您必須以 AWS 帳戶根使用者、IAM 使用者或擔任 IAM 角色身分進行身分驗證。

您可以使用身分來源的登入資料，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center (IAM Identity Center)、單一登入身分驗證或 Google/Facebook 登入資料，以聯合身分的形式登入。如需登入的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 登入《 使用者指南》中的如何登入您的 AWS 帳戶 。

對於程式設計存取， AWS 提供 SDK 和 CLI 以密碼編譯方式簽署請求。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 AWS API 請求的簽章版本 4。

AWS 帳戶 根使用者

當您建立 時 AWS 帳戶，您會從一個名為 AWS 帳戶 theroot 使用者的登入身分開始，該身分具有對所有 AWS 服務 和資源的完整存取權。強烈建議您不要將根使用者用於日常任務。如需需要根使用者憑證的任務，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的需要根使用者憑證的任務。

聯合身分

最佳實務是要求人類使用者使用聯合身分提供者，以 AWS 服務 使用臨時憑證存取 。

聯合身分是來自您的企業目錄、Web 身分提供者的使用者，或使用來自身分來源的 AWS 服務 憑證存取 Directory Service 的使用者。聯合身分會擔任提供臨時登入資料的角色。

對於集中式存取管理，我們建議 AWS IAM Identity Center。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM Identity Center 使用者指南中的什麼是 IAM Identity Center？。

IAM 使用者和群組

IAM 使用者是具有單一人員或應用程式特定許可的身分。我們建議您使用臨時登入資料，而非具有長期登入資料的 IAM 使用者。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的要求人類使用者使用聯合身分提供者來 AWS 使用臨時憑證存取 。

IAM 群組會指定 IAM 使用者的集合，讓大量使用者更容易管理許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 使用者的使用案例。

IAM 角色

IAM 角色是具有特定許可的身分，可提供臨時登入資料。您可以透過從使用者切換到 IAM 角色（主控台）或呼叫 AWS CLI 或 AWS API 操作來擔任角色。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的擔任角色的方法。

IAM 角色適用於聯合身分使用者存取、臨時 IAM 使用者許可、跨帳戶存取、跨服務存取，以及在 Amazon EC2 上執行的應用程式。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的 IAM 中的快帳戶資源存取。

使用政策管理存取權

您可以透過建立政策並將其連接到身分或資源 AWS 來控制 AWS 中的存取。政策定義與身分或資源相關聯的許可。當委託人提出請求時 AWS ， 會評估這些政策。大多數政策會以 JSON 文件 AWS 的形式存放在 中。如需 JSON 政策文件的詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 JSON 政策概觀。

管理員使用 政策，透過定義哪些委託人可以對哪些資源執行動作，以及在哪些條件下執行動作，來指定誰可以存取哪些內容。

預設情況下，使用者和角色沒有許可。IAM 管理員會建立 IAM 政策並將其新增至角色，然後使用者可以擔任該角色。無論用於執行操作的方法為何，IAM 政策都會定義許可。

身分型政策

身分型政策是您連接到身分（使用者、群組或角色）的 JSON 許可政策文件。這些政策可控制身分可執行的動作、資源，以及條件。如需了解如何建立身分型政策，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的透過客戶管理政策定義自訂 IAM 許可。

身分型政策可以是內嵌政策（直接內嵌至單一身分）或受管政策（連接至多個身分的獨立政策）。若要了解如何在受管和內嵌政策之間進行選擇，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的在受管政策和內嵌政策之間進行選擇。

資源型政策

資源型政策是連接到資源的 JSON 政策文件。範例包括 IAM 角色信任政策和 Amazon S3 儲存貯體政策。在支援資源型政策的服務中，服務管理員可以使用它們來控制對特定資源的存取權限。您必須在資源型政策中指定主體。

資源型原則是位於該服務中的內嵌原則。您無法在資源型政策中使用來自 IAM 的 AWS 受管政策。

存取控制清單 (ACL)

存取控制清單 (ACL) 可控制哪些主體 (帳戶成員、使用者或角色) 擁有存取某資源的許可。ACL 類似於資源型政策，但它們不使用 JSON 政策文件格式。

Amazon S3 AWS WAF和 Amazon VPC 是支援 ACLs的服務範例。如需進一步了解 ACL，請參閱 Amazon Simple Storage Service 開發人員指南中的存取控制清單 (ACL) 概觀。

其他政策類型

AWS 支援其他政策類型，可設定更多常見政策類型授予的最大許可：

- 許可界限 – 設定身分型政策可授予 IAM 實體的最大許可。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《 IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 實體許可界限。
- 服務控制政策 SCPs) – 指定 中組織或組織單位的最大許可 AWS Organizations。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Organizations 使用者指南》中的服務控制政策。
- 資源控制政策 RCPs) – 設定帳戶中資源的可用許可上限。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Organizations 使用者指南》中的資源控制政策 (RCP)。
- 工作階段政策 – 進階政策在為角色或聯合身分使用者建立臨時工作階段時作為參數傳遞。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的工作階段政策。

多種政策類型

將多種政策類型套用到請求時，其結果形成的許可會更為複雜、更加難以理解。若要了解如何 AWS 在涉及多個政策類型時決定是否允許請求，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的政策評估邏輯。

AWS 服務 如何使用 IAM

若要深入了解 如何使用 AWS 服務 大多數 IAM 功能，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的AWS 使用 IAM 的 服務。

若要了解如何 AWS 服務 搭配 IAM 使用特定 ，請參閱相關服務使用者指南的安全章節。

對 AWS 身分和存取進行故障診斷

使用以下資訊來協助您診斷和修正使用 AWS 和 IAM 時可能遇到的常見問題。

主題

- 我無權在 中執行動作 AWS
- 我未獲得執行 iam:PassRole 的授權
- 我想要允許 以外的人員 AWS 帳戶 存取我的 AWS 資源

我無權在 中執行動作 AWS

如果您收到錯誤，告知您未獲授權執行動作，您的政策必須更新，允許您執行動作。

下列範例錯誤會在mateojackson IAM 使用者嘗試使用主控台檢視一個虛構 *my-example-widget* 資源的詳細資訊，但卻無虛構 awes:*GetWidget* 許可時發生。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform:
 awes:GetWidget on resource: my-example-widget
```

在此情況下，必須更新 mateojackson 使用者的政策，允許使用 awes:*GetWidget* 動作存取 *my-example-widget* 資源。

如果您需要協助，請聯絡您的 AWS 管理員。您的管理員提供您的簽署憑證。

我未獲得執行 iam:PassRole 的授權

如果您收到錯誤，告知您未獲授權執行 iam:PassRole 動作，您的政策必須更新，允許您將角色傳遞給 AWS。

有些 AWS 服務 可讓您將現有角色傳遞給該服務，而不是建立新的服務角色或服務連結角色。如需執行此作業，您必須擁有將角色傳遞至該服務的許可。

名為 marymajor 的 IAM 使用者嘗試使用主控台在 AWS中執行動作時，發生下列範例錯誤。但是，動作要求服務具備服務角色授予的許可。Mary 沒有將角色傳遞至該服務的許可。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform:
 iam:PassRole
```

在這種情況下，Mary 的政策必須更新，允許她執行 iam:PassRole 動作。

如果您需要協助，請聯絡您的 AWS 管理員。您的管理員提供您的簽署憑證。

我想要允許 以外的人員 AWS 帳戶 存取我的 AWS 資源

您可以建立一個角色，讓其他帳戶中的使用者或您組織外部的人員存取您的資源。您可以指定要允許哪些信任物件取得該角色。針對支援基於資源的政策或存取控制清單 (ACL) 的服務，您可以使用那些政策來授予人員存取您的資源的許可。

如需進一步了解，請參閱以下內容：

- 若要了解 是否 AWS 支援這些功能，請參閱 AWS 服務 如何使用 IAM。
- 若要了解如何提供您擁有 AWS 帳戶 的資源存取權，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的在您擁有 AWS 帳戶 的另一個 中為 IAM 使用者提供存取權。
- 若要了解如何將資源的存取權提供給第三方 AWS 帳戶，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的將存取權提供給第三方 AWS 帳戶 擁有。
- 如需了解如何透過聯合身分提供存取權，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的將存取權提供給在外部進行身分驗證的使用者 (聯合身分)。
- 如需了解使用角色和資源型政策進行跨帳戶存取之間的差異，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的跨帳戶資源存取。

此 AWS 產品或服務的合規驗證

若要了解 是否 AWS 服務 在特定合規計劃範圍內，請參閱AWS 服務 合規計劃範圍內然後選擇您感興趣的合規計劃。如需一般資訊，請參閱AWS 合規計劃。

您可以使用 下載第三方稽核報告 AWS Artifact。如需詳細資訊，請參閱下載報告 in AWS Artifact

您使用 時的合規責任 AWS 服務 取決於資料的機密性、您公司的合規目標，以及適用的法律和法規。如需使用 時合規責任的詳細資訊 AWS 服務，請參閱 AWS 安全文件。

此 AWS 產品或服務會透過其支援的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服務，遵循共同責任模型。如需 AWS 服務安全資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全文件頁面AWS ，以及合規計劃在 AWS 合規工作範圍內的服務。

此 AWS 產品或服務的彈性

AWS 全球基礎設施是以 AWS 區域 和可用區域為基礎建置。

AWS 區域 提供多個實體隔離和隔離的可用區域，這些可用區域與低延遲、高輸送量和高備援聯網連線。

透過可用區域，您可以設計與操作的應用程式和資料庫，在可用區域之間自動容錯移轉而不會發生中斷。可用區域的可用性、容錯能力和擴展能力，均較單一或多個資料中心的傳統基礎設施還高。

如需 AWS 區域和可用區域的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 全球基礎設施。

此 AWS 產品或服務會透過其支援的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服務，遵循共同責任模型。如需 AWS 服務安全性資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全性文件頁面AWS ，以及合規計劃在 AWS 合規工作範圍內的服務。

此 AWS 產品或服務的基礎設施安全

此 AWS 產品或服務使用 受管服務，因此受到 全球網路安全的 AWS 保護。如需 AWS 安全服務以及如何 AWS 保護基礎設施的相關資訊，請參閱AWS 雲端安全。若要使用基礎設施安全的最佳實務來設計您的 AWS 環境，請參閱安全支柱 AWS Well-Architected Framework 中的基礎設施保護。

您可以使用 AWS 已發佈的 API 呼叫，透過網路存取此 AWS 產品或服務。使用者端必須支援下列專案：

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)。我們需要 TLS 1.2 並建議使用 TLS 1.3。
- 具備完美轉送私密(PFS)的密碼套件，例如 DHE (Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman)或 ECDHE (Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman)。現代系統(如 Java 7 和更新版本)大多會支援這些模式。

此外，請求必須使用存取金鑰 ID 和與 IAM 主體相關聯的私密存取金鑰來簽署。或者，您可以透過 AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) 來產生暫時安全憑證來簽署請求。

此 AWS 產品或服務會透過其支援的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服務，遵循共同責任模型。如需 AWS 服務安全資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全文件頁面，以及AWS 合規計劃在 AWS 合規工作範圍內的服務。

在 中強制執行最低 TLS 版本 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

若要在與 AWS 服務通訊時提高安全性，您應該將適用於 C++ 的 SDK 設定為使用 TLS 1.2 或更新版本。我們建議使用 TLS 1.3。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 是跨平台程式庫。您可以在您想要的平台上建置和執行應用程式。不同的平台可能取決於不同的基礎 HTTP 用戶端。

根據預設，macOS、Linux、Android 和其他非 Windows 平台會使用 libcurl。如果 libcurl 版本高於 7.34.0，TLS 1.0 是基礎 HTTP 用戶端所使用的最低版本。

對於 Windows，預設程式庫為 WinHttp。Windows 決定要在可用的 TLS 1.0、TLS 1.1、TLS 1.2 和 TLS 1.3 通訊協定之間使用的實際通訊協定。WinINet 和 IXMLHttpRequest2 是 Windows 上可用的其他兩個選項。您可以設定應用程式，在 CMake 和執行時間取代預設程式庫。對於這兩個 HTTP 用戶端，Windows 也會決定安全通訊協定。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 也提供覆寫預設 HTTP 用戶端的彈性。例如，您可以強制執行 libcurl，或使用自訂 HTTP 用戶端工廠來使用任何您想要的 HTTP 用戶端。因此，若要使用 TLS 1.2 作為最低版本，您必須知道您正在使用的 HTTP 用戶端程式庫。

在所有平台上使用 libcurl 強制執行特定 TLS 版本

本節假設 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用 libcurl 做為 HTTP 通訊協定支援的相依性。若要明確指定 TLS 版本，您將需要最低 libcurl 版本 7.34.0。此外，您可能需要修改 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 的原始程式碼，然後重建它。

下列程序說明如何執行這些任務。

使用 libcurl 強制執行 TLS 1.2

1. 確認您的 libcurl 安裝至少為 7.34.0 版。
2. 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從 GitHub 下載 的原始程式碼。
3. 開啟 `aws-cpp-sdk-core/source/http/curl/CurlHttpClient.cpp` 並尋找以下幾行程式碼。

```
#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，請變更函數呼叫中的最後一個參數，如下所示。

```
#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. 如果您執行上述程式碼變更，請根據 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK https：//https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp#building-the-sdk。
6. 對於應用程式中的服務用戶端，如果尚未啟用此選項，請在其用戶端組態verifySSL中啟用 。

使用 libcurl 強制執行 TLS 1.3

若要強制執行 TLS 1.3，請依照上一節中的步驟設定 CURL_SSLVERSION_TLSv1_3選項，而非 CURL_SSLVERSION_TLSv1_2。

在 Windows 上強制執行特定 TLS 版本

下列程序說明如何使用 WinHttp、WinINet 或 IXMLHTTPRequest2 強制執行 TLS 1.2 或 TLS 1.3。

先決條件：判斷 Windows TLS 支援

- 判斷您的系統可用的 TLS 通訊協定版本支援，如 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/secauthn/protocols-in-tls-ssl–schannel-ssp- 所述。
- 如果是在 Windows 7 SP1 或 Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 上執行，您必須確保機碼中已啟用 TLS 1.2 支援，如 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/tls/tls-registry-settings#tls-12 所述。如果執行的是較舊的分發，則必須升級作業系統。

使用 WinHttp 強制執行 TLS 1.2 或 TLS 1.3

WinHttp 提供 API，以明確設定可接受的安全通訊協定。不過，若要在執行時間進行此設定，您需要修改 的原始程式碼， 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 然後重建它。

1. 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從 GitHub 下載 的原始程式碼。
2. 開啟 aws-cpp-sdk-core/source/http/windows/WinHttpSyncHttpClient.cpp並尋找以下幾行程式碼。

```
#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());
}
```

如果目前建置系統上存在 TLS 1.3，則會定義WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3選項旗標。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Microsoft 網站上的 WINHTTP_OPTION_SECURE_PROTOCOLS 和 TLS 通訊協定版本支援。

3. 選擇下列其中一項：
   - 若要強制執行 TLS 1.2：

     在 #else指令下，變更flags變數的值，如下所示。

     ```
     DWORD flags = WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_2;
     ```

   - 若要強制執行 TLS 1.3：

     在 #if defined(WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3)指令下，變更flags變數的值，如下所示。

     ```
     DWORD flags = WINHTTP_FLAG_SECURE_PROTOCOL_TLS1_3;
     ```

4. 如果您執行上述程式碼變更，請根據 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK https：//https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-cpp#building-the-sdk。
5. 對於應用程式中的服務用戶端，如果尚未啟用此選項，請在其用戶端組態verifySSL中啟用 。

使用 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 強制執行 TLS 1.2

沒有 API 可指定 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 程式庫的安全通訊協定。因此， 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用作業系統的預設值。您可以更新 Windows 登錄檔以強制使用 TLS 1.2，如下列程序所示。不過，請注意，結果是全域變更，會影響依賴 Schannel 的所有應用程式。

1. 開啟登錄編輯器並前往 Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Protocols。
2. 如果它們尚未存在，請建立下列子索引鍵：TLS 1.0,、 TLS 1.1和 TLS 1.2。

3. 在每個子索引鍵下，建立Client子索引鍵和Server子索引鍵。
4. 建立下列索引鍵和值。

```
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
```

請注意， TLS 1.2\Client\Enabled 是唯一設定為 1 的金鑰。將此金鑰設定為 1 會強制執行 TLS 1.2 作為唯一可接受的安全通訊協定。

使用 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 強制執行 TLS 1.3

沒有 API 可指定 WinINet 和 IXMLHTTPRequest2 程式庫的安全通訊協定。因此， 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 使用作業系統的預設值。您可以更新 Windows 登錄檔以強制使用 TLS 1.3，如下列程序所示。不過，請注意，結果是全域變更，會影響依賴 Schannel 的所有應用程式。

1. 開啟登錄編輯器並前往 Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Protocols。
2. 如果它們尚未存在，請建立下列子索引鍵：TLS 1.0,、 TLS 1.1TLS 1.2和 TLS 1.3。
3. 在每個子索引鍵下，建立Client子索引鍵和Server子索引鍵。
4. 建立下列索引鍵和值。

```
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
```

請注意，`TLS 1.3\Client\Enabled`是唯一設定為 1 的金鑰。將此金鑰設定為 1 會強制執行 TLS 1.3 作為唯一可接受的安全通訊協定。

Amazon S3 加密用戶端遷移 (V1 至 V2)

> **Note**
>
> 如果您使用的是 Amazon S3 加密用戶端的 V2，且想要遷移至 V3，請參閱 Amazon S3 加密用戶端遷移 (V2 到 V3)。

本主題說明如何將應用程式從 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 加密用戶端的第 1 版 (V1) 遷移到第 2 版 (V2)，並確保在整個遷移過程中的應用程式可用性。

遷移概觀

此遷移分為兩個階段：

1. 更新現有用戶端以讀取新格式。首先，將更新的 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 版本部署到您的應用程式。這可讓現有的 V1 加密用戶端解密新 V2 用戶端寫入的物件。如果您的應用程式使用多個 AWS SDKs，您必須分別升級每個 SDK。

2. 將加密和解密用戶端遷移至 V2。一旦所有 V1 加密用戶端都可以讀取新的格式，您就可以將現有的加密和解密用戶端遷移到各自的 V2 版本。

更新現有用戶端以讀取新格式

您必須先將現有用戶端更新至最新的 SDK 版本。完成此步驟後，您應用程式的 V1 用戶端將能夠解密由 V2 加密用戶端加密的物件，而無需更新應用程式的程式碼基底。

建置和安裝最新版本的 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

從來源使用 SDK 的應用程式

如果您 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從來源建置和安裝 ，請在 GitHub aws/aws-sdk-cpp上從 下載或複製 SDK 來源。然後重複正常的建置和安裝步驟。

如果您是 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從早於 1.8.x 的版本升級，請參閱此 CHANGELOG，了解在每個主要版本中引入的重大變更。如需如何建置和安裝 的詳細資訊 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從原始程式碼取得。

從 Vcpkg 使用 SDK 的應用程式

如果您的應用程式使用 Vcpkg 追蹤 SDK 更新，只需使用您現有的 Vcpkg 升級方法來將 SDK 升級到最新版本。請記住，發行版本與透過套件管理員取得版本之間存在延遲。透過從來源安裝 ，一律可使用最新版本。

您可以執行下列命令來升級套件 `aws-sdk-cpp`：

```
vcpkg upgrade aws-sdk-cpp
```

並驗證套件 的版本`aws-sdk-cpp`：

```
vcpkg list aws-sdk-cpp
```

版本應至少為 1.8.24。

如需搭配 使用 Vcpkg 的詳細資訊 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從套件管理員取得。

建置、安裝和部署您的應用程式

如果您的應用程式靜態連結至 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，則不需要在您的應用程式中進行程式碼變更，但您必須再次建置應用程式，才能使用最新的 SDK 變更。動態連結不需要此步驟。

升級應用程式的相依性版本並驗證應用程式功能後，請繼續將應用程式部署到機群。一旦應用程式部署完成，您就可以繼續進行下一個階段，遷移應用程式以使用 V2 加密和解密用戶端。

將加密和解密用戶端遷移至 V2

下列步驟說明如何成功將程式碼從 Amazon S3 加密用戶端的 V1 遷移至 V2。由於程式碼需要變更，因此無論應用程式是靜態還是動態連結到 ，您都需要重建應用程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

使用新的加密資料

使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端和 V2 加密組態時，下列加密資料已棄用：

- `SimpleEncryptionMaterials`
- `KMSEncryptionMaterials`

它們已被下列安全加密資料取代：

- SimpleEncryptionMaterialsWithGCMAAD
- KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials

建構 V2 S3 加密用戶端需要下列程式碼變更：

- 如果您在建立 S3 加密用戶端**KMSEncryptionMaterials**時使用 ：
  - 建立 V2 S3 加密用戶端時，請將 取代KMSEncryptionMaterials為 ，KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials並在 V2 加密組態中指定。
  - 使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端放置物件時，您必須明確提供字串內容映射作為加密 CEK 的 KMS 內容。這可能是空的映射。
- 如果您在建立 S3 加密用戶端**SimpleEncryptionMaterials**時使用 ：
  - 建立 V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端時，請將 取代SimpleEncryptionMaterials為 ，SimpleEncryptionMaterialsWithGCMAAD並在 V2 加密組態中指定。
  - 使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端放置物件時，您必須明確提供空白字串內容映射，否則 SDK 會傳回錯誤。

範例：使用 KMS/KMSWithContext 金鑰包裝演算法

預遷移 (KMS 金鑰包裝)

```
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);
```

遷移後 (KMSWithContext 金鑰包裝)

```
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
 */);
```

範例：使用 AES/AES-GCM 金鑰包裝演算法

預遷移 (AES 金鑰包裝)

```
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);
```

遷移後 (AES-GCM 金鑰包裝)

```
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 */);
```

其他範例

下列範例示範如何解決與從 V1 遷移至 V2 相關的特定使用案例。

解密舊版 Amazon S3 加密用戶端加密的物件

根據預設，您無法使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端來解密使用已取代的金鑰包裝演算法或已取代的內容加密結構描述進行加密的物件。

下列金鑰包裝演算法已棄用：

- KMS
- AES_KEY_WRAP

下列內容加密結構描述已棄用：

- CBC
- CTR

如果您在 中使用舊版 Amazon S3 加密用戶端 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 來加密物件，您可能會使用已棄用的方法，如果：

- 您已使用 SimpleEncryptionMaterials或 KMSEncryptionMaterials。
- 您在加密組態Crypto Mode中使用 ENCRYPTION_ONLY做為 。

若要使用 V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端來解密已遭取代的金鑰包裝演算法或已取代的內容加密結構描述所加密的物件，您必須將 V2 加密組態SecurityProfile中的預設值從 覆寫V2為V2_AND_LEGACY。

範例

預遷移

```
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);
```

遷移後

```
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);
```

使用範圍解密物件

使用舊版 Amazon S3 加密用戶端，您可以指定解密 S3 物件時要接收的位元組範圍。在 V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端中，此功能預設為 DISABLED 。因此，您必須覆寫 V2 加密組態ALL中RangeGetMode從 DISABLED到 的預設值。

範例

預遷移

```
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);
```

遷移後

```
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);
```

使用任何 CMK 解密物件

解密使用 加密的物件時`KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials`，V2 Amazon S3 加密用戶端能夠提供空的主金鑰，讓 KMS 找到適當的 CMK。此功能預設為 `DISABLED` 。您必須針對 KMS `SetKMSDecryptWithAnyCMK(true)` 加密資料呼叫 ，明確設定它。

範例

預遷移

```
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);
```

遷移後

```
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);
```

如需所有這些遷移案例的完整程式碼，請參閱 Github 上的 Amazon S3 加密範例。

Amazon S3 加密用戶端遷移 (V2 到 V3)

> **Note**
>
> 如果您使用的是 Amazon S3 加密用戶端的 V1，您必須先遷移至 V2，才能遷移至 V3。請參閱 Amazon S3 加密用戶端遷移 (V1 至 V2)。

本主題說明如何將應用程式從 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 加密用戶端的第 2 版 (V2) 遷移到第 3 版 (V3)，並確保在整個遷移過程中的應用程式可用性。V3 推出`ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY`演算法和承諾政策，透過防止指令檔案中的資料金鑰竄改來增強安全性。

遷移概觀

此遷移分為兩個階段：

1. 更新現有用戶端以讀取新格式。首先，將更新版本的 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 部署到您的應用程式。這可讓現有的 V2 加密用戶端解密新 V3 用戶端寫入的物件。如果您的應用程式使用多個 AWS SDKs，您必須分別升級每個 SDK。

2. 將加密和解密用戶端遷移至 V3。一旦所有 V2 加密用戶端都可以讀取新的格式，您就可以將現有的加密和解密用戶端遷移到各自的 V3 版本。

了解 V3 概念

Amazon S3 加密用戶端第 3 版推出新的安全功能，可增強對資料金鑰竄改的保護。了解這些概念對於成功遷移至關重要。

承諾政策

承諾政策控制加密用戶端在加密和解密操作期間處理金鑰承諾的方式。V3 提供三種政策選項，以支援不同的遷移案例和安全需求：

FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT

加密行為：使用與 V2 相同的演算法加密物件，無需金鑰承諾。

解密行為：允許解密使用和不使用金鑰承諾加密的物件。

安全性影響：此政策不會強制執行金鑰承諾，並可能允許竄改指令檔案中的加密資料金鑰。當您需要 V2 用戶端讀取新加密的物件時，請只在初始遷移階段使用此政策。

版本相容性：所有 V2 和 V3 實作都可以讀取使用此政策加密的物件。

REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT (預設值)

加密行為：使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY演算法加密具有金鑰承諾的物件。

解密行為：允許解密使用金鑰承諾加密的物件，以及不使用金鑰承諾加密的物件。

安全性影響：此政策為新加密的物件提供強大的安全性，同時保持讀取舊物件的回溯相容性。這是大多數遷移案例的建議政策。

版本相容性：使用此政策加密的物件只能由 V3 和最新的 V2 實作讀取。V2 用戶端無法解密這些物件。不過，使用此政策的 V3 用戶端仍然可以解密 V2 用戶端加密的物件。

REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT

加密行為：使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY演算法加密具有金鑰承諾的物件。

解密行為：僅允許解密使用金鑰承諾加密的物件。拒絕在沒有金鑰承諾的情況下加密的物件。

安全性影響：此政策會強制執行所有操作的金鑰承諾，以提供最高層級的安全性。只有在所有物件都已透過金鑰承諾重新加密，而且您不再需要讀取舊版 V1 或 V2 加密物件之後，才使用此政策。

版本相容性：使用此政策加密的物件只能由 V3 和最新的 V2 實作讀取。此外，使用此政策的用戶端無法解密 V1 或 V2 用戶端加密的物件。

遷移考量：在遷移期間，FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT如果您需要 V2 用戶端讀取新物件，請從 開始，然後在所有用戶端升級至 V3 REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT後移至 。最後，REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT僅在重新加密所有舊版物件之後才考慮。

ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY 演算法

ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY 演算法是 V3 中引入的新加密演算法，可為存放在指令檔案中的加密資料金鑰提供增強的安全性。

指令檔案影響：ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY演算法只會影響指令檔案，也就是存放加密中繼資料的個別 S3 物件，包括加密的資料金鑰。將加密中繼資料存放在物件中繼資料 （預設儲存方法） 的物件不受此演算法變更的影響。

防止竄改：ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY演算法會以密碼編譯方式將加密的資料金鑰繫結至加密內容，以防止資料金鑰遭到竄改。這可防止攻擊者在指令檔案中替換不同的加密資料金鑰，這可能會導致使用意外金鑰進行解密。

版本相容性：使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY演算法加密的物件只能由 V3 實作和包含 V3 解密支援之 SDK 的最新 V3 V2 轉換版本解密。

> **Warning**
>
> 重要：使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY演算法啟用加密 （使用 REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT或 REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_REQUIRE_DECRYPT承諾政策） 之前，您必須確保所有將讀取這些物件的用戶端都已升級至 V3 或支援 V3 解密的最新 V2 轉換版本。未先升級所有讀取器會導致新加密物件的解密失敗。

更新現有用戶端以讀取新格式

您必須先將現有用戶端更新為最新的 SDK 版本。完成此步驟後，您應用程式的 V2 用戶端將能夠解密由 V3 加密用戶端加密的物件，而無需更新應用程式的程式碼庫。

建置和安裝最新版本的 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK

使用來源 SDK 的應用程式

如果您 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從來源建置和安裝 ，請在 GitHub aws/aws-sdk-cpp上從 下載或複製 SDK 來源。然後重複正常的建置和安裝步驟。

如果您是 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從早於 1.11.x 的版本升級，請參閱此 CHANGELOG，了解在每個主要版本中引進的重大變更。如需如何建置和安裝 的詳細資訊 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從原始程式碼取得。

從 Vcpkg 使用 SDK 的應用程式

如果您的應用程式使用 Vcpkg 來追蹤 SDK 更新，只需使用現有的 Vcpkg 升級方法來將 SDK 升級到最新版本。請記住，發行版本與透過套件管理員取得版本之間會有延遲。透過從來源安裝 ，一律可使用最新版本。

您可以執行下列命令來升級套件 `aws-sdk-cpp`：

```
vcpkg upgrade aws-sdk-cpp
```

並驗證套件 的版本`aws-sdk-cpp`：

```
vcpkg list aws-sdk-cpp
```

版本至少應為 1.11.x，以支援 V3-encrypted解密。

如需搭配 使用 Vcpkg 的詳細資訊 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，請參閱 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 從套件管理員取得。

建置、安裝和部署您的應用程式

如果您的應用程式靜態連結至 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK，則不需要在您的應用程式中進行程式碼變更，但您必須再次建置應用程式，才能使用最新的 SDK 變更。動態連結不需要此步驟。

升級應用程式的相依性版本並驗證應用程式功能後，請繼續將應用程式部署到機群。一旦應用程式部署完成，您就可以繼續進行下一個階段，遷移應用程式以使用 V3 加密和解密用戶端。

將加密和解密用戶端遷移至 V3

下列步驟說明如何成功將程式碼從 Amazon S3 加密用戶端的 V2 遷移至 V3。 V3 Amazon S3 由於程式碼需要變更，因此無論應用程式是靜態還是動態連結，您都需要重建應用程式 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK。

使用 V3 加密用戶端

V3 引入 `S3EncryptionClientV3`類別`CryptoConfigurationV3`並取代 V2 對等項目。V3 的主要差異為：

- V3 使用 KMSWithContextEncryptionMaterials（與 V2 相同），但在 中需要明確組態CryptoConfigurationV3。
- 所有PutObject操作都需要加密內容映射 （可以是空的）。
- V3 推出承諾政策來控制加密和解密行為。
- 根據預設，V3 會使用ALG_AES_256_GCM_HKDF_SHA512_COMMIT_KEY演算法以金鑰承諾加密。
- 舊版演算法解密組態 API 從 變更為 config.SetSecurityProfile(SecurityProfile::V2_AND_LEGACY); config.AllowLegacy();。

範例：使用 KMS 加密從 V2 遷移至 V3

預遷移 (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);
```

在遷移期間 (具有回溯相容性的 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);
```

遷移後 (V3 與金鑰承諾)

```
// 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);
```

其他範例

本節提供設定 V3 加密用戶端選項以支援各種遷移案例和要求的其他範例。

啟用舊版支援

只有在使用 REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT或 FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT承諾政策時，V3 用戶端才能解密 V2 用戶端加密的物件。不過，如果您需要解密 V1 用戶端加密的物件，您必須使用 AllowLegacy()方法明確啟用舊版支援。

何時使用舊版支援：

- 您在 S3 中有使用 S3 加密用戶端 V1 S3加密的物件。
- 在遷移過程中，您需要使用 V3 用戶端讀取這些 V1-encrypted的物件。

- 您正在使用 REQUIRE_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT或 FORBID_ENCRYPT_ALLOW_DECRYPT承諾政策。

> **Warning**
>
> 舊版支援只能在遷移期間暫時啟用。使用 V2 或 V3 重新加密所有 V1 物件後，請停用舊版支援以確保最大安全性。

範例：啟用舊版支援

```
// 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);
```

設定儲存方法

S3 加密用戶端可以透過兩種方式存放加密中繼資料：做為物件中繼資料 （預設） 或存放在單獨的指示檔案中。您可以使用 上的 方法設定儲存SetStorageMethod()方法CryptoConfigurationV3。

儲存方法選項：

METADATA (預設值)

加密中繼資料會存放在物件的中繼資料標頭中。這是最常見且方便的方法，因為所有加密資訊都會與物件本身一起存放。

使用時機：在大多數情況下使用此方法。其可簡化物件管理，因為加密中繼資料會隨著物件移動。

INSTRUCTION_FILE

加密中繼資料存放在具有尾碼 的個別 S3 物件 （指令檔案） 中.instruction。

使用時機：當需要考慮物件中繼資料大小，或您需要將加密中繼資料與加密物件分開時，請使用此方法。請注意，使用指令檔案需要管理兩個 S3 物件 （加密的物件及其指令檔案），而不是一個。

範例：設定儲存方法

```
// 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儲存方法時，請記住，刪除加密的物件不會自動刪除指令檔案。您必須分別管理這兩個物件。

適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 開發人員指南的文件歷史記錄

本主題列出 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK 開發人員指南的重要變更。如需獲得此文件更新的通知，您可以訂閱 RSS 摘要。

變更	描述	日期
用戶端組態選項	更新用戶端組態變數的清單。	2025 年 9 月 8 日
記憶體管理和目錄的更新	將記憶體管理參數更新為最新。標準化的目錄資料表可跨 AWS SDKs更一致。	2025 年 3 月 14 日
Amazon S3 加密用戶端 V3 遷移	新增從 Amazon S3 加密用戶端的 V2 V3Amazon S3 的相關資訊。	2024 年 12 月 2 日
自訂 libcrypto	新增自訂 libcrypto 用量的內容。已移除 CMake 最大限制。更新可用的 CMake 參數。	2024 年 2 月 20 日
目錄	更新了目錄，讓程式碼範例更容易存取。	2023 年 6 月 1 日
IAM 最佳實務更新	更新了指南以符合 IAM 最佳實務。如需更多詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 中的安全最佳實務。	2023 年 3 月 1 日
移除 nuget	移除提及 nuget 做為可行的套件管理員選項，因為可用的最新版本太舊。	2022 年 12 月 2 日
入門的更新	已更新 vcpkg 內容，以清楚傳達 不支援的 AWS ，並且 是外部選項。更新使用 curl 建置適用於 Windows 的 SDK 的指示。	2022 年 10 月 18 日

ClientConfiguration 的更新	更新 的結構ClientConfiguration ，以準確反映最新的 API。	2022 年 9 月 22 日
入門的改善	提升在 Windows 和 Linux 上建置 SDK 的入門說明清晰度。	2022 年 6 月 24 日
Windows curl 支援	新增有關使用 curl 建置適用於 Windows 的 SDK 的備註。	2022 年 6 月 15 日
淘汰 EC2-Classic	新增有關淘汰 EC2-Classic 的注意事項。	2022 年 4 月 13 日
啟用 SDK 指標	已移除有關啟用已被取代的 SDK 指標的資訊。	2022 年 1 月 20 日
使用 AWS 服務	包含程式碼範例儲存庫中 GitHub 上提供的程式碼範例清單。	2022 年 1 月 11 日
改進	入門章節、程式碼範例章節和一般標準化的改進。	2021 年 6 月 9 日
版本更新	反映 SDK 一般發行版本的更新至 1.9。	2021 年 4 月 20 日
開始使用 適用於 C++ 的 AWS SDK	以新的組織和詳細資訊更新章節。	2021 年 3 月 17 日
Amazon S3 加密用戶端遷移	新增如何將應用程式從 Amazon S3 加密用戶端的 V1 遷移至 V2 的相關資訊。Amazon S3	2020 年 8 月 7 日
安全內容	已新增安全內容。	2020 年 2 月 6 日
建立、列出和刪除儲存貯體	已更新 Amazon S3 CreateBucket 範例以支援 AWS 區域。	2019 年 6 月 20 日

組建說明	更新 SDK 建置指示。	2019 年 4 月 16 日
非同步方法	新增章節。	2019 年 4 月 16 日
服務用戶端類別	各項更新。	2019 年 4 月 5 日
管理 Amazon S3 存取許可	各項更新。	2019 年 4 月 3 日
建置和組態變數的更新	更新建置 SDK 的指示。已更新可用的 AWS 用戶端組態變數。	2019 年 3 月 1 日
vcpkg C++ 套件管理員	更新設定 vcpkg C++ 套件管理員的指示。	2019 年 1 月 19 日

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