

Package ‘sixtyfour’

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Title Humane Interface to Amazon Web Services

Version 0.2.0

Description An opinionated interface to Amazon Web Services <<https://aws.amazon.com>>, with functions for interacting with 'IAM' (Identity and Access Management), 'S3' (Simple Storage Service), 'RDS' (Relational Data Service), Redshift, and Billing. Lower level functions ('aws_' prefix) are for do it yourself workflows, while higher level functions ('six_' prefix) automate common tasks.

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<https://getwilds.org/sixtyfour/>

BugReports <https://github.com/getwilds/sixtyfour/issues>

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Contents

as_policy_arn	4
aws_billing	5
aws_billing_raw	8
aws_buckets	9
aws_bucket_create	10
aws_bucket_delete	11
aws_bucket_download	12
aws_bucket_exists	13
aws_bucket_list_objects	14
aws_bucket_tree	15
aws_bucket_upload	16
aws_configure	17
aws_db_cluster_status	18
aws_db_instance_status	19
aws_db_rds_con	20
aws_db_rds_create	21
aws_db_rds_list	23
aws_db_redshift_con	24
aws_db_redshift_create	25
aws_file_attr	27
aws_file_copy	28
aws_file_delete	29
aws_file_download	30
aws_file_exists	31
aws_file_rename	32
aws_file_upload	33
aws_group	35
aws_groups	36
aws_group_create	37
aws_group_delete	38
aws_group_exists	38
aws_has_creds	39
aws_policies	40
aws_policy	41
aws_policy_attach	42
aws_policy_create	43
aws_policy_delete	44
aws_policy_delete_version	45
aws_policy_detach	46
aws_policy_document_create	47
aws_policy_exists	49

aws_policy_list_entities	50
aws_policy_list_versions	51
aws_policy_statement	52
aws_policy_update	53
aws_role	54
aws_roles	55
aws_role_create	56
aws_role_delete	58
aws_role_exists	58
aws_s3_policy_doc_create	59
aws_secrets_all	60
aws_secrets_create	61
aws_secrets_delete	62
aws_secrets_get	63
aws_secrets_list	64
aws_secrets_pwd	65
aws_secrets_rotate	65
aws_secrets_update	67
aws_user	68
aws_users	69
aws_user_access_key	70
aws_user_access_key_delete	71
aws_user_add_to_group	72
aws_user_create	73
aws_user_current	74
aws_user_delete	74
aws_user_exists	75
aws_vpc	76
aws_vpcs	77
aws_vpc_security_group	77
aws_vpc_security_groups	78
aws_vpc_security_group_create	79
aws_vpc_security_group_ingress	80
aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod	82
aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress	83
bucket_arn	84
con_iam	84
con_s3fs	86
figure_out_policy_arn	87
group_policies	87
ip_permissions_generator	88
random_string	89
resource_rds	90
s3_actions_full	90
s3_actions_read	91
service_map	91
six_admin_setup	92
six_bucket_add_user	92

six_bucket_change_user	94
six_bucket_delete	95
six_bucket_permissions	97
six_bucket_remove_user	98
six_bucket_upload	99
six_file_upload	100
six_group_delete	102
six_user_create	103
six_user_creds	104
six_user_delete	106
without_verbose	107
with_redacted	107

Index	108
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as_policy_arn	<i>Convert a policy name to a policy ARN</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function simply constructs a string. It only makes an HTTP request if local=TRUE and environment variable AWS_PROFILE != "localstack"

Usage

```
as_policy_arn(name, local = FALSE, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	(character) a policy name or arn
local	(logical) if TRUE use your AWS account for your own managed policies. If FALSE, AWS managed policies
path	(character) if not NULL, we add the path into the ARN before the name value

Value

a policy ARN (character)

See Also

Other policies: [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```

as_policy_arn("ReadOnlyAccess")
as_policy_arn("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess")
as_policy_arn("AmazonRDSDataFullAccess")

# path = Job function
as_policy_arn("Billing", path = "job-function")

# path = Service role
as_policy_arn("AWSCostAndUsageReportAutomationPolicy",
  path = "service-role"
)

as_policy_arn("MyTestPolicy", local = TRUE)
# returns an arn - and if given an arn returns self
as_policy_arn("MyTestPolicy", local = TRUE) %>%
  as_policy_arn()

```

aws_billing

*Fetch billing data - with some internal munging for ease of use***Description**

Fetch billing data - with some internal munging for ease of use

Usage

```
aws_billing(date_start, date_end = as.character(Sys.Date()), filter = NULL)
```

Arguments

```

date_start, date_end      Start and end date to get billing data for. Date format expected: yyyy-MM-dd.
                           required
filter                    (list) filters costs by different dimensions. optional.

```

Value

tibble with columns:

- id: "blended", "unblended"
- date: date, in format yyyy-MM-dd
- service: AWS service name, spelled out in full
- linked_account: account number
- cost: cost in USD
- acronym: short code for the service; if none known, this row will have the value in service

Blended vs. Unblended

- Unblended: Unblended costs represent your usage costs on the day they are charged to you
- Blended: Blended costs are calculated by multiplying each account's service usage against something called a blended rate. A blended rate is the average rate of on-demand usage, as well as Savings Plans- and reservation-related usage, that is consumed by member accounts in an organization for a particular service.

Historical data

If you supply a `date_start` older than 14 months prior to today's date you will likely see an error like "You haven't enabled historical data beyond 14 months". See <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-advanced-cost-analysis.html> #nolint for help

Filtering

You can optionally pass a list to the `filter` argument to filter AWS costs by different dimensions, tags, or cost categories. This filter expression is passed on to `paws`. See possible dimensions: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/latest/APIReference/API_GetDimensionValues.html #nolint

This is supplied as a list, with key-value pairs for each criteria. Different filter criteria can be combined in different ways using AND, OR, and NOT. See Examples below and more on Filter expressions at https://docs.aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/latest/APIReference/API_Expression.html. #nolint

References

<https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/costexplorer/>

See Also

Other billing: `aws_billing_raw()`

Examples

```
library(lubridate)
library(dplyr)

start_date <- today() - months(13)
z <- aws_billing(date_start = start_date)
z %>%
  filter(id == "blended") %>%
  group_by(service) %>%
  summarise(sum_cost = sum(cost)) %>%
  filter(sum_cost > 0) %>%
  arrange(desc(sum_cost))

z %>%
  filter(id == "blended") %>%
  filter(cost > 0) %>%
  arrange(service)
```

```

z %>%
  filter(id == "blended") %>%
  group_by(service) %>%
  summarise(sum_cost = sum(cost)) %>%
  filter(service == "Amazon Relational Database Service")

# Simple filter to return only "Usage" costs:
aws_billing(
  date_start = start_date,
  filter = list(
    Dimensions = list(
      Key = "RECORD_TYPE",
      Values = "Usage"
    )
  )
)

# Filter to return "Usage" costs for only m4.xlarge instances:
aws_billing(
  date_start = start_date,
  filter = list(
    And = list(
      list(
        Dimensions = list(
          Key = "RECORD_TYPE",
          Values = list("Usage")
        )
      ),
      list(
        Dimensions = list(
          Key = "INSTANCE_TYPE",
          Values = list("m4.xlarge")
        )
      )
    )
  )
)

# Complex filter example, translated from the AWS Cost Explorer docs:
# <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/latest/APIReference/API\_Expression.html> #nolint
# Filter for operations within us-west-1 or us-west-2 regions OR have a
# specific Tag value, AND are NOT DataTransfer usage types:
aws_billing(
  date_start = start_date,
  filter = list(
    And = list(
      list(
        Or = list(
          list(
            Dimensions = list(
              Key = "REGION",
              Values = list("us-east-1", "us-west-1")
            )
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )
)

```

```

    )
  ),
  list(
    Tags = list(
      Key = "TagName",
      Values = list("Value1")
    )
  )
),
list(
  Not = list(
    Dimensions = list(
      Key = "USAGE_TYPE",
      Values = list("DataTransfer")
    )
  )
)
)
)
)
)
)

```

aws_billing_raw

Fetch billing data - rawest form

Description

Fetch billing data - rawest form

Usage

```

aws_billing_raw(
  date_start,
  metrics,
  granularity = "daily",
  filter = NULL,
  group_by = NULL,
  date_end = as.character(Sys.Date())
)

```

Arguments

date_start, date_end	Start and end date to get billing data for. Date format expected: yyyy-MM-dd. required
metrics	(character) which metrics to return. required. One of: AmortizedCost, BlendedCost, NetAmortizedCost, NetUnblendedCost, NormalizedUsageAmount, UnblendedCost, and UsageQuantity

granularity	(character) monthly, daily, hourly. required.
filter	(list) filters costs by different dimensions. optional.
group_by	(list) group costs using up to two different groups, either dimensions, tag keys, cost categories, or any two group by types. optional.

Value

list with slots for:

- NextPageToken
- GroupDefinitions
- ResultsByTime
- DimensionValueAttributes

See Also

Other billing: [aws_billing\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(lubridate)
aws_billing_raw(date_start = today() - days(3), metrics = "BlendedCost")
```

aws_buckets

List S3 buckets

Description

List S3 buckets

Usage

```
aws_buckets(...)
```

Arguments

... named parameters passed on to [list_objects](#)

Details

internally uses `s3fs::s3_dir_info()`

Value

if no objects found, an empty tibble. if tibble has rows each is an S3 bucket, with 8 columns:

- bucket_name (character)
- key (character)
- uri (character)
- size (fs::bytes)
- type (character)
- owner (character)
- etag (character)
- last_modified (dtm)

Note

we set refresh=TRUE internally to make sure we return up to date information about your buckets rather than what's cached locally

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_buckets()
```

aws_bucket_create	<i>Create an S3 bucket</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Description

Create an S3 bucket

Usage

```
aws_bucket_create(bucket, ...)
```

Arguments

bucket (character) bucket name. required
... named parameters passed on to [create_bucket](#)

Value

the bucket path (character)

Note

Requires the env var AWS_REGION

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
bucket2 <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket2)

# cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket2, force = TRUE)
```

aws_bucket_delete	<i>Delete an S3 bucket</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Description

Delete an S3 bucket

Usage

```
aws_bucket_delete(bucket, force = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

bucket	(character) bucket name. required
force	(logical) force deletion without going through the prompt. default: FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE when required for non-interactive use.
...	named parameters passed on to delete_bucket

Value

NULL, invisibly

Note

Requires the env var AWS_REGION. This function prompts you to make sure that you want to delete the bucket.

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
bucket_name <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket_name)) {
  aws_bucket_create(bucket = bucket_name)
  aws_buckets()
  aws_bucket_delete(bucket = bucket_name, force = TRUE)
  aws_buckets()
}
```

aws_bucket_download *Download an S3 bucket*

Description

Download an S3 bucket

Usage

```
aws_bucket_download(bucket, dest_path, ...)
```

Arguments

bucket	(character) bucket name. required
dest_path	(character) destination directory to store files. required
...	named parameters passed on to s3fs::s3_dir_download()

Value

path (character) to downloaded file(s)/directory

Note

Requires the env var `AWS_REGION`. This function prompts you to make sure that you want to delete the bucket.

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
bucket <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket = bucket)
desc_file <- file.path(system.file(), "DESCRIPTION")
aws_file_upload(desc_file, s3_path(bucket, "DESCRIPTION.txt"))
aws_file_upload(desc_file, s3_path(bucket, "d_file.txt"))
temp_dir <- file.path(tempdir(), bucket)
aws_bucket_download(bucket = bucket, dest_path = temp_dir)
fs::dir_ls(temp_dir)

# cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

aws_bucket_exists	<i>Check if an S3 bucket exists</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Check if an S3 bucket exists

Usage

```
aws_bucket_exists(bucket)
```

Arguments

bucket (character) bucket name; must be length 1. required

Value

a single boolean (logical)

Note

internally uses [head_bucket](#)

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
bucket1 <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket1)

# exists
aws_bucket_exists(bucket = bucket1)
# does not exist
aws_bucket_exists(bucket = "no-bucket")

# cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket1, force = TRUE)
```

aws_bucket_list_objects

List objects in an S3 bucket

Description

List objects in an S3 bucket

Usage

```
aws_bucket_list_objects(bucket, ...)
```

Arguments

bucket (character) bucket name. required
... named parameters passed on to [list_objects](#)

Value

if no objects found, an empty tibble. if tibble has rows each is an S3 bucket, with 8 columns:

- bucket_name (character)
- key (character)
- uri (character)
- size (fs::bytes)
- type (character)
- owner (character)
- etag (character)
- last_modified (dtm)

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```

bucket_name <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket_name)) aws_bucket_create(bucket_name)
links_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/links.rds")
aws_file_upload(
  links_file,
  s3_path(bucket_name, basename(links_file))
)
aws_bucket_list_objects(bucket = bucket_name)
# cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket_name, force = TRUE)

```

aws_bucket_tree	<i>Print a tree of the objects in a bucket</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Print a tree of the objects in a bucket

Usage

```
aws_bucket_tree(bucket, recurse = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

bucket	(character) bucket name; must be length 1. required
recurse	(logical) returns all AWS S3 objects in lower sub directories, default: TRUE
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>s3fs::s3_dir_tree()</code>

Value

character vector of objects/files within the bucket, printed as a tree

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```

bucket_name <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket_name)) aws_bucket_create(bucket_name)
links_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/links.rds")
pkgs_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/package.rds")
demo_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/demo.rds")
aws_file_upload(

```

```

c(links_file, pkgs_file, demo_file),
s3_path(
  bucket_name,
  c(
    basename(links_file),
    basename(pkgs_file),
    basename(demo_file)
  )
)
)
)
aws_bucket_tree(bucket_name)

# cleanup
objs <- aws_bucket_list_objects(bucket_name)
aws_file_delete(objs$uri)
aws_bucket_delete(bucket_name, force = TRUE)
aws_bucket_exists(bucket_name)

```

aws_bucket_upload *Upload a folder of files to create an S3 bucket*

Description

Upload a folder of files to create an S3 bucket

Usage

```

aws_bucket_upload(
  path,
  bucket,
  max_batch = fs::fs_bytes("100MB"),
  force = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

path	(character) local path to a directory. required
bucket	(character) bucket name. required
max_batch	(fs_bytes) maximum batch size being uploaded with each multipart
force	(logical) force deletion without going through the prompt. default: FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE when required for non-interactive use.
...	named parameters passed on to <code>s3fs::s3_dir_upload()</code>

Details

To upload individual files see [aws_file_upload\(\)](#)

Value

the s3 format path of the bucket uploaded to

Note

Requires the env var AWS_REGION. This function prompts you to make sure that you want to delete the bucket.

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(fs)
tdir <- path(tempdir(), "apples")
dir.create(tdir)
tfiles <- replicate(n = 10, file_temp(tmp_dir = tdir, ext = ".txt"))
invisible(lapply(tfiles, function(x) write.csv(mtcars, x)))

bucket_name <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket_name)) aws_bucket_create(bucket_name)
aws_bucket_upload(path = tdir, bucket = bucket_name)
aws_bucket_list_objects(bucket_name)

# cleanup
objs <- aws_bucket_list_objects(bucket_name)
aws_file_delete(objs$uri)
aws_bucket_list_objects(bucket_name)
aws_bucket_delete(bucket_name, force = TRUE)
aws_bucket_exists(bucket_name)
```

aws_configure

Configure sixtyfour settings

Description

Configure sixtyfour settings

Usage

```
aws_configure(redacted = FALSE, redact_str = "*****", verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

redacted	(logical) Redact secrets? Default: FALSE. If TRUE, secret values are redacted (replaced with redact_str) in certain messages and output from functions. See <i>What is Redacted</i> below.
redact_str	(character) String to use to replace redacted values. Default: "*****"
verbose	(logical) Print verbose output? Default: TRUE. Applies only to cli::cli_alert_info(), cli::cli_alert_warning(), and cli::cli_alert_success() functions that are used throughout this package. There's still a few places where verbose may not be respected.

Value

S3 class aws_settings

What is Redacted

What's redacted is currently hard-coded in the package. There's only certain functions and certain elements in the output of those functions that are redacted. The following is what's redacted with `aws_configure(redacted = TRUE)` or `with_redacted()`:

- `aws_whoami()`: AWS Account ID via `account_id()`
- `six_user_creds()`: Access Key ID
- groups functions:
 - functions: `aws_groups()`, `aws_group()`, `aws_group_create()`
 - attribute: Arn (includes AWS Account ID)
- roles functions:
 - functions: `aws_roles()`, `aws_role()`, `aws_role_create()`
 - attribute: Arn (includes AWS Account ID)
- user functions:
 - functions: `aws_users()`, `aws_user()`, `aws_user_create()`, `aws_user_add_to_group()`, `aws_user_remove_from_group()`
 - attribute: Arn (includes AWS Account ID)
- `aws_user_access_key_delete()`: Access Key ID

aws_db_cluster_status *Get cluster status*

Description

Get cluster status

Usage

`aws_db_cluster_status(id)`

Arguments

`id` (character) Cluster identifier. Use this identifier to refer to the cluster for any subsequent cluster operations such as deleting or modifying. The identifier also appears in the Amazon Redshift console. Must be unique for all clusters within a Amazon Web Services account.

Value

(character) the status of the cluster, e.g., "creating", "available", "not found"

See Also

Other database: [aws_db_instance_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_create\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_list\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_create\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
aws_db_cluster_status(id = "scotts-test-cluster-456")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`aws_db_instance_status`

Get instance status

Description

Get instance status

Usage

```
aws_db_instance_status(id)
```

Arguments

`id` (character) required. instance identifier. The identifier for this DB instance. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string. Constraints: must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens; first character must be a letter; can't end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. required.

Value

(character) the status of the instance, e.g., "creating", "available", "not found"

See Also

Other database: [aws_db_cluster_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_create\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_list\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_create\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
aws_db_instance_status(id = "thedbinstance")

## End(Not run)
```

aws_db_rds_con

*Get a database connection to Amazon RDS***Description**

Supports: MariaDB, MySQL, and Postgres

Usage

```
aws_db_rds_con(
  user = NULL,
  pwd = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  host = NULL,
  port = NULL,
  dbname = NULL,
  engine = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

user, pwd, host, port, dbname, ...

named parameters passed on to `DBI::dbConnect`. Note that the user and pwd are for your AWS IAM account; and the same as those you used to create the cluster with `aws_db_redshift_create()`

id (character) Cluster identifier. If you supply id, we'll fetch host, port, and dbname. If id is not supplied, you have to supply host, port, and dbname. Refer to this parameter definition in `aws_db_redshift_create()` for more details.

engine (character) The engine to use. optional if user, pwd, and id are supplied - otherwise required

Details

RDS supports many databases, but we only provide support for MariaDB, MySQL, and Postgres

If the engine you've chosen for your RDS instance is not supported with this function, you can likely connect to it on your own

Value

an S4 object that inherits from `DBIConnection`

See Also

Other database: [aws_db_cluster_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_instance_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_create\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_list\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_create\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
con_rds <- aws_db_rds_con("<define all params here>")
con_rds

library(DBI)
library(RMariaDB)
dbListTables(con_rds)
dbWriteTable(con_rds, "mtcars", mtcars)
dbListTables(con_rds)
dbReadTable(con_rds, "mtcars")

library(dplyr)
tbl(con_rds, "mtcars")

## End(Not run)
```

aws_db_rds_create	<i>Create an RDS cluster</i>
-------------------	------------------------------

Description

Create an RDS cluster

Usage

```
aws_db_rds_create(
  id,
  class,
  user = NULL,
  pwd = NULL,
  dbname = "dev",
  engine = "mariadb",
  storage = 20,
  storage_encrypted = TRUE,
  security_group_ids = NULL,
  wait = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  aws_secrets = TRUE,
  iam_database_auth = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

id	(character) required. instance identifier. The identifier for this DB instance. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string. Constraints: must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens; first character must be a letter; can't end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens. required.
class	(character) required. The compute and memory capacity of the DB instance, for example db.m5.large.
user	(character) User name associated with the admin user account for the cluster that is being created. If NULL, we generate a random user name, see random_user()
pwd	(character) Password associated with the admin user account for the cluster that is being created. If NULL, we generate a random password with aws_secrets_pwd() (which uses the AWS Secrets Manager service)
dbname	(character) The name of the first database to be created when the cluster is created. default: "dev". additional databases can be created within the cluster
engine	(character) The engine to use. default: "mariadb". required. one of: mariadb, mysql, or postgres
storage	(character) The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to allocate for the DB instance. default: 20
storage_encrypted	(logical) Whether the DB instance is encrypted. default: TRUE
security_group_ids	(character) VPC security group identifiers; one or more. If none are supplied, you should go into your AWS Redshift dashboard and add the appropriate VPC security group.
wait	(logical) wait for cluster to initialize? default: TRUE. If you don't wait (FALSE) then there's many operations you can not do until the cluster is available. If wait=FALSE use aws_db_instance_status() to check on the cluster status.
verbose	(logical) verbose informational output? default: TRUE
aws_secrets	(logical) should we manage your database credentials in AWS Secrets Manager? default: TRUE
iam_database_auth	(logical) Use IAM database authentication? default: FALSE
...	named parameters passed on to create_db_instance

Details

See above link to [create_db_instance](#) docs for details on requirements for each parameter

Note that even though you can use any option for engine in this function, we may not provide the ability to connect to the chosen data source in this package.

Value

returns NULL, this function called for the side effect of creating an RDS instance

Waiting

Note that with `wait = TRUE` this function waits for the instance to be available for returning. That wait can be around 5 - 7 minutes. You can instead set `wait = FALSE` and then check on the status of the instance yourself in the AWS dashboard.

See Also

Other database: [aws_db_cluster_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_instance_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_list\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_create\(\)](#)

aws_db_rds_list	<i>Get information for all RDS instances</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Get information for all RDS instances

Usage

```
aws_db_rds_list()
```

Value

a tibble of instance details; see https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/rds_describe_db_instances/
an empty tibble if no instances found

See Also

Other database: [aws_db_cluster_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_instance_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_create\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_create\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_db_rds_list()
```

aws_db_redshift_con *Get a database connection to Amazon Redshift*

Description

Get a database connection to Amazon Redshift

Usage

```
aws_db_redshift_con(  
  user,  
  pwd,  
  id = NULL,  
  host = NULL,  
  port = NULL,  
  dbname = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

user, pwd, host, port, dbname, ...
named parameters passed on to `DBI::dbConnect`. Note that the user and pwd are for your AWS IAM account; and the same as those you used to create the cluster with `aws_db_redshift_create()`

id
(character) Cluster identifier. If you supply id, we'll fetch host, port, and dbname. If id is not supplied, you have to supply host, port, and dbname. Refer to this parameter definition in `aws_db_redshift_create()` for more details.

Details

The connection returned is created using `RPostgres`

You can manage Redshift programatically via `paws::redshift`

Value

an object of class `RedshiftConnection`

See Also

Other database: `aws_db_cluster_status()`, `aws_db_instance_status()`, `aws_db_rds_con()`, `aws_db_rds_create()`, `aws_db_rds_list()`, `aws_db_redshift_create()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(DBI)
library(RPostgres)

con_rshift <- aws_db_redshift_con("<define all params here>")
con_rshift
library(RPostgres)
dbListTables(con_rshift)
dbWriteTable(con_rshift, "mtcars", mtcars)
dbListTables(con_rshift)

library(dplyr)
tbl(con_rshift, "mtcars")

## End(Not run)
```

aws_db_redshift_create

Create a Redshift cluster

Description

Create a Redshift cluster

Usage

```
aws_db_redshift_create(
  id,
  user,
  pwd,
  dbname = "dev",
  cluster_type = "multi-node",
  node_type = "dc2.large",
  number_nodes = 2,
  security_group_ids = NULL,
  wait = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

id (character) Cluster identifier. Use this identifier to refer to the cluster for any subsequent cluster operations such as deleting or modifying. The identifier also appears in the Amazon Redshift console. Must be unique for all clusters within a Amazon Web Services account.

user	(character) User name associated with the admin user account for the cluster that is being created. This is the username for your IAM account
pwd	(character) Password associated with the admin user account for the cluster that is being created. This is the password for your IAM account
dbname	(character) The name of the first database to be created when the cluster is created. default: "dev". additional databases can be created within the cluster
cluster_type	(character) The type of the cluster: "single-node" or "multi-node" (default).
node_type	(character) The node type to be provisioned for the cluster. default: "dc2.large"
number_nodes	(integer/numeric) number of nodes; for multi-node cluster type, this must be 2 or greater. default: 2
security_group_ids	(character) VPC security group identifiers; one or more. If none are supplied, you should go into your AWS Redshift dashboard and add the appropriate VPC security group.
wait	(logical) wait for cluster to initialize? default: TRUE. If you don't wait (FALSE) then there's many operations you can not do until the cluster is available. If wait=FALSE use <code>aws_db_cluster_status()</code> to check on the cluster status.
verbose	(logical) verbose informational output? default: TRUE
...	named parameters passed on to <code>create_cluster</code>

Value

returns NULL, this function called for the side effect of creating an Redshift instance

Waiting

Note that with `wait = TRUE` this function waits for the instance to be available for returning. That wait can be around 5 - 7 minutes. You can instead set `wait = FALSE` and then check on the status of the instance yourself in the AWS dashboard.

Note

See above link to `create_cluster` docs for details on requirements for each parameter

See Also

Other database: [aws_db_cluster_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_instance_status\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_con\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_create\(\)](#), [aws_db_rds_list\(\)](#), [aws_db_redshift_con\(\)](#)

aws_file_attr	<i>File attributes</i>
---------------	------------------------

Description

File attributes

Usage

```
aws_file_attr(remote_path)
```

Arguments

remote_path (character) one or more remote S3 paths. required

Value

a tibble with many columns, with number of rows matching length of remote_path

Note

uses `s3fs::s3_file_info()` internally

See Also

Other files: [aws_file_copy\(\)](#), [aws_file_delete\(\)](#), [aws_file_download\(\)](#), [aws_file_exists\(\)](#), [aws_file_rename\(\)](#), [aws_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(glue)
bucket <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket)) {
  aws_bucket_create(bucket)
}

# upload some files
tfiles <- replicate(n = 3, tempfile())
paths <- s3_path(bucket, glue("{basename(tfiles)}.txt"))
for (file in tfiles) cat("Hello saturn!!!!!\n", file = file)
for (file in tfiles) print(readLines(file))
aws_file_upload(path = tfiles, remote_path = paths)

# files one by one
aws_file_attr(paths[1])
aws_file_attr(paths[2])
aws_file_attr(paths[3])
# or all together
aws_file_attr(paths)
```

```
# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

aws_file_copy *Copy files between buckets*

Description

Copy files between buckets

Usage

```
aws_file_copy(remote_path, bucket, force = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`remote_path` (character) one or more remote S3 paths. required

`bucket` (character) bucket to copy files to. required. if the bucket does not exist we prompt you asking if you'd like the bucket to be created

`force` (logical) force bucket creation without going through the prompt. default: FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE when required for non-interactive use.

`...` named parameters passed on to `s3fs::s3_file_copy()`

Value

vector of paths, length matches `length(remote_path)`

See Also

Other files: [aws_file_attr\(\)](#), [aws_file_delete\(\)](#), [aws_file_download\(\)](#), [aws_file_exists\(\)](#), [aws_file_rename\(\)](#), [aws_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
bucket1 <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket1)

# create files in an existing bucket
tfiles <- replicate(n = 3, tempfile())
for (i in tfiles) cat("Hello\nWorld\n", file = i)
paths <- s3_path(bucket1, c("aaa", "bbb", "ccc"), ext = "txt")
aws_file_upload(tfiles, paths)

# create a new bucket
bucket2 <- random_bucket()
new_bucket <- aws_bucket_create(bucket = bucket2)
```

```
# add existing files to the new bucket
aws_file_copy(paths, bucket2)

# or, create a bucket that doesn't exist yet
bucket3 <- random_bucket()
aws_file_copy(paths, bucket3, force = TRUE)

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket1, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(bucket2, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(bucket3, force = TRUE)
```

aws_file_delete	<i>Delete a file</i>
-----------------	----------------------

Description

Delete a file

Usage

```
aws_file_delete(remote_path, ...)
```

Arguments

remote_path (character) one or more remote S3 paths. required
... named parameters passed on to [delete_object](#)

Value

NULL invisibly

See Also

Other files: [aws_file_attr\(\)](#), [aws_file_copy\(\)](#), [aws_file_download\(\)](#), [aws_file_exists\(\)](#), [aws_file_rename\(\)](#), [aws_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create a file
bucket <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket)
tfile <- tempfile()
cat("Hello World!\n", file = tfile)
aws_file_upload(path = tfile, remote_path = s3_path(bucket))

# delete the file
```

```
aws_file_delete(s3_path(bucket, basename(tfile)))

# file does not exist - no error is raised
aws_file_delete(s3_path(bucket, "TESTING123"))

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

aws_file_download *Download a file*

Description

Download a file

Usage

```
aws_file_download(remote_path, path, ...)
```

Arguments

remote_path (character) one or more remote S3 paths. required
 path (character) one or more file paths to write to. required
 ... named parameters passed on to [s3fs::s3_file_download\(\)](#)

Value

(character) a vector of local file paths

See Also

Other files: [aws_file_attr\(\)](#), [aws_file_copy\(\)](#), [aws_file_delete\(\)](#), [aws_file_exists\(\)](#),
[aws_file_rename\(\)](#), [aws_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(glue)

# single file
bucket1 <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket1)
tfile1 <- tempfile()
remote1 <- s3_path(bucket1, glue("{basename(tfile1)}.txt"))
cat("Hello World!\n", file = tfile1)
aws_file_upload(path = tfile1, remote_path = remote1)
dfile <- tempfile()
aws_file_download(remote_path = remote1, path = dfile)
readLines(dfile)
```

```
# many files
bucket2 <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket2)
tfiles <- replicate(n = 3, tempfile())
for (file in tfiles) cat("Hello mars!!!!!!\n", file = file)
for (file in tfiles) print(readLines(file))
for (file in tfiles) {
  aws_file_upload(file, s3_path(bucket2, glue("{basename(file)}.txt")))
}
downloadedfiles <- replicate(n = 3, tempfile())
for (file in downloadedfiles) print(file.exists(file))
remotes2 <- s3_path(bucket2, glue("{basename(tfiles)}.txt"))
aws_file_download(remote_path = remotes2, path = downloadedfiles)
for (file in downloadedfiles) print(readLines(file))

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket1, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(bucket2, force = TRUE)
```

aws_file_exists

Check if a file exists

Description

Check if a file exists

Usage

```
aws_file_exists(remote_path)
```

Arguments

remote_path (character) one or more remote S3 paths. required

Value

vector of booleans (TRUE or FALSE), length matches length(remote_path)

See Also

Other files: [aws_file_attr\(\)](#), [aws_file_copy\(\)](#), [aws_file_delete\(\)](#), [aws_file_download\(\)](#), [aws_file_rename\(\)](#), [aws_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```

library(glue)
bucket <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket)

# upload some files
tfiles <- replicate(n = 3, tempfile())
paths <- s3_path(bucket, glue("{basename(tfiles)}.txt"))
for (file in tfiles) cat("Hello saturn!!!!!\n", file = file)
for (file in tfiles) print(readLines(file))
aws_file_upload(path = tfiles, remote_path = paths)

# check that files exist
aws_file_exists(paths[1])
aws_file_exists(paths[2])
aws_file_exists(s3_path(bucket, "doesnotexist.txt"))

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)

```

aws_file_rename

Rename remote files

Description

Rename remote files

Usage

```
aws_file_rename(remote_path, new_remote_path, ...)
```

Arguments

remote_path (character) one or more remote S3 paths. required
new_remote_path (character) one or more remote S3 paths. required. length must match remote_path
... named parameters passed on to [s3fs::s3_file_move\(\)](#)

Value

vector of paths, length matches length(remote_path)

See Also

Other files: [aws_file_attr\(\)](#), [aws_file_copy\(\)](#), [aws_file_delete\(\)](#), [aws_file_download\(\)](#), [aws_file_exists\(\)](#), [aws_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```
bucket <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket)

# rename files
tfiles <- replicate(n = 3, tempfile())
for (i in tfiles) cat("Hello\nWorld\n", file = i)
paths <- s3_path(bucket, c("aaa", "bbb", "ccc"), ext = "txt")
aws_file_upload(tfiles, paths)
new_paths <- s3_path(bucket, c("new_aaa", "new_bbb", "new_ccc"),
  ext = "txt"
)
aws_file_rename(paths, new_paths)

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

aws_file_upload	<i>Upload a file</i>
-----------------	----------------------

Description

Upload a file

Usage

```
aws_file_upload(path, remote_path, ...)
```

Arguments

path	(character) a file path to read from. required
remote_path	(character) a remote path where the file should go. required
...	named parameters passed on to <code>s3fs::s3_file_copy()</code>

Details

to upload a folder of files see [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Value

(character) a vector of remote s3 paths

See Also

Other files: [aws_file_attr\(\)](#), [aws_file_copy\(\)](#), [aws_file_delete\(\)](#), [aws_file_download\(\)](#), [aws_file_exists\(\)](#), [aws_file_rename\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#)

Examples

```

bucket1 <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket1)
cat(bucket1)
demo_rds_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/demo.rds")
aws_file_upload(
  demo_rds_file,
  s3_path(bucket1, basename(demo_rds_file))
)

## many files at once
bucket2 <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket2)) {
  aws_bucket_create(bucket2)
}
cat(bucket2)
links_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/links.rds")
aws_file_upload(
  c(demo_rds_file, links_file),
  s3_path(bucket2, c(basename(demo_rds_file), basename(links_file))),
  overwrite = TRUE
)

# set expiration, expire 1 minute from now
aws_file_upload(demo_rds_file, s3_path(bucket2, "ddd.rds"),
  Expires = Sys.time() + 60,
  overwrite = TRUE
)

# bucket doesn't exist
try(aws_file_upload(demo_rds_file, "s3://not-a-bucket/eee.rds"))

# path doesn't exist
try(
  aws_file_upload(
    "file_doesnt_exist.txt",
    s3_path(bucket2, "file_doesnt_exist.txt")
  )
)

# Path's without file extensions behave a little weird
## With extension
bucket3 <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket3)) {
  aws_bucket_create(bucket3)
}
## Both the next two lines do the same exact thing: make a file in the
## same path in a bucket
pkg_rds_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/package.rds")
aws_file_upload(pkg_rds_file, s3_path(bucket3, "package2.rds"),
  overwrite = TRUE)
aws_file_upload(pkg_rds_file, s3_path(bucket3),

```

```
    overwrite = TRUE)

## Without extension
## However, it's different for a file without an extension
## This makes a file in the bucket at path DESCRIPTION
rd_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/Rd.rds")
desc_file <- system.file("DESCRIPTION", package = "sixtyfour")
aws_file_upload(desc_file, s3_path(bucket3), overwrite = TRUE)

## Whereas this creates a directory called DESCRIPTION with
## a file DESCRIPTION within it
aws_file_upload(desc_file, s3_path(bucket3, "DESCRIPTION"),
  overwrite = TRUE)

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket1, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(bucket2, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(bucket3, force = TRUE)
```

aws_group

Get a group

Description

Get a group

Usage

```
aws_group(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) the group name

Details

see docs https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_get_group/

Value

a named list with slots for:

- group: information about the group (tibble)
- users: users in the group (tibble)
- policies (character)
- attached_policies (tibble)

See Also

Other groups: [aws_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_group_delete\(\)](#), [aws_group_exists\(\)](#), [aws_groups\(\)](#), [six_group_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create a group
aws_group_create("testing")
# get the group
aws_group(name = "testing")
# cleanup
aws_group_delete(name = "testing")
```

aws_groups

List all groups or groups for a single user

Description

List all groups or groups for a single user

Usage

```
aws_groups(username = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

username	(character) a username. optional
...	parameters passed on to <code>paws list_groups_for_user</code> if username is non-NULL, otherwise passed on to <code>list_users</code>

Value

A tibble with information about groups

See Also

Other groups: [aws_group\(\)](#), [aws_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_group_delete\(\)](#), [aws_group_exists\(\)](#), [six_group_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_groups()
aws_groups(username = aws_user_current())
```

aws_group_create	<i>Create a group</i>
------------------	-----------------------

Description

Create a group

Usage

```
aws_group_create(name, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	(character) A group name. required
path	(character) The path for the group name. optional. If it is not included, it defaults to a slash (/).

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_create_group/ docs for details on the parameters

Value

A tibble with information about the group created

See Also

Other groups: [aws_group\(\)](#), [aws_group_delete\(\)](#), [aws_group_exists\(\)](#), [aws_groups\(\)](#), [six_group_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_group_create("testingagroup")
aws_group("testingagroup")
# cleanup
aws_group_delete("testingagroup")
```

aws_group_delete *Delete a group*

Description

Delete a group

Usage

```
aws_group_delete(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) A group name. required

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_delete_group/ docs for more details

Value

NULL invisibly

See Also

Other groups: [aws_group\(\)](#), [aws_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_group_exists\(\)](#), [aws_groups\(\)](#), [six_group_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_group_create("somegroup")
aws_group_delete("somegroup")
```

aws_group_exists *Check if a group exists*

Description

Check if a group exists

Usage

```
aws_group_exists(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) the group name

Details

uses `aws_group` internally. see docs https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_get_group/

Value

a single boolean

See Also

Other groups: `aws_group()`, `aws_group_create()`, `aws_group_delete()`, `aws_groups()`, `six_group_delete()`

Examples

```
aws_group_create("apples")
aws_group_exists("apples")
aws_group_exists("doesnotexist")
# cleanup
aws_group_delete("apples")
```

`aws_has_creds`*Check if appropriate AWS credentials are available*

Description

Check if appropriate AWS credentials are available

Usage

```
aws_has_creds()
```

Value

single boolean

Examples

```
aws_has_creds()
```

aws_policies	<i>List policies</i>
--------------	----------------------

Description

List policies

Usage

```
aws_policies(refresh = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

refresh	(logical) refresh results? default: FALSE. to invalidate cache and refresh policy data, set refresh=TRUE
...	named arguments passed on to list_policies

Details

uses memoise internally to cache results to speed up all subsequent calls to the function

Value

A tibble with information about policies. Each row is a policy. Columns:

- PolicyName
- PolicyId
- Path
- Arn
- CreateDate
- UpdateDate
- AttachmentCount
- PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount
- IsAttachable
- Description
- Tags

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# takes a while on the first execution in an R session
aws_policies()

# faster because first call memoised the result
aws_policies()
# refresh=TRUE will pull from AWS
aws_policies(refresh = TRUE)
```

aws_policy	<i>Get a policy</i>
------------	---------------------

Description

Get a policy

Usage

```
aws_policy(name, local = FALSE, path = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	(character) a policy name or arn
local	(logical) if TRUE use your AWS account for your own managed policies. If FALSE, AWS managed policies
path	(character) if not NULL, we add the path into the ARN before the name value

Details

see docs https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_get_policy/

Value

a tibble with policy details

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# get an AWS managed policy (local = FALSE - the default)
aws_policy("AmazonS3FullAccess")

# get a policy by arn
aws_policy("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess")
```

aws_policy_attach	<i>Attach a policy to a user, group, or role</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Attach a policy to a user, group, or role

Usage

```
aws_policy_attach(.x, policy)
```

Arguments

.x	result of a call to create or get method for user, group, or role
policy	(character) a policy name or ARN

Value

A tibble with information about policies

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (aws_user_exists("user123")) {
  aws_user_delete("user123")
}

aws_user_create("user123")
aws_policy("AmazonRDSDataFullAccess")
aws_user("user123") %>% aws_policy_attach("AmazonRDSDataFullAccess")
aws_user("user123")$attached_policies
# cleanup
six_user_delete("user123")
```

aws_policy_create	<i>Create a policy</i>
-------------------	------------------------

Description

Create a policy

Usage

```
aws_policy_create(name, document, path = NULL, description = NULL, tags = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	(character) a policy name. required
document	(character) the policy document you want to use as the content for the new policy. required.
path	(character) the path for the policy. if not given default is "/". optional
description	(character) a friendly description of the policy. optional. cannot be changed after assigning it
tags	(character) a vector of tags that you want to attach to the new IAM policy. Each tag consists of a key name and an associated value. optional

Details

see docs https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_create_policy/

Value

a tibble with policy details

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (aws_policy_exists("MyPolicy123")) {  
  aws_policy_delete("MyPolicy123")  
}  
  
# Create policy document  
st8ment1 <- aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*")  
st8ment2 <- aws_policy_statement("s3:ListAllMyBuckets", "*")  
doc <- aws_policy_document_create(st8ment1, st8ment2)
```

```
# Create policy
aws_policy_create("MyPolicy123", document = doc)

# cleanup - delete policy
aws_policy_delete("MyPolicy123")
```

aws_policy_delete	<i>Delete a user managed policy</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Delete a user managed policy

Usage

```
aws_policy_delete(name)
```

Arguments

name	(character) a policy name. required. within the function we lookup the policy arn which is what's passed to the AWS API
------	---

Value

invisibly returns NULL

AWS managed policies

You can not delete AWS managed policies.

Deleting process (adapted from paws docs)

Before you can delete a managed policy, you must first detach the policy from all users, groups, and roles that it is attached to. In addition, you must delete all the policy's versions. The following steps describe the process for deleting a managed policy:

- Detach the policy from all users, groups, and roles that the policy is attached to using [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#). To list all the users, groups, and roles that a policy is attached to use [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#)
- Delete all versions of the policy using [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#). To list the policy's versions, use [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#). You cannot use [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#) to delete the version that is marked as the default version. You delete the policy's default version in the next step of the process.
- Delete the policy using this function (this automatically deletes the policy's default version)

References

[delete_policy](#)

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (aws_policy_exists("RdsAllow456")) {
  aws_policy_delete("RdsAllow456")
}

# Create policy document
doc <- aws_policy_document_create(
  aws_policy_statement(
    action = "rds-db:connect",
    resource = "*"
  )
)

# Create policy
invisible(aws_policy_create("RdsAllow456", document = doc))

# Delete policy
aws_policy_delete("RdsAllow456")
```

aws_policy_delete_version

Delete a policy version

Description

Delete a policy version

Usage

```
aws_policy_delete_version(name, version_id)
```

Arguments

name	(character) a policy name. required. within the function we lookup the policy arn which is what's passed to the AWS API
version_id	(character) The policy version to delete. required. Allows (via regex) a string of characters that consists of the lowercase letter 'v' followed by one or two digits, and optionally followed by a period '.' and a string of letters and digits.

Value

invisibly returns NULL

References

https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_delete_policy_version/

See Also

Other policies: `as_policy_arn()`, `aws_policies()`, `aws_policy()`, `aws_policy_attach()`, `aws_policy_create()`, `aws_policy_delete()`, `aws_policy_detach()`, `aws_policy_exists()`, `aws_policy_list_entities()`, `aws_policy_list_versions()`, `aws_policy_update()`

Examples

```
if (aws_policy_exists("RdsAllow888")) {
  aws_policy_delete("RdsAllow888")
}

# Create policy document
doc <- aws_policy_document_create(
  aws_policy_statement(
    action = "rds-db:connect",
    resource = "*"
  )
)

# Create policy
invisible(aws_policy_create("RdsAllow888", document = doc))

# Add a new version of the policy
statement1 <- aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*")
new_doc <- aws_policy_document_create(statement1)
arn <- as_policy_arn("RdsAllow888", local = TRUE)
aws_policy_update(arn, document = new_doc, default = TRUE)

# List versions of the policy
aws_policy_list_versions("RdsAllow888")

# Delete a policy version
aws_policy_delete_version("RdsAllow888", "v1")

# Cleanup - delete policy
aws_policy_delete("RdsAllow888")
```

aws_policy_detach

Detach a policy from a user, group, or role

Description

Detach a policy from a user, group, or role

Usage

```
aws_policy_detach(.x, policy)
```

Arguments

.x	result of a call to create or get method for user, group, or role
policy	(character) a policy name or ARN

Value

A tibble with information about policies

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (aws_user_exists("user456")) {
  aws_user_delete("user456")
}

aws_user_create("user456")
aws_user("user456") %>% aws_policy_attach("AmazonRDSDataFullAccess")
aws_user("user456") %>% aws_policy_detach("AmazonRDSDataFullAccess")
aws_user("user456")$attached_policies
# cleanup
six_user_delete("user456")
```

```
aws_policy_document_create
```

Create a policy document

Description

Create a policy document

Usage

```
aws_policy_document_create(..., .list = NULL)
```

Arguments

`..., .list` policy statements as created by `aws_policy_statement()` or created manually. Pass in 1 or more statements via `...` like `statement1, statement2` or pass in as a list like `.list = list(statement1, statement2)`. Each element must be a named list.

Value

a json class string. use `as.character()` to coerce to a regular string

Actions

Actions documentation appears to be all over the web. Here's a start:

- S3: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/service-authorization/latest/reference/list_amazons3.html # nolint
- EC2: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/API_Operations.html # nolint
- IAM: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/APIReference/API_Operations.html # nolint

Note

a document item is hard-coded:

- Version is set to 2012-10-17"

References

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html
nolint

Examples

```
library(jsonlite)

st8ment1 <- aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*")
st8ment2 <- aws_policy_statement("s3:ListAllMyBuckets", "*")
st8ment3 <- aws_policy_statement("s3-object-lambda:List*", "*")
aws_policy_document_create(st8ment1, st8ment2) %>% prettify()
aws_policy_document_create(.list = list(st8ment1, st8ment2)) %>% prettify()
aws_policy_document_create(st8ment3, .list = list(st8ment1, st8ment2)) %>%
  prettify()

# Policy document to give a user access to RDS
resource <- "arn:aws:rds-db:us-east-2:1234567890:dbuser:db-ABCDE1212/jane"
st8ment_rds <- aws_policy_statement(
  action = "rds-db:connect",
  resource = resource
)
```

```

aws_policy_document_create(statement_rds) %>% prettify()

### DB account = user in a database that has access to it
# all DB instances & DB accounts for a AWS account and AWS Region
aws_policy_document_create(
  aws_policy_statement(
    action = "rds-db:connect",
    resource = resource_rds("*", "*")
  )
) %>% prettify()
# all DB instances for a AWS account and AWS Region, single DB account
aws_policy_document_create(
  aws_policy_statement(
    action = "rds-db:connect",
    resource = resource_rds("jane_doe", "*")
  )
) %>% prettify()
# single DB instance, single DB account
aws_policy_document_create(
  aws_policy_statement(
    action = "rds-db:connect",
    resource = resource_rds("jane_doe", "db-ABCDEFGHijkl01234")
  )
) %>% prettify()
# single DB instance, many users
aws_policy_document_create(
  aws_policy_statement(
    action = "rds-db:connect",
    resource = resource_rds(c("jane_doe", "mary_roe"), "db-ABCDEFGHijkl01")
  )
) %>% prettify()

```

aws_policy_exists *Check if a policy exists*

Description

Checks for both customer managed and AWS managed policies

Usage

```
aws_policy_exists(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) a policy name or arn

Value

single logical, TRUE or FALSE

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# just the policy name
aws_policy_exists("ReadOnlyAccess")
# as an ARN
aws_policy_exists("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess")
# includes job-function in path
aws_policy_exists("Billing")
# includes service-role in path
aws_policy_exists("AWSCostAndUsageReportAutomationPolicy")
```

aws_policy_list_entities

List policy entities

Description

List policy entities

Usage

```
aws_policy_list_entities(name, ...)
```

Arguments

name	(character) a policy name. required. within the function we lookup the policy arn which is what's passed to the AWS API
...	additional named arguments passed on to internal paws method (see link below to its docs)

Value

tibble with columns:

- type: one of Users, Roles, Groups
- name: the user, role or group name
- id: the id for the user, role or group name

Zero row tibble if there are no entities

References

https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_list_entities_for_policy/

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_versions\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_policy_list_entities("AdministratorAccess")
aws_policy_list_entities("AmazonRedshiftReadOnlyAccess")
```

aws_policy_list_versions

List policy versions

Description

List policy versions

Usage

```
aws_policy_list_versions(name, ...)
```

Arguments

name	(character) a policy name. required. within the function we lookup the policy arn which is what's passed to the AWS API
...	additional named arguments passed on to internal paws method (see link below to its docs)

Value

tibble with columns:

- VersionId
- IsDefaultVersion
- CreateDate

References

https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_list_policy_versions/

See Also

Other policies: [as_policy_arn\(\)](#), [aws_policies\(\)](#), [aws_policy\(\)](#), [aws_policy_attach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_create\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete\(\)](#), [aws_policy_delete_version\(\)](#), [aws_policy_detach\(\)](#), [aws_policy_exists\(\)](#), [aws_policy_list_entities\(\)](#), [aws_policy_update\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_policy_list_versions("AmazonS3FullAccess")
aws_policy_list_versions("AmazonAppFlowFullAccess")
aws_policy_list_versions("AmazonRedshiftFullAccess")
```

aws_policy_statement *Create a policy statement*

Description

Create a policy statement

Usage

```
aws_policy_statement(action, resource, effect = "Allow", ...)
```

Arguments

action	(character) an action. required. see Actions below.
resource	(character) the object or objects the statement covers; see link below for more information
effect	(character) valid values: "Allow" (default), "Deny". length==1
...	Additional named arguments. See link in Details for options, and examples below

Details

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements.html#nolint

Value

a named list

Examples

```
aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*")
aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*", Sid = "MyStatementId")
aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*",
  Condition = list(
    StringEqualsIgnoreCase = list("aws:username" = "johndoe")
  )
)
aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*",
  Principal = list(Service = "s3.amazonaws.com")
)
```

aws_policy_update	<i>Update a policy</i>
-------------------	------------------------

Description

Update a policy

Usage

```
aws_policy_update(arn, document, default = FALSE)
```

Arguments

arn	(character) policy arn. required
document	(character) the policy document you want to use as the content for the new policy. required
default	(character) set this version as the policy's default version? optional. When this parameter is TRUE, the new policy version becomes the operative version. That is, it becomes the version that is in effect for the IAM users, groups, and roles that the policy is attached to. default: FALSE

Details

see docs https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_create_policy_version/

Value

a tibble with policy version details:

- VersionId
- IsDefaultVersion
- CreateDate

See Also

Other policies: `as_policy_arn()`, `aws_policies()`, `aws_policy()`, `aws_policy_attach()`, `aws_policy_create()`, `aws_policy_delete()`, `aws_policy_delete_version()`, `aws_policy_detach()`, `aws_policy_exists()`, `aws_policy_list_entities()`, `aws_policy_list_versions()`

Examples

```
if (aws_policy_exists("polisee")) {
  aws_policy_delete("polisee")
}

# Create policy document
st8ment1 <- aws_policy_statement("iam:GetUser", "*")
st8ment2 <- aws_policy_statement("s3:ListAllMyBuckets", "*")
doc <- aws_policy_document_create(st8ment1, st8ment2)

# Create policy
invisible(aws_policy_create("polisee", document = doc))

# Update the same policy
new_doc <- aws_policy_document_create(st8ment1)
arn <- as_policy_arn("polisee", local = TRUE)
aws_policy_update(arn, document = new_doc, default = TRUE)
aws_policy_list_versions("polisee")

# cleanup - delete the policy
aws_policy_delete_version("polisee", "v1")
aws_policy_delete("polisee")
```

aws_role

Get a role

Description

Get a role

Usage

```
aws_role(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) the role name

Details

see docs https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_get_role/; also includes policies and attached policies by calling `list_role_policies` and `list_attached_role_policies`

Value

a named list with slots for:

- role (tibble)
- policies (character)
- attached_policies (tibble)

See Also

Other roles: `aws_role_create()`, `aws_role_delete()`, `aws_role_exists()`, `aws_roles()`

Examples

```
trust_policy <- list(
  Version = "2012-10-17",
  Statement = list(
    list(
      Effect = "Allow",
      Principal = list(
        Service = "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      ),
      Action = "sts:AssumeRole"
    )
  )
)
doc <- jsonlite::toJSON(trust_policy, auto_unbox = TRUE)
desc <- "Another test role"
z <- aws_role_create("ALittleRole",
  assume_role_policy_document = doc,
  description = desc
)
aws_policy_attach(z, "ReadOnlyAccess")
res <- aws_role(name = "ALittleRole")
res
res$role
res$policies
res$attached_policies

# cleanup
aws_role("ALittleRole") %>%
  aws_policy_detach("ReadOnlyAccess")
aws_role_delete("ALittleRole")
```

aws_roles

List roles

Description

List roles

Usage

```
aws_roles(...)
```

Arguments

... parameters passed on to the paws [list_users](#) method

Value

A tibble with information about roles

See Also

Other roles: [aws_role\(\)](#), [aws_role_create\(\)](#), [aws_role_delete\(\)](#), [aws_role_exists\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_roles()
```

aws_role_create	<i>Create a role</i>
-----------------	----------------------

Description

Create a role

Usage

```
aws_role_create(
  name,
  assume_role_policy_document,
  path = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  max_session_duration = NULL,
  permission_boundary = NULL,
  tags = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`name` (character) A role name. required

`assume_role_policy_document` (character) The trust relationship policy document that grants an entity permission to assume the role. json as string. required

`path` (character) The path for the role name. optional. If it is not included, it defaults to a slash (/).

description	(character) a description fo the role. optional
max_session_duration	(character) The maximum session duration (in seconds) that you want to set for the specified role. optional
permission_boundary	(character) The ARN of the managed policy that is used to set the permissions boundary for the role. optional
tags	(list) A list of tags that you want to attach to the new user. optional

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_create_role/ docs for details on the parameters

Value

A tibble with information about the role created

See Also

Other roles: [aws_role\(\)](#), [aws_role_delete\(\)](#), [aws_role_exists\(\)](#), [aws_roles\(\)](#)

Examples

```
role_name <- "AMinorRole"
trust_policy <- list(
  Version = "2012-10-17",
  Statement = list(
    list(
      Effect = "Allow",
      Principal = list(
        Service = "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      ),
      Action = "sts:AssumeRole"
    )
  )
)
doc <- jsonlite::toJSON(trust_policy, auto_unbox = TRUE)
desc <- "My test role"
z <- aws_role_create(role_name,
  assume_role_policy_document = doc,
  description = desc
)
# attach a policy
invisible(z %>% aws_policy_attach("AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"))

# cleanup
invisible(z %>% aws_policy_detach("AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"))
aws_role_delete(role_name)
```

aws_role_delete *Delete a role*

Description

Delete a role

Usage

```
aws_role_delete(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) A role name. required

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_delete_role/ docs for more details

Value

NULL invisibly

See Also

Other roles: [aws_role\(\)](#), [aws_role_create\(\)](#), [aws_role_exists\(\)](#), [aws_roles\(\)](#)

Examples

```
if (aws_role_exists(name = "MyRole")) {  
  aws_role_delete(name = "MyRole")  
}
```

aws_role_exists *Check if a role exists*

Description

Check if a role exists

Usage

```
aws_role_exists(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) the role name

Value

a single boolean

See Also

Other roles: [aws_role\(\)](#), [aws_role_create\(\)](#), [aws_role_delete\(\)](#), [aws_roles\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_role_exists("AWSServiceRoleForRedshift")
aws_role_exists("NotARole")
```

aws_s3_policy_doc_create

Create a policy document for an S3 bucket

Description

Create a policy document for an S3 bucket

Usage

```
aws_s3_policy_doc_create(
  bucket,
  action,
  resource,
  effect = "Allow",
  sid = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

bucket (character) bucket name. required

action (character) an action. required. see Actions below.

resource (character) the object or objects the statement covers; see link below for more information

effect (character) valid values: "Allow" (default), "Deny". length==1

sid (character) a statement id. optional

... Additional named arguments. See link in Details for options, and examples below

Details

There's this separate function for creating policy docs for S3 because buckets are globally unique, so AWS figures out the region and account ID for you.

Value

a policy document as JSON (of class json)

Examples

```
bucket <- random_bucket()
aws_s3_policy_doc_create(
  bucket = bucket,
  action = s3_actions_read(),
  resource = c(bucket_arn(bucket), bucket_arn(bucket, objects = "*"))
)
```

`aws_secrets_all`*Get all secret values*

Description

Get all secret values

Usage

```
aws_secrets_all()
```

Value

(tbl) with secrets

Examples

```
aws_secrets_all()
```

aws_secrets_create *Create a secret*

Description

This function does not create your database username and/or password. Instead, it creates a "secret", which is typically a combination of credentials (username + password + other metadata)

Usage

```
aws_secrets_create(name, secret, description = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

name	(character) The name of the new secret. required
secret	(character/raw) The text or raw data to encrypt and store in this new version of the secret. AWS recommends for text to use a JSON structure of key/value pairs for your secret value (see examples below). required
description	(character) The description of the secret. optional
...	further named parameters passed on to <code>create_secret</code> https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager_create_secret/

Details

Note that we autogenerate a random UUID to pass to the `ClientRequestToken` parameter of the `paws` function `create_secret` used internally in this function.

This function creates a new secret. See `aws_secrets_update()` to update an existing secret. This function fails if you call it with an existing secret with the same name or ARN

Value

(list) with fields:

- ARN
- Name
- VersionId
- ReplicationStatus

Examples

```
try({
# Text secret
secret1 <- random_string("secret-", size = 16)
aws_secrets_create(
  name = secret1,
  secret = '{"username":"david","password":"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD"}',
```

```

    description = "My test database secret as a string"
  )
aws_secrets_get(secret1)$SecretString

# Raw secret
secret2 <- random_string("secret-", size = 16)
aws_secrets_create(
  name = secret2,
  secret = charToRaw('{"username":"david","password":"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD"}'),
  description = "My test database secret as raw"
)
aws_secrets_get(secret2)$SecretBinary

# Cleanup
aws_secrets_delete(secret1, ForceDeleteWithoutRecovery = TRUE)
aws_secrets_delete(secret2, ForceDeleteWithoutRecovery = TRUE)
})

```

aws_secrets_delete *Delete a secret*

Description

Delete a secret

Usage

```
aws_secrets_delete(id, ...)
```

Arguments

id	(character) The name or ARN of the secret. required
...	further named parameters passed on to delete_secret https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager_delete_secret/

Value

(list) with fields:

- ARN
- Name
- DeletionDate

Examples

```
try({
# Create a secret
secret <- random_string("secret-", size = 16)
aws_secrets_create(
  name = secret,
  secret = '{"username":"jill","password":"cow"}',
  description = "The fox jumped over the cow"
)

# Delete a secret
aws_secrets_delete(id = secret, ForceDeleteWithoutRecovery = TRUE)
})
```

aws_secrets_get	<i>Get a secret</i>
-----------------	---------------------

Description

Get a secret

Usage

```
aws_secrets_get(id, ...)
```

Arguments

id	(character) The name or ARN of the secret. required
...	further named parameters passed on to <code>get_secret_value</code> https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager_get_secret_value/

Value

(list) with fields:

- ARN
- Name
- VersionId
- SecretBinary
- SecretString
- VersionStages
- CreatedDate

Examples

```
try({
# Create a secret
secret <- random_string("secret-", size = 16)
aws_secrets_create(
  name = secret,
  secret = '{"username":"jane","password":"cat"}',
  description = "A string"
)

aws_secrets_get(secret)

# Does exist
aws_secrets_get(id = "MyTestDatabaseSecret")

# Does not exist
try(aws_secrets_get(id = "DoesntExist"))

# Cleanup
aws_secrets_delete(secret, ForceDeleteWithoutRecovery = TRUE)
})
```

aws_secrets_list	<i>List secrets</i>
------------------	---------------------

Description

List secrets

Usage

```
aws_secrets_list(...)
```

Arguments

... parameters passed on to the paws method

Value

(list) list with secrets

Note

see https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager_list_secrets/ for available parameters

Examples

```
aws_secrets_list()
```

aws_secrets_pwd	<i>Get a random password</i>
-----------------	------------------------------

Description

Get a random password

Usage

```
aws_secrets_pwd(...)
```

Arguments

... named parameters passed on to `get_random_password` https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager_get_random_password/

Details

The parameter `PasswordLength` is hard coded to 40L

Value

a single string, of length 40

Examples

```
aws_secrets_pwd()  
aws_secrets_pwd(ExcludeNumbers = TRUE)
```

aws_secrets_rotate	<i>Rotate a secret</i>
--------------------	------------------------

Description

Rotate a secret

Usage

```
aws_secrets_rotate(id, lambda_arn = NULL, rules = NULL, immediately = TRUE)
```

Arguments

id	(character) The name or ARN of the secret. required
lambda_arn	(character) The ARN of the Lambda rotation function. Only supply for secrets that use a Lambda rotation function to rotate
rules	(list) asdfadf
immediately	(logical) whether to rotate the secret immediately or not. default: TRUE

Details

Note that we autogenerate a random UUID to pass to the ClientRequestToken parameter of the paws function used internally

Value

(list) with fields:

- ARN
- Name
- VersionId

References

https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager_rotate_secret/

Examples

```
try({
# Create a secret
secret <- random_string("secret-", size = 16)
aws_secrets_create(
  name = secret,
  secret = '{"username":"billy","password":"willy"}',
  description = "A string"
)

# Rotate
try(aws_secrets_rotate(id = secret))

# Cleanup
aws_secrets_delete(secret, ForceDeleteWithoutRecovery = TRUE)
})
```

aws_secrets_update *Update a secret*

Description

Update a secret

Usage

```
aws_secrets_update(id, secret, ...)
```

Arguments

id	(character) The name or ARN of the secret. required
secret	(character/raw) The text or raw data to encrypt and store in this new version of the secret. AWS recommends for text to use a JSON structure of key/value pairs for your secret value (see examples below). required
...	further named parameters passed on to put_secret_value https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager_put_secret_value/

Details

Note that we autogenerate a random UUID to pass to the ClientRequestToken parameter of the paws function used internally

Value

(list) with fields:

- ARN
- Name
- VersionId
- VersionStages

Examples

```
try({  
  # Create a secret  
  secret <- random_string("secret-", size = 16)  
  aws_secrets_create(  
    name = secret,  
    secret = '{"username":"debby","password":"kitty"}',  
    description = "A string"  
  )  
  
  aws_secrets_get(secret)
```

```
# Update the secret
aws_secrets_update(
  id = secret,
  secret = '{"username":"debby","password":"kitten"}'
)

aws_secrets_get(secret)

# Cleanup
aws_secrets_delete(secret, ForceDeleteWithoutRecovery = TRUE)
})
```

aws_user

Get a user

Description

Gets user information, including policies, groups, and attached policies

Usage

```
aws_user(username = NULL)
```

Arguments

username (character) A user name. required

Details

See the following docs links for details

- https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_get_user/
- https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_list_user_policies/
- https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_list_groups_for_user/
- https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_list_attached_user_policies/

Value

a named list with slots for:

- user (tibble)
- policies (list)
- attached_policies (list)
- groups (list)

Note

if username not supplied, gets logged in user

See Also

Other users: [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# if username not supplied, gets the logged in user
aws_user()

## End(Not run)

if (aws_user_exists("testBlueBird")) {
  aws_user_delete("testBlueBird")
}
aws_user_create("testBlueBird")
aws_user("testBlueBird")

# cleanup
aws_user_delete("testBlueBird")
```

aws_users

List Users

Description

List Users

Usage

```
aws_users(...)
```

Arguments

... parameters passed on to the paws [list_users](#) method

Value

A tibble with information about user accounts, with columns:

- UserName
- UserId
- Path
- Arn
- CreateDate
- PasswordLastUsed

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_users()
```

aws_user_access_key *Get AWS Access Key for a user*

Description

IMPORTANT: the secret access key is only accessible during key and user creation

Usage

```
aws_user_access_key(username = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

username (character) A user name. required
... further named args passed on to [list_access_keys](#)

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_list_access_keys/ docs for more details

Value

a tibble with key details

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

aws_user_access_key_delete

Delete current user's AWS Access Key

Description

Delete current user's AWS Access Key

Usage

```
aws_user_access_key_delete(access_key_id, username = NULL)
```

Arguments

`access_key_id` (character) The access key ID for the access key ID and secret access key you want to delete. required.

`username` (character) A user name. optional. however, if you do not supply a username, paws will likely use the current user, and so may not be the user the access key id is associated - and then you'll get an error like `NoSuchEntity` (HTTP 404). The Access Key with id xx

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_delete_access_key/ docs for more details

Value

NULL, invisibly

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

aws_user_add_to_group *Add or remove a user to/from a group*

Description

Add or remove a user to/from a group

Usage

```
aws_user_add_to_group(username, groupname)
```

```
aws_user_remove_from_group(username, groupname)
```

Arguments

username (character) A user name. required
groupname (character) a group name. required

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_add_user_to_group/ https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_remove_user_from_group/ docs for more details

Value

a named list with slots for:

- user (tibble)
- policies (list)
- attached_policies (list)
- groups (list)

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
group1 <- random_string("group")
if (!aws_group_exists(group1)) {
  aws_group_create(group1)
}
name1 <- random_user()
if (!aws_user_exists(name1)) {
  aws_user_create(name1)
}
```

```
aws_user_add_to_group(name1, group1)
aws_group(group1) # has user name1
aws_user_remove_from_group(name1, group1)
aws_group(group1) # does not have user name1
```

aws_user_create	<i>Create a user</i>
-----------------	----------------------

Description

Create a user

Usage

```
aws_user_create(username, path = NULL, permission_boundary = NULL, tags = NULL)
```

Arguments

username	(character) A user name. required
path	(character) The path for the user name. optional. If it is not included, it defaults to a slash (/).
permission_boundary	(character) The ARN of the managed policy that is used to set the permissions boundary for the user. optional
tags	(list) A list of tags that you want to attach to the new user. optional

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_create_user/ docs for details on the parameters

Value

A tibble with information about the user created

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
user1 <- random_user()
if (aws_user_exists(user1)) {
  aws_user_delete(user1)
}
aws_user_create(user1)

# cleanup
aws_user_delete(user1)
```

aws_user_current	<i>Get the current logged-in username as a string</i>
------------------	---

Description

Get the current logged-in username as a string

Usage

```
aws_user_current()
```

Value

username as character, scalar

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

aws_user_delete	<i>Delete a user</i>
-----------------	----------------------

Description

Delete a user

Usage

```
aws_user_delete(username)
```

Arguments

username (character) A user name. required

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_delete_user/ docs for more details

Value

NULL invisibly

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
user_name <- random_user()
aws_user_create(user_name)
aws_user_delete(user_name)
aws_user_exists(user_name)
```

aws_user_exists	<i>Check if a user exists</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Check if a user exists

Usage

```
aws_user_exists(username)
```

Arguments

username (character) the user name

Details

uses [aws_user\(\)](#) internally. see docs https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_get_user/

Value

a single boolean

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_user_exists(aws_user_current())  
aws_user_exists("doesnotexist")
```

aws_vpc

Get a VPC by id

Description

Get a VPC by id

Usage

```
aws_vpc(id, ...)
```

Arguments

`id` (character) The id of the VPC. required
`...` parameters passed on to `describe_vpcs`

Value

(list) with fields:

- Vpcs (list) each VPC group
- NextToken (character) token for paginating

Each element of Vpcs is a list with slots:

- CidrBlock
- DhcpOptionsId
- State
- VpcId
- OwnerId
- InstanceTenancy
- Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet
- CidrBlockAssociationSet
- IsDefault
- Tags

aws_vpcs	<i>List VPCs</i>
----------	------------------

Description

List VPCs

Usage

```
aws_vpcs(...)
```

Arguments

... parameters passed on to [describe_vpcs](#)

Value

(list) list with VPCs, see [aws_vpc\(\)](#) for details

Examples

```
aws_vpcs()  
aws_vpcs(MaxResults = 6)
```

aws_vpc_security_group	<i>Get a security group by ID</i>
------------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Get a security group by ID

Usage

```
aws_vpc_security_group(id, ...)
```

Arguments

id (character) The id of the security group. required
... named parameters passed on to [describe_security_groups](#)

Value

(list) with fields:

- SecurityGroups (list) each security group
 - Description
 - GroupName
 - IpPermissions
 - OwnerId
 - GroupId
 - IpPermissionsEgress
 - Tags
 - VpcId
- NextToken (character) token for paginating

See Also

Other security groups: [aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_ingress\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_groups\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress\(\)](#)

aws_vpc_security_groups

List VPC security groups

Description

List VPC security groups

Usage

```
aws_vpc_security_groups(...)
```

Arguments

... named parameters passed on to [describe_security_groups](#)

Value

(list) list with security groups, see [aws_vpc_security_group\(\)](#) for details

See Also

Other security groups: [aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_ingress\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aws_vpc_security_groups()
aws_vpc_security_groups(MaxResults = 6)
```

```
aws_vpc_security_group_create
    Create a security group
```

Description

Create a security group

Usage

```
aws_vpc_security_group_create(
  name,
  engine = "mariadb",
  description = NULL,
  vpc_id = NULL,
  tags = NULL,
  ...
)

aws_vpc_security_group_delete(id = NULL, name = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

name	(character) The name of the new secret. required for *_create and optional for *_delete
engine	(character) The engine to use. default: "mariadb". required. one of: mariadb, mysql, or postgres
description	(character) The description of the secret. optional
vpc_id	(character) a VPC id. optional. if not supplied your default VPC is used. To get your VPCs, see aws_vpcs()
tags	(character) The tags to assign to the security group. optional
...	named parameters passed on to create_security_group
id	(character) The id of the security group. optional. provide id or name

Value

(list) with fields:

- GroupId (character)
- Tags (list)

See Also

Other security groups: [aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_ingress\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_groups\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# create security group
grp_name1 <- random_string("vpcsecgroup")
x <- aws_vpc_security_group_create(
  name = grp_name1,
  description = "Testing security group creation"
)

grp_name2 <- random_string("vpcsecgroup")
aws_vpc_security_group_create(name = grp_name2)

grp_name3 <- random_string("vpcsecgroup")
aws_vpc_security_group_create(
  name = grp_name3,
  tags = list(
    list(
      ResourceType = "security-group",
      Tags = list(
        list(
          Key = "sky",
          Value = "blue"
        )
      )
    )
  )
)

# add ingress
aws_vpc_security_group_ingress(
  id = x$GroupId,
  ip_permissions = ip_permissions_generator("mariadb")
)

# cleanup
aws_vpc_security_group_delete(name = grp_name1)
aws_vpc_security_group_delete(name = grp_name2)
aws_vpc_security_group_delete(name = grp_name3)

## End(Not run)
```

aws_vpc_security_group_ingress

Authorize Security Group Ingress

Description

Authorize Security Group Ingress

Usage

```
aws_vpc_security_group_ingress(id, ip_permissions = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`id` (character) security group id. required

`ip_permissions` (list) list of permissions. see link to paws docs below or use [ip_permissions_generator\(\)](#) to generate the list for this parameter

`...` named parameters passed on to [authorize_security_group_ingress](#)

Value

list with slots:

- Return (boolean)
- SecurityGroupRules (list)
 - SecurityGroupRuleId
 - GroupId
 - GroupOwnerId
 - IsEgress
 - IpProtocol
 - FromPort
 - ToPort
 - CidrIpv4
 - CidrIpv6
 - PrefixListId
 - ReferencedGroupInfo
 - Description
 - Tags

See Also

Other security groups: [aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_cre](#)
[aws_vpc_security_groups\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress\(\)](#)

aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod
Modify security group rules

Description

Modify security group rules

Usage

```
aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod(id, rules, ...)
```

Arguments

id	(character) security group id. required
rules	list of rules to add/modify on the security group id. required
...	named parameters passed on to modify_security_group_rules

Value

list. if successful then list(Return=TRUE)

See Also

Other security groups: [aws_vpc_security_group\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_i](#)
[aws_vpc_security_groups\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create a security group
a_grp_name <- random_string("vpcsecgroup")
x <- aws_vpc_security_group_create(name = a_grp_name)
x

# add an inbound rule
my_rule <- aws_vpc_security_group_ingress(
  id = x$GroupId,
  ip_permissions = ip_permissions_generator("mariadb")
)
my_rule

# modify the rule
rule_id <- my_rule$SecurityGroupRules[[1]]$SecurityGroupRuleId
fields_to_keep <- c(
  "IpProtocol", "FromPort", "ToPort", "CidrIpv4",
  "CidrIpv6", "PrefixListId", "Description"
)
rule_old <- my_rule$SecurityGroupRules[[1]]
```

```

rule_new <- rule_old[fields_to_keep]
rule_new$Description <- "Modified description"

aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod(
  id = x$GroupId,
  rules = list(
    SecurityGroupRuleId = rule_id,
    SecurityGroupRule = rule_new
  )
)

# cleanup
aws_vpc_security_group_delete(name = a_grp_name)

```

aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress

Get a security group with one ingress rule based on the engine

Description

Get a security group with one ingress rule based on the engine

Usage

```
aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress(engine)
```

Arguments

engine (character) The engine to use. default: "mariadb". required. one of: mariadb, mysql, postgres, or redshift

Details

Adds an ingress rule specific to the engine supplied (port changes based on the engine), and your IP address. To create your own security group and ingress rules see [aws_vpc_security_group_create\(\)](#) and [aws_vpc_security_group_ingress\(\)](#)

Value

(character) security group ID

See Also

Other security groups: [aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_group_ingress\(\)](#), [aws_vpc_security_groups\(\)](#)

bucket_arn *Get bucket ARN*

Description

Get bucket ARN

Usage

```
bucket_arn(bucket, objects = "")
```

Arguments

bucket (character) a bucket name. required.
objects (character) path for object(s). default: ""

Value

character string of bucket arn

Examples

```
bucket_arn("somebucket")  
bucket_arn("somebucket", objects = "*")  
bucket_arn("somebucket", objects = "data.csv")  
bucket_arn("somebucket", objects = "myfolder/subset/data.csv")  
bucket_arn("somebucket", objects = "myfolder/subset/*")
```

con_iam *Get a paws client for a service*

Description

Get a paws client for a service

Usage

```
con_iam()  
  
con_s3()  
  
con_sm()  
  
con_ec2()  
  
con_rds()
```

con_redshift()

con_ce()

Details

Toggles the credentials used based on the environment variable AWS_PROFILE for one of: minio, localstack, aws.

If AWS_PROFILE is "minio" then we set the following in the credentials for the connection:

- access_key_id uses env var MINIO_USER, with default "minioadmin"
- secret_access_key uses env var MINIO_PWD, with default "minioadmin"
- endpoint uses env var MINIO_ENDPOINT, with default "http://127.0.0.1:9000"

If AWS_PROFILE is "localstack" then we set the following in the credentials for the connection:

- access_key_id uses env var LOCALSTACK_KEY, with a default string which is essentially ignored. you do not need to set the LOCALSTACK_KEY env var. However, if you want to set an account ID for your Localstack you can set the env var and it will be used. see <https://docs.localstack.cloud/references/credentials/>
- secret_access_key uses env var LOCALSTACK_SECRET, with a default string which is ignored; and any value you set for LOCALSTACK_SECRET will be ignored by Localstack as well. see <https://docs.localstack.cloud/references/credentials/>
- endpoint uses env var LOCALSTACK_ENDPOINT. You can set this to the URL for where your Localstack is running at. Default is http://localhost.localstack.cloud:4566

If AWS_PROFILE is not set, set to "aws", or anything else (other than "localstack") then we don't set any credentials internally, but paws will gather any credentials you've set via env vars, config files, etc.-

Value

- con_s3: a list with methods for interfacing with S3; <https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/s3/>
- con_iam: a list with methods for interfacing with IAM; <https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam/>
- con_sm: a list with methods for interfacing with Secrets Manager; <https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/secretsmanager/>
- con_ec2: a list with methods for interfacing with EC2; <https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/ec2/>
- con_rds: a list with methods for interfacing with RDS; <https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/rds/>
- con_redshift: a list with methods for interfacing with Redshift; <https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/redshift/>
- con_ce: a list with methods for interfacing with Cost Explorer; <https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/costexplorer/>

See Also[con_s3fs\(\)](#)**Examples**

```

z <- con_iam()
z

withr::with_envvar(
  c("AWS_PROFILE" = "localstack"),
  con_iam()
)
withr::with_envvar(
  c("AWS_PROFILE" = "minio"),
  con_s3()
)

```

`con_s3fs`*s3fs connection*

Description

s3fs connection

Usage`con_s3fs()`**Details**

we set `refresh=TRUE` on `s3fs::s3_file_system()` so that you can change the s3 interface within an R session

You can toggle the interface set for one of minio, localstack, aws. See [connections](#) for more information.

Value

An S3 list with class 'sixtyfour_client'

See Also[paws_clients](#)**Examples**

```

con <- con_s3fs()
con
con_s3fs()$file_copy

```

figure_out_policy_arn *Figure out policy Arn from a name*

Description

Figure out policy Arn from a name

Usage

```
figure_out_policy_arn(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) a policy name. required.

Value

NULL when not found; otherwise an ARN string

Examples

```
# aws managed
figure_out_policy_arn("AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess")
# aws managed, job function
figure_out_policy_arn("Billing")
figure_out_policy_arn("DataScientist")
# doesn't exist
figure_out_policy_arn("DoesNotExist")
```

group_policies *Preset group policies*

Description

Preset group policies

Usage

```
group_policies(group)
```

Arguments

group (character)

Value

character vector of policy names

Admin group policies

- AdministratorAccess
- Billing
- CostOptimizationHubAdminAccess
- AWSBillingReadOnlyAccess
- AWSCostAndUsageReportAutomationPolicy

User group policies

- AmazonRDSReadOnlyAccess
- AmazonRedshiftReadOnlyAccess
- AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess
- AWSBillingReadOnlyAccess
- IAMReadOnlyAccess

Examples

```
group_policies("admin")
group_policies("users")
```

```
ip_permissions_generator
```

Ip Permissions generator

Description

Ip Permissions generator

Usage

```
ip_permissions_generator(engine, port = NULL, description = NULL)
```

Arguments

engine	(character) one of mariadb, mysql, or postgres
port	(character) port number. port determined from engine if port not given. default: NULL
description	(character) description. if not given, autogenerated depending on value of engine

Value

a list with slots: FromPort, ToPort, IpProtocol, and IpRanges

random_string	<i>Get a random string, bucket name, user name or role name</i>
---------------	---

Description

Get a random string, bucket name, user name or role name

Usage

```
random_string(prefix, size = 8)
random_bucket(prefix = "bucket-", size = 16)
random_user()
random_role()
```

Arguments

prefix	(character) any string. required.
size	(character) length of the random part (not including prefix)

Value

- random_string: (character) a string with prefix at beginning
- random_bucket: (character) a bucket name prefixed with prefix (default: "bucket-")
- random_user/random_role: (character) a user or role name with a random adjective plus a random noun combined into one string, shortened to no longer than 16 characters, if longer than 16

Examples

```
random_string("group-")
replicate(10, random_string("group-"))
random_bucket()
replicate(10, random_bucket())
random_user()
replicate(10, random_user())
random_role()
replicate(10, random_role())
```

resource_rds	<i>Create a resource string for a policy statement for RDS</i>
--------------	--

Description

Create a resource string for a policy statement for RDS

Usage

```
resource_rds(
  user,
  resource_id,
  region = Sys.getenv("AWS_REGION"),
  account = account_id()
)
```

Arguments

user	(character) a user name that has an IAM account. length>=1. required
resource_id	(character) the identifier for the DB instance. length==1. required
region	(character) the AWS Region for the DB instance. length==1
account	(character) the AWS account number for the DB instance. length==1. The user must be in the same account as the account for the DB instance. by default calls account_id()

Value

a resource ARN (scalar, character)

s3_actions_full	<i>S3 actions for full access (read and write), from the AWS managed policy AmazonS3FullAccess</i>
-----------------	--

Description

S3 actions for full access (read and write), from the AWS managed policy AmazonS3FullAccess

Usage

```
s3_actions_full()
```

Value

character vector of actions

Examples

```
s3_actions_full()
```

s3_actions_read	<i>S3 actions for reading, from the AWS managed policy AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess</i>
-----------------	---

Description

S3 actions for reading, from the AWS managed policy AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess

Usage

```
s3_actions_read()
```

Value

character vector of actions

Examples

```
s3_actions_read()
```

service_map	<i>Mapping of full names of AWS services to acronyms</i>
-------------	--

Description

Mapping of full names of AWS services to acronyms

Usage

```
service_map
```

Format

service_map:

A data frame with 178 rows and 2 columns:

service Service name in full

acronym The acronym, from 2 to 5 characters in length ...

Source

<https://tommymaynard.com/aws-service-acronyms/>

six_admin_setup	<i>AWS account setup for administrators</i>
-----------------	---

Description

AWS account setup for administrators

Usage

```
six_admin_setup(users_group = "users", admin_group = "admin")
```

Arguments

users_group (character) name for the users group. default: "users"
admin_group (character) name for the admin group. default: "admin"

Value

NULL invisibly

What is magical

- Setup a users IAM group: users that do not require admin permissions
- Add policies to the users group
- Setup an admin IAM group: users that require admin permissions
- Add policies to the admin group

See Also

Other magicians: [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

six_bucket_add_user	<i>Add a user to a bucket</i>
---------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Add a user to a bucket

Usage

```
six_bucket_add_user(bucket, username, permissions)
```

Arguments

bucket (character) bucket name. required
username (character) A user name. required
permissions (character) user permissions, one of read or write. write includes read

Value

invisibly returns nothing

Permissions

- read: read only; not allowed to write or do admin tasks
- write: write (in addition to read); includes deleting files; does not include deleting buckets
- admin: change user permissions (in addition to read and write); includes deleting buckets (THIS OPTION NOT ACCEPTED YET!)

What is magical

- Exits early if permissions is not length 1
- Exits early if permissions is not in allowed set
- Exits early if bucket does not exist
- Creates bucket policy if not created yet
- If user not in bucket already, attach policy to user (which adds them to the bucket)

Examples

```
# create a bucket
bucket <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket)) {
  aws_bucket_create(bucket)
}

# create a user
user <- random_user()
if (!aws_user_exists(user)) {
  aws_user_create(user)
}

six_bucket_add_user(
  bucket = bucket,
  username = user,
  permissions = "read"
)

# cleanup
six_user_delete(user)
aws_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

```
## Not run:  
# not a valid permissions string  
six_bucket_add_user(  
  bucket = "mybucket",  
  username = "userdmgziqpt",  
  permissions = "notavalidpermission"  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

six_bucket_change_user

Change user permissions for a bucket

Description

Change user permissions for a bucket

Usage

```
six_bucket_change_user(bucket, username, permissions)
```

Arguments

bucket (character) bucket name. required
username (character) A user name. required
permissions (character) user permissions, one of read or write. write includes read

Value

invisibly returns nothing

Important

This function is built around policies named by this package. If you use your own policies that you name this function may not work.

Examples

```
# create a bucket  
bucket <- random_bucket()  
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket)) {  
  aws_bucket_create(bucket)  
}  
  
# create user  
user <- random_user()  
if (!aws_user_exists(user)) {
```

```

    aws_user_create(user)
}

# user doesn't have any permissions for the bucket
# - use six_bucket_add_user to add permissions
six_bucket_change_user(
    bucket = bucket,
    username = user, permissions = "read"
)
six_bucket_add_user(
    bucket = bucket, username = user,
    permissions = "read"
)

# want to change to read to write, makes the change
six_bucket_change_user(
    bucket = bucket, username = user,
    permissions = "write"
)

# want to change to write - but already has write
six_bucket_change_user(
    bucket = bucket, username = user,
    permissions = "write"
)

# cleanup
six_user_delete(user)
aws_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)

```

six_bucket_delete *Delete an S3 bucket*

Description

Takes care of deleting bucket objects, so that the bucket itself can be deleted cleanly

Usage

```
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

bucket	(character) bucket name. required
force	(logical) force deletion without going through the prompt. default: FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE when required for non-interactive use.
...	named parameters passed on to <code>delete_bucket</code>

Value

NULL, invisibly

What is magical

- Exits early if bucket does not exist
- Checks for any objects in the bucket and deletes any present
- Deletes bucket after deleting objects

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#)

Other magicians: [six_admin_setup\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# bucket does not exist
six_bucket_delete("notabucket")

# bucket exists w/o objects
bucket <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket)
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)

# bucket exists w/ objects (files and directories with files)
bucket <- random_bucket()
aws_bucket_create(bucket)
demo_rds_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/demo.rds")
links_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/links.rds")
aws_file_upload(
  c(demo_rds_file, links_file),
  s3_path(bucket, c(basename(demo_rds_file), basename(links_file)))
)
aws_file_upload(
  c(demo_rds_file, links_file),
  s3_path(
    bucket, "newfolder",
    c(basename(demo_rds_file), basename(links_file))
  )
)
aws_bucket_list_objects(bucket)
six_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

`six_bucket_permissions`*Get permissions for a bucket*

Description

Get permissions for a bucket

Usage

```
six_bucket_permissions(bucket)
```

Arguments

`bucket` (character) bucket name. required

Value

tibble with a row for each user, with columns:

- `user` (always present)
- `permissions` (always present)
- `policy_read` (optionally present) the policy name behind the "read" permission (if present)
- `policy_admin` (optionally present) the policy name behind the "admin" permission (if present)

Note that users with no permissions are not shown; see [aws_users\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# create a bucket
bucket <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket)) aws_bucket_create(bucket)

# create user
user <- random_user()
if (!aws_user_exists(user)) aws_user_create(user)

six_bucket_permissions(bucket)
six_bucket_add_user(bucket, user, permissions = "read")
six_bucket_permissions(bucket)
six_bucket_remove_user(bucket, user)
six_bucket_permissions(bucket)

# cleanup
six_user_delete(user)
aws_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

`six_bucket_remove_user`*Remove a user from a bucket*

Description

Remove a user from a bucket

Usage

```
six_bucket_remove_user(bucket, username)
```

Arguments

bucket	(character) bucket name. required
username	(character) A user name. required

Details

This function detaches a policy from a user for accessing the bucket; the policy itself is untouched

Value

invisibly returns nothing

Examples

```
# create a bucket
bucket <- random_bucket()
if (!aws_bucket_exists(bucket)) aws_bucket_create(bucket)

# create user
user <- random_user()
if (!aws_user_exists(user)) aws_user_create(user)

six_bucket_add_user(bucket, user, permissions = "read")
six_bucket_remove_user(bucket, user)

# cleanup
six_user_delete(user)
aws_bucket_delete(bucket, force = TRUE)
```

six_bucket_upload *Magically upload a mix of files and directories into a bucket*

Description

Magically upload a mix of files and directories into a bucket

Usage

```
six_bucket_upload(path, remote, force = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

path	(character) one or more file paths to add to the bucket. required. can include directories or files
remote	(character/scalar) a character string to use to upload files in path. the first component of the path will be used as the bucket name. any subsequent path components will be used as a key prefix for all objects created in the bucket
force	(logical) force bucket creation without going through the prompt. default: FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE when required for non-interactive use.
...	named params passed on to put_object

Value

(character) a vector of remote s3 paths where your files are located

What is magical

- Exits early if folder or files do not exist
- Creates the bucket if it does not exist
- Adds files to the bucket at the top level with key as the file name
- Adds directories to the bucket, reconstructing the exact directory structure in the S3 bucket

See Also

Other buckets: [aws_bucket_create\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_download\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_exists\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_list_objects\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_tree\(\)](#), [aws_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [aws_buckets\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#)

Other magicians: [six_admin_setup\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# single file, single remote path
bucket1 <- random_bucket()
demo_rds_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/demo.rds")
six_bucket_upload(path = demo_rds_file, remote = bucket1, force = TRUE)

## a file and a directory - with a single remote path
bucket2 <- random_bucket()
library(fs)
tdir <- path(path_temp(), "mytmp")
dir_create(tdir)
invisible(purrr::map(letters, \(l) file_create(path(tdir, l))))
dir_tree(tdir)
six_bucket_upload(path = c(demo_rds_file, tdir), remote = bucket2,
force = TRUE)

## a directory with nested dirs - with a single remote path
bucket3 <- random_bucket()
library(fs)
tdir <- path(path_temp(), "apples")
dir_create(tdir)
dir_create(path(tdir, "mcintosh"))
dir_create(path(tdir, "pink-lady"))
cat("Some text in a readme", file = path(tdir, "README.md"))
write.csv(Orange, file = path(tdir, "mcintosh", "orange.csv"))
write.csv(iris, file = path(tdir, "pink-lady", "iris.csv"))
dir_tree(tdir)
six_bucket_upload(path = tdir, remote = path(bucket3, "fruit/basket"),
force = TRUE)

# cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket1, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(bucket2, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(bucket3, force = TRUE)
```

six_file_upload

Magically upload a file

Description

Magically upload a file

Usage

```
six_file_upload(path, bucket, force = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

path	(character) one or more file paths to add to the bucket. required. cannot include directories
bucket	(character) bucket to copy files to. required. if the bucket does not exist we prompt you asking if you'd like the bucket to be created
force	(logical) force bucket creation without going through the prompt. default: FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE when required for non-interactive use.
...	named params passed on to <code>put_object</code>

Value

(character) a vector of remote s3 paths where your files are located

What is magical

- Exits early if files do not exist
- Exits early if any path values are directories
- Creates the bucket if it does not exist
- Adds files to the bucket, figuring out the key to use from the supplied path
- Function is vectorized for the path argument; you can pass in many file paths

See Also

Other files: `aws_file_attr()`, `aws_file_copy()`, `aws_file_delete()`, `aws_file_download()`, `aws_file_exists()`, `aws_file_rename()`, `aws_file_upload()`

Other magicians: `six_admin_setup()`, `six_bucket_delete()`, `six_bucket_upload()`, `six_user_create()`, `six_user_delete()`

Examples

```
bucket1 <- random_bucket()
demo_rds_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/demo.rds")
six_file_upload(demo_rds_file, bucket1, force = TRUE)

# path doesn't exist, error
try(
  six_file_upload("file_doesnt_exist.txt", random_bucket())
)

# directories not supported, error
mydir <- tempdir()
try(
  six_file_upload(mydir, random_bucket())
)

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket1, force = TRUE)
```

```
# requires user interaction with prompts ...
bucket2 <- random_bucket()
demo_rds_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/demo.rds")
six_file_upload(demo_rds_file, bucket2)

## many files at once
links_file <- file.path(system.file(), "Meta/links.rds")
six_file_upload(c(demo_rds_file, links_file), bucket2)

# set expiration, expire 1 minute from now
six_file_upload(demo_rds_file, bucket2, Expires = Sys.time() + 60)

# bucket doesn't exist, ask if you want to create it
not_a_bucket <- random_string("not-a-bucket-")
six_file_upload(demo_rds_file, not_a_bucket)

# Cleanup
six_bucket_delete(bucket2, force = TRUE)
six_bucket_delete(not_a_bucket, force = TRUE)
```

six_group_delete *Delete a group, magically*

Description

Delete a group, magically

Usage

```
six_group_delete(name)
```

Arguments

name (character) A group name. required

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_delete_group/ docs for more details

Value

NULL invisibly

See Also

Other groups: [aws_group\(\)](#), [aws_group_create\(\)](#), [aws_group_delete\(\)](#), [aws_group_exists\(\)](#), [aws_groups\(\)](#)

Examples

```
group <- random_string("group")
aws_group_create(group)
six_group_delete(group)
```

six_user_create	<i>Create a user, magically</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Create a user, magically

Usage

```
six_user_create(  
  username,  
  path = NULL,  
  permission_boundary = NULL,  
  tags = NULL,  
  copy_to_cb = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

username	(character) A user name. required
path	(character) The path for the user name. optional. If it is not included, it defaults to a slash (/).
permission_boundary	(character) The ARN of the managed policy that is used to set the permissions boundary for the user. optional
tags	(list) A list of tags that you want to attach to the new user. optional
copy_to_cb	(logical) Copy to clipboard. Default: FALSE. See section "Clipboard" below for more details.

Details

See [aws_user_create\(\)](#) for more details. This function creates a user, adds policies so the user can access their own account, and grants them an access key. Add more policies using `aws_polic*` functions

Value

NULL invisibly. A draft email is copied to your clipboard

What is magical

- Adds a UserInfo policy to your account if doesn't exist yet
- Attaches UserInfo policy to the user created
- Grants an access key, copying an email template to your clipboard

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Other magicians: [six_admin_setup\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_user_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
name <- random_user()
six_user_create(name)

# cleanup
six_user_delete(name)
```

six_user_creds	<i>Create access keys for a user</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Creates a new Amazon Web Services secret access key and corresponding Amazon Web Services access key ID

Usage

```
six_user_creds(username, copy_to_cb = FALSE)
```

Arguments

username	(character) A user name. required
copy_to_cb	(logical) Copy to clipboard. Default: FALSE. See section "Clipboard" below for more details.

Details

A user can have more than one pair of access keys. By default a user can have up to 2 pairs of access keys. Using this function will not replace an existing set of keys; but instead adds an additional set of keys.

See <https://rstats.wtf/r-startup.html> for help on bringing in secrets to an R session.

Note that although we return the AWS Region in the output of this function IAM does not have regional resources. You can however use IAM to manage regions an account has access to, etc. See <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/accounts/latest/reference/manage-acct-regions.html> `#no-lint`

Value

invisibly returns named list with slots:

- UserName (character)
- AccessKeyId (character)
- Status (character)
- SecretAccessKey (character)
- CreateDate (POSIXct)

Important

Save the secret key after running this function as it can not be viewed again.

Clipboard

If you set `copy_to_cb=TRUE` we'll copy to your clipboard an email template with the credentials and a small amount of instructions. Please do edit that email with information tailored to your group and how you'd like to store secrets

Known error behaviors

- LimitExceeded (HTTP 409). Cannot exceed quota for AccessKeysPerUser: 2
- NoSuchEntity (HTTP 404). The user with name xxx cannot be found.

See Also

[aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#)

Examples

```
user <- random_user()
if (!aws_user_exists(user)) aws_user_create(user)
six_user_creds(user)
aws_user_access_key(user)
six_user_creds(user, copy_to_cb = TRUE)
aws_user_access_key(user)
# cleanup
```

```
six_user_delete(user)
```

six_user_delete	<i>Delete a user</i>
-----------------	----------------------

Description

Delete a user

Usage

```
six_user_delete(username)
```

Arguments

username (character) A user name. required

Details

See https://www.paws-r-sdk.com/docs/iam_delete_user/ docs for more details

Value

an empty list

What is magical

- Detaches any attached policies
- Deletes any access keys
- Then deletes the user

See Also

Other users: [aws_user\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key\(\)](#), [aws_user_access_key_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_add_to_group\(\)](#), [aws_user_create\(\)](#), [aws_user_current\(\)](#), [aws_user_delete\(\)](#), [aws_user_exists\(\)](#), [aws_users\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#)

Other magicians: [six_admin_setup\(\)](#), [six_bucket_delete\(\)](#), [six_bucket_upload\(\)](#), [six_file_upload\(\)](#), [six_user_create\(\)](#)

Examples

```
name <- random_user()
six_user_create(name)
six_user_delete(name)
```

without_verbose	<i>Without verbose output</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Without verbose output

Usage

without_verbose(code)

Arguments

code (expression) Code to run without verbose output.

Value

The results of the evaluation of the code argument

with_redacted	<i>With secrets redacted</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

With secrets redacted

Usage

with_redacted(code)

Arguments

code (expression) Code to run with secrets redacted

Value

The results of the evaluation of the code argument

Index

- * **billing**
 - aws_billing, 5
 - aws_billing_raw, 8
- * **buckets**
 - aws_bucket_create, 10
 - aws_bucket_delete, 11
 - aws_bucket_download, 12
 - aws_bucket_exists, 13
 - aws_bucket_list_objects, 14
 - aws_bucket_tree, 15
 - aws_bucket_upload, 16
 - aws_buckets, 9
 - six_bucket_delete, 95
 - six_bucket_upload, 99
- * **database**
 - aws_db_cluster_status, 18
 - aws_db_instance_status, 19
 - aws_db_rds_con, 20
 - aws_db_rds_create, 21
 - aws_db_rds_list, 23
 - aws_db_redshift_con, 24
 - aws_db_redshift_create, 25
- * **datasets**
 - service_map, 91
- * **files**
 - aws_file_attr, 27
 - aws_file_copy, 28
 - aws_file_delete, 29
 - aws_file_download, 30
 - aws_file_exists, 31
 - aws_file_rename, 32
 - aws_file_upload, 33
 - six_file_upload, 100
- * **groups**
 - aws_group, 35
 - aws_group_create, 37
 - aws_group_delete, 38
 - aws_group_exists, 38
 - aws_groups, 36
 - six_group_delete, 102
- * **magicians**
 - six_admin_setup, 92
 - six_bucket_delete, 95
 - six_bucket_upload, 99
 - six_file_upload, 100
 - six_user_create, 103
 - six_user_delete, 106
- * **policies**
 - as_policy_arn, 4
 - aws_policies, 40
 - aws_policy, 41
 - aws_policy_attach, 42
 - aws_policy_create, 43
 - aws_policy_delete, 44
 - aws_policy_delete_version, 45
 - aws_policy_detach, 46
 - aws_policy_exists, 49
 - aws_policy_list_entities, 50
 - aws_policy_list_versions, 51
 - aws_policy_update, 53
- * **roles**
 - aws_role, 54
 - aws_role_create, 56
 - aws_role_delete, 58
 - aws_role_exists, 58
 - aws_roles, 55
- * **security groups**
 - aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod, 82
 - aws_vpc_security_group, 77
 - aws_vpc_security_group_create, 79
 - aws_vpc_security_group_ingress, 80
 - aws_vpc_security_groups, 78
 - aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress, 83
- * **users**
 - aws_user, 68
 - aws_user_access_key, 70
 - aws_user_access_key_delete, 71
 - aws_user_add_to_group, 72

- aws_user_create, 73
 - aws_user_current, 74
 - aws_user_delete, 74
 - aws_user_exists, 75
 - aws_users, 69
 - six_user_create, 103
 - six_user_delete, 106
- account_id(), 90
- as.character(), 48
- as_policy_arn, 4, 40–43, 45–47, 50–52, 54
- aws_billing, 5, 9
- aws_billing_raw, 6, 8
- aws_bucket_create, 10, 10, 12–15, 17, 96, 99
- aws_bucket_delete, 10, 11, 11, 12–15, 17, 96, 99
- aws_bucket_download, 10–12, 12, 13–15, 17, 96, 99
- aws_bucket_exists, 10–12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 96, 99
- aws_bucket_list_objects, 10–13, 14, 15, 17, 96, 99
- aws_bucket_tree, 10–14, 15, 17, 96, 99
- aws_bucket_upload, 10–15, 16, 96, 99
- aws_bucket_upload(), 33
- aws_buckets, 9, 11–15, 17, 96, 99
- aws_configure, 17
- aws_db_cluster_status, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26
- aws_db_instance_status, 19, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26
- aws_db_rds_con, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26
- aws_db_rds_create, 19, 21, 21, 23, 24, 26
- aws_db_rds_list, 19, 21, 23, 23, 24, 26
- aws_db_redshift_con, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26
- aws_db_redshift_create, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25
- aws_db_redshift_create(), 20, 24
- aws_file_attr, 27, 28–33, 101
- aws_file_copy, 27, 28, 29–33, 101
- aws_file_delete, 27, 28, 29, 30–33, 101
- aws_file_download, 27–29, 30, 31–33, 101
- aws_file_exists, 27–30, 31, 32, 33, 101
- aws_file_rename, 27–31, 32, 33, 101
- aws_file_upload, 27–32, 33, 101
- aws_file_upload(), 16
- aws_group, 35, 36–39, 102
- aws_group_create, 36, 37, 38, 39, 102
- aws_group_delete, 36, 37, 38, 39, 102
- aws_group_exists, 36–38, 38, 102
- aws_groups, 36, 36, 37–39, 102
- aws_has_creds, 39
- aws_policies, 4, 40, 41–43, 45–47, 50–52, 54
- aws_policy, 4, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45–47, 50–52, 54
- aws_policy_attach, 4, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45–47, 50–52, 54
- aws_policy_attach(), 44
- aws_policy_create, 4, 40–42, 43, 45–47, 50–52, 54
- aws_policy_delete, 4, 40–43, 44, 46, 47, 50–52, 54
- aws_policy_delete_version, 4, 40–43, 45, 45, 47, 50–52, 54
- aws_policy_delete_version(), 44
- aws_policy_detach, 4, 40–43, 45, 46, 46, 50–52, 54
- aws_policy_document_create, 47
- aws_policy_exists, 4, 40–43, 45–47, 49, 51, 52, 54
- aws_policy_list_entities, 4, 40–43, 45–47, 50, 50, 52, 54
- aws_policy_list_entities(), 44
- aws_policy_list_versions, 4, 40–43, 45–47, 50, 51, 51, 54
- aws_policy_list_versions(), 44
- aws_policy_statement, 52
- aws_policy_statement(), 48
- aws_policy_update, 4, 40–43, 45–47, 50–52, 53
- aws_role, 54, 56–59
- aws_role_create, 55, 56, 56, 58, 59
- aws_role_delete, 55–57, 58, 59
- aws_role_exists, 55–58, 58
- aws_roles, 55, 55, 57–59
- aws_s3_policy_doc_create, 59
- aws_secrets_all, 60
- aws_secrets_create, 61
- aws_secrets_delete, 62
- aws_secrets_get, 63
- aws_secrets_list, 64
- aws_secrets_pwd, 65
- aws_secrets_pwd(), 22
- aws_secrets_rotate, 65
- aws_secrets_update, 67
- aws_secrets_update(), 61
- aws_user, 68, 70–75, 104, 106
- aws_user(), 75

- aws_user_access_key, [69](#), [70](#), [70](#), [71–75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_user_access_key(), [105](#)
- aws_user_access_key_delete, [69–71](#), [71](#), [72–75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_user_access_key_delete(), [105](#)
- aws_user_add_to_group, [69–71](#), [72](#), [73–75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_user_create, [69–72](#), [73](#), [74](#), [75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_user_create(), [103](#)
- aws_user_current, [69–73](#), [74](#), [75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_user_delete, [69–74](#), [74](#), [75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_user_exists, [69–75](#), [75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_user_remove_from_group
(aws_user_add_to_group), [72](#)
- aws_users, [69](#), [69](#), [71–75](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- aws_users(), [97](#)
- aws_vpc, [76](#)
- aws_vpc(), [77](#)
- aws_vpc_sec_group_rules_mod, [78](#), [80](#), [81](#), [82](#), [83](#)
- aws_vpc_security_group, [77](#), [78](#), [80–83](#)
- aws_vpc_security_group(), [78](#)
- aws_vpc_security_group_create, [78](#), [79](#), [81–83](#)
- aws_vpc_security_group_create(), [83](#)
- aws_vpc_security_group_delete
(aws_vpc_security_group_create), [79](#)
- aws_vpc_security_group_ingress, [78](#), [80](#), [80](#), [82](#), [83](#)
- aws_vpc_security_group_ingress(), [83](#)
- aws_vpc_security_groups, [78](#), [78](#), [80–83](#)
- aws_vpc_sg_with_ingress, [78](#), [80–82](#), [83](#)
- aws_vpcs, [77](#)
- aws_vpcs(), [79](#)
- bucket_arn, [84](#)
- con_ce (con_iam), [84](#)
- con_ec2 (con_iam), [84](#)
- con_iam, [84](#)
- con_rds (con_iam), [84](#)
- con_redshift (con_iam), [84](#)
- con_s3 (con_iam), [84](#)
- con_s3fs, [86](#)
- con_s3fs(), [86](#)
- con_sm (con_iam), [84](#)
- connections, [86](#)
- figure_out_policy_arn, [87](#)
- group_policies, [87](#)
- ip_permissions_generator, [88](#)
- ip_permissions_generator(), [81](#)
- paws_clients, [86](#)
- paws_clients (con_iam), [84](#)
- random_bucket (random_string), [89](#)
- random_role (random_string), [89](#)
- random_string, [89](#)
- random_user (random_string), [89](#)
- random_user(), [22](#)
- resource_rds, [90](#)
- s3_actions_full, [90](#)
- s3_actions_read, [91](#)
- s3fs::s3_dir_download(), [12](#)
- s3fs::s3_dir_upload(), [16](#)
- s3fs::s3_file_download(), [30](#)
- s3fs::s3_file_info(), [27](#)
- s3fs::s3_file_move(), [32](#)
- s3fs::s3_file_system(), [86](#)
- service_map, [91](#)
- six_admin_setup, [92](#), [96](#), [99](#), [101](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- six_bucket_add_user, [92](#)
- six_bucket_change_user, [94](#)
- six_bucket_delete, [10–15](#), [17](#), [92](#), [95](#), [99](#), [101](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- six_bucket_permissions, [97](#)
- six_bucket_remove_user, [98](#)
- six_bucket_upload, [10–15](#), [17](#), [92](#), [96](#), [99](#), [101](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- six_file_upload, [27–33](#), [92](#), [96](#), [99](#), [100](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- six_group_delete, [36–39](#), [102](#)
- six_user_create, [69–75](#), [92](#), [96](#), [99](#), [101](#), [103](#), [106](#)
- six_user_creds, [104](#)
- six_user_delete, [69–75](#), [92](#), [96](#), [99](#), [101](#), [104](#), [106](#)
- with_redacted, [107](#)
- without_verbose, [107](#)