



API Reference

# Amazon Security Lake



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# Amazon Security Lake: API Reference

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# Welcome

Amazon Security Lake is a fully managed security data lake service. You can use Security Lake to automatically centralize security data from cloud, on-premises, and custom sources into a data lake that's stored in your AWS account. AWS Organizations is an account management service that lets you consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. With Organizations, you can create member accounts and invite existing accounts to join your organization. Security Lake helps you analyze security data for a more complete understanding of your security posture across the entire organization. It can also help you improve the protection of your workloads, applications, and data.

The data lake is backed by Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets, and you retain ownership over your data.

Amazon Security Lake integrates with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service. In Security Lake, CloudTrail captures API calls for Security Lake as events. The calls captured include calls from the Security Lake console and code calls to the Security Lake API operations. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Security Lake. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. Using the information collected by CloudTrail you can determine the request that was made to Security Lake, the IP address from which the request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details. To learn more about Security Lake information in CloudTrail, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Security Lake automates the collection of security-related log and event data from integrated AWS services and third-party services. It also helps you manage the lifecycle of data with customizable retention and replication settings. Security Lake converts ingested data into Apache Parquet format and a standard open-source schema called the Open Cybersecurity Schema Framework (OCSF).

Other AWS services and third-party services can subscribe to the data that's stored in Security Lake for incident response and security data analytics.

This document was last published on April 10, 2026.

# Actions

The following actions are supported:

- [CreateAwsLogSource](#)
- [CreateCustomLogSource](#)
- [CreateDataLake](#)
- [CreateDataLakeExceptionSubscription](#)
- [CreateDataLakeOrganizationConfiguration](#)
- [CreateSubscriber](#)
- [CreateSubscriberNotification](#)
- [DeleteAwsLogSource](#)
- [DeleteCustomLogSource](#)
- [DeleteDataLake](#)
- [DeleteDataLakeExceptionSubscription](#)
- [DeleteDataLakeOrganizationConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteSubscriber](#)
- [DeleteSubscriberNotification](#)
- [DeregisterDataLakeDelegatedAdministrator](#)
- [GetDataLakeExceptionSubscription](#)
- [GetDataLakeOrganizationConfiguration](#)
- [GetDataLakeSources](#)
- [GetSubscriber](#)
- [ListDataLakeExceptions](#)
- [ListDataLakes](#)
- [ListLogSources](#)
- [ListSubscribers](#)
- [ListTagsForResource](#)
- [RegisterDataLakeDelegatedAdministrator](#)
- [TagResource](#)
- [UntagResource](#)

- [UpdateDataLake](#)
- [UpdateDataLakeExceptionSubscription](#)
- [UpdateSubscriber](#)
- [UpdateSubscriberNotification](#)

# CreateAwsLogSource

Adds a natively supported AWS service as an Amazon Security Lake source. Enables source types for member accounts in required AWS Regions, based on the parameters you specify. You can choose any source type in any Region for either accounts that are part of a trusted organization or standalone accounts. Once you add an AWS service as a source, Security Lake starts collecting logs and events from it.

You can use this API only to enable natively supported AWS services as a source. Use `CreateCustomLogSource` to enable data collection from a custom source.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/logsources/aws HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "sources": [
    {
      "accounts": [ "string" ],
      "regions": [ "string" ],
      "sourceName": "string",
      "sourceVersion": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### sources

Specify the natively-supported AWS service to add as a source in Security Lake.

Type: Array of [AwsLogSourceConfiguration](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item. Maximum number of 50 items.

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "failed": [ "string" ]
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### [failed](#)

Lists all accounts in which enabling a natively supported AWS service as a Security Lake source failed. The failure occurred as these accounts are not part of an organization.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Fixed length of 12.

Pattern: [0-9]{12}

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

**errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

**BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

**ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

**resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

### quotaCode

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

### retryAfterSeconds

Retry the request after the specified time.

### serviceCode

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CreateCustomLogSource

Adds a third-party custom source in Amazon Security Lake, from the AWS Region where you want to create a custom source. Security Lake can collect logs and events from third-party custom sources. After creating the appropriate IAM role to invoke AWS Glue crawler, use this API to add a custom source name in Security Lake. This operation creates a partition in the Amazon S3 bucket for Security Lake as the target location for log files from the custom source. In addition, this operation also creates an associated AWS Glue table and an AWS Glue crawler.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/logsources/custom HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "configuration": {
    "crawlerConfiguration": {
      "roleArn": "string"
    },
    "providerIdentity": {
      "externalId": "string",
      "principal": "string"
    }
  },
  "eventClasses": [ "string" ],
  "sourceName": "string",
  "sourceVersion": "string"
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### configuration

The configuration used for the third-party custom source.

Type: [CustomLogSourceConfiguration](#) object

Required: Yes

### [eventClasses](#)

The Open Cybersecurity Schema Framework (OCSF) event classes which describes the type of data that the custom source will send to Security Lake. For the list of supported event classes, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Type: Array of strings

Pattern: [A-Z\\_0-9]\*

Required: No

### [sourceName](#)

Specify the name for a third-party custom source. This must be a Regionally unique value. The sourceName you enter here, is used in the LogProviderRole name which follows the convention AmazonSecurityLake-Provider-{name of the custom source}-{region}. You must use a CustomLogSource name that is shorter than or equal to 20 characters. This ensures that the LogProviderRole name is below the 64 character limit.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: [\w\-\\_\:\.]\*

Required: Yes

### [sourceVersion](#)

Specify the source version for the third-party custom source, to limit log collection to a specific version of custom data source.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 32.

Pattern: [A-Za-z0-9\-\.\\_]\*

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "source": {
    "attributes": {
      "crawlerArn": "string",
      "databaseArn": "string",
      "tableArn": "string"
    },
    "provider": {
      "location": "string",
      "roleArn": "string"
    },
    "sourceName": "string",
    "sourceVersion": "string"
  }
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### source

The third-party custom source that was created.

Type: [CustomLogSourceResource](#) object

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial

occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

**errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

**BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

**ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

**resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

**See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)



# CreateDataLake

Initializes an Amazon Security Lake instance with the provided (or default) configuration. You can enable Security Lake in AWS Regions with customized settings before enabling log collection in Regions. To specify particular Regions, configure these Regions using the `configurations` parameter. If you have already enabled Security Lake in a Region when you call this command, the command will update the Region if you provide new configuration parameters. If you have not already enabled Security Lake in the Region when you call this API, it will set up the data lake in the Region with the specified configurations.

When you enable Security Lake, it starts ingesting security data after the `CreateAwsLogSource` call and after you create subscribers using the `CreateSubscriber` API. This includes ingesting security data from sources, storing data, and making data accessible to subscribers. Security Lake also enables all the existing settings and resources that it stores or maintains for your AWS account in the current Region, including security log and event data. For more information, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json

{
  "configurations": [
    {
      "encryptionConfiguration": {
        "kmsKeyId": "string"
      },
      "lifecycleConfiguration": {
        "expiration": {
          "days": number
        },
        "transitions": [
          {
            "days": number,
            "storageClass": "string"
          }
        ]
      },
      "region": "string",
      "replicationConfiguration": {
```

```
        "regions": [ "string" ],
        "roleArn": "string"
    }
},
"metaStoreManagerRoleArn": "string",
"tags": [
    {
        "key": "string",
        "value": "string"
    }
]
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### configurations

Specify the Region or Regions that will contribute data to the rollup region.

Type: Array of [DataLakeConfiguration](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item.

Required: Yes

### metaStoreManagerRoleArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) used to create and update the AWS Glue table. This table contains partitions generated by the ingestion and normalization of AWS log sources and custom sources.

Type: String

Pattern: `arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:iam::\d{12}:role/?[a-zA-Z_0-9+=,.\@-\_/\]+`

Required: Yes

## tags

An array of objects, one for each tag to associate with the data lake configuration. For each tag, you must specify both a tag key and a tag value. A tag value cannot be null, but it can be an empty string.

Type: Array of [Tag](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 0 items. Maximum number of 50 items.

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "dataLakes": [
    {
      "createStatus": "string",
      "dataLakeArn": "string",
      "encryptionConfiguration": {
        "kmsKeyId": "string"
      },
      "lifecycleConfiguration": {
        "expiration": {
          "days": number
        },
        "transitions": [
          {
            "days": number,
            "storageClass": "string"
          }
        ]
      },
      "region": "string",
      "replicationConfiguration": {
        "regions": [ "string " ],
        "roleArn": "string"
      },
      "s3BucketArn": "string",
```

```
    "updateStatus": {
      "exception": {
        "code": "string",
        "reason": "string"
      },
      "requestId": "string",
      "status": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### dataLakes

The created Security Lake configuration object.

Type: Array of [DataLakeResource](#) objects

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### resourceName

The resource name.

### resourceType

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerError

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

### resourceName

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### resourceType

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CreateDataLakeExceptionSubscription

Creates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the organization you specify. The notification subscription is created for exceptions that cannot be resolved by Security Lake automatically.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/exceptions/subscription HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "exceptionTimeToLive": number,
  "notificationEndpoint": "string",
  "subscriptionProtocol": "string"
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### exceptionTimeToLive

The expiration period and time-to-live (TTL). It is the duration of time until which the exception message remains.

Type: Long

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1.

Required: No

### notificationEndpoint

The AWS account where you want to receive exception notifications.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\-_:/.@=+]*`

Required: Yes

### subscriptionProtocol

The subscription protocol to which exception notifications are posted.

Type: String

Pattern: [a-z\-\-]\*

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### errorCode

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### **InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

#### **quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

**See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CreateDataLakeOrganizationConfiguration

Automatically enables Amazon Security Lake for new member accounts in your organization. Security Lake is not automatically enabled for any existing member accounts in your organization.

This operation merges the new data lake organization configuration with the existing configuration for Security Lake in your organization. If you want to create a new data lake organization configuration, you must delete the existing one using [DeleteDataLakeOrganizationConfiguration](#).

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/organization/configuration HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "autoEnableNewAccount": [
    {
      "region": "string",
      "sources": [
        {
          "sourceName": "string",
          "sourceVersion": "string"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### [autoEnableNewAccount](#)

Enable Security Lake with the specified configuration settings, to begin collecting security data for new accounts in your organization.

Type: Array of [DataLakeAutoEnableNewAccountConfiguration](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item.

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### errorCode

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

**resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CreateSubscriber

Creates a subscriber for accounts that are already enabled in Amazon Security Lake. You can create a subscriber with access to data in the current AWS Region.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/subscribers HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json

{
  "accessTypes": [ "string" ],
  "sources": [
    { ... }
  ],
  "subscriberDescription": "string",
  "subscriberIdentity": {
    "externalId": "string",
    "principal": "string"
  },
  "subscriberName": "string",
  "tags": [
    {
      "key": "string",
      "value": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### accessTypes

The Amazon S3 or AWS Lake Formation access type.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: LAKEFORMATION | S3

Required: No

### sources

The supported AWS services from which logs and events are collected. Security Lake supports log and event collection for natively supported AWS services.

Type: Array of [LogSourceResource](#) objects

Required: Yes

### subscriberDescription

The description for your subscriber account in Security Lake.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\s\\-_:/, .@=+]*`

Required: No

### subscriberIdentity

The AWS identity used to access your data.

Type: [AwsIdentity](#) object

Required: Yes

### subscriberName

The name of your Security Lake subscriber account.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 64.

Required: Yes

### tags

An array of objects, one for each tag to associate with the subscriber. For each tag, you must specify both a tag key and a tag value. A tag value cannot be null, but it can be an empty string.

Type: Array of [Tag](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 0 items. Maximum number of 50 items.

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "subscriber": {
    "accessTypes": [ "string" ],
    "createdAt": "string",
    "resourceShareArn": "string",
    "resourceShareName": "string",
    "roleArn": "string",
    "s3BucketArn": "string",
    "sources": [
      { ... }
    ],
    "subscriberArn": "string",
    "subscriberDescription": "string",
    "subscriberEndpoint": "string",
    "subscriberId": "string",
    "subscriberIdentity": {
      "externalId": "string",
      "principal": "string"
    },
    "subscriberName": "string",
    "subscriberStatus": "string",
    "updatedAt": "string"
  }
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

## subscriber

Retrieve information about the subscriber created using the `CreateSubscriber` API.

Type: [SubscriberResource](#) object

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### **InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

#### **quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

#### **retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

#### **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CreateSubscriberNotification

Notifies the subscriber when new data is written to the data lake for the sources that the subscriber consumes in Security Lake. You can create only one subscriber notification per subscriber.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/subscribers/subscriberId/notification HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "configuration": { ... }
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### subscriberId

The subscriber ID for the notification subscription.

Pattern: [a-f0-9]{8}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{12}

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### configuration

Specify the configuration using which you want to create the subscriber notification.

Type: [NotificationConfiguration](#) object

**Note:** This object is a Union. Only one member of this object can be specified or returned.

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "subscriberEndpoint": "string"
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### subscriberEndpoint

The subscriber endpoint to which exception messages are posted.

Type: String

Pattern: [\\w\\-\_:/.@=+]\*

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## **InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeleteAwsLogSource

Removes a natively supported AWS service as an Amazon Security Lake source. You can remove a source for one or more Regions. When you remove the source, Security Lake stops collecting data from that source in the specified Regions and accounts, and subscribers can no longer consume new data from the source. However, subscribers can still consume data that Security Lake collected from the source before removal.

You can choose any source type in any AWS Region for either accounts that are part of a trusted organization or standalone accounts.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/logsources/aws/delete HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "sources": [
    {
      "accounts": [ "string" ],
      "regions": [ "string" ],
      "sourceName": "string",
      "sourceVersion": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### sources

Specify the natively-supported AWS service to remove as a source in Security Lake.

Type: Array of [AwsLogSourceConfiguration](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item. Maximum number of 50 items.

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "failed": [ "string" ]
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### failed

Deletion of the AWS sources failed as the account is not a part of the organization.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Fixed length of 12.

Pattern: [0-9]{12}

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

**errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

**BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

**ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

**resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

### quotaCode

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

### retryAfterSeconds

Retry the request after the specified time.

### serviceCode

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeleteCustomLogSource

Removes a custom log source from Amazon Security Lake, to stop sending data from the custom source to Security Lake.

## Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v1/datalake/logsources/custom/sourceName?sourceVersion=sourceVersion HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### sourceName

The source name of custom log source that you want to delete.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[\w\-\_\:\.]*`

Required: Yes

### sourceVersion

The source version for the third-party custom source. You can limit the custom source removal to the specified source version.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 32.

Pattern: `[A-Za-z0-9\-\.\_]*`

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerErrorException

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

### **quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

### **retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

### **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeleteDataLake

When you disable Amazon Security Lake from your account, Security Lake is disabled in all AWS Regions and it stops collecting data from your sources. Also, this API automatically takes steps to remove the account from Security Lake. However, Security Lake retains all of your existing settings and the resources that it created in your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

The DeleteDataLake operation does not delete the data that is stored in your Amazon S3 bucket, which is owned by your AWS account. For more information, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/delete HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json

{
  "regions": [ "string" ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### regions

The list of Regions where Security Lake is enabled.

Type: Array of strings

Pattern: (us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeleteDataLakeExceptionSubscription

Deletes the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the organization you specify.

## Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v1/datalake/exceptions/subscription HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### errorCode

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### **InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeleteDataLakeOrganizationConfiguration

Turns off automatic enablement of Amazon Security Lake for member accounts that are added to an organization in AWS Organizations. Only the delegated Security Lake administrator for an organization can perform this operation. If the delegated Security Lake administrator performs this operation, new member accounts won't automatically contribute data to the data lake.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/organization/configuration/delete HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "autoEnableNewAccount": [
    {
      "region": "string",
      "sources": [
        {
          "sourceName": "string",
          "sourceVersion": "string"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### autoEnableNewAccount

Turns off automatic enablement of Security Lake for member accounts that are added to an organization.

Type: Array of [DataLakeAutoEnableNewAccountConfiguration](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item.

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### errorCode

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

**resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeleteSubscriber

Deletes the subscription permission and all notification settings for accounts that are already enabled in Amazon Security Lake. When you run `DeleteSubscriber`, the subscriber will no longer consume data from Security Lake and the subscriber is removed. This operation deletes the subscriber and removes access to data in the current AWS Region.

## Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v1/subscribers/subscriberId HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### subscriberId

A value created by Security Lake that uniquely identifies your `DeleteSubscriber` API request.

Pattern: `[a-f0-9]{8}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{12}`

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

## AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerError

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

**See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)

- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeleteSubscriberNotification

Deletes the specified subscription notification in Amazon Security Lake for the organization you specify.

## Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v1/subscribers/subscriberId/notification HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### subscriberId

The ID of the Security Lake subscriber account.

Pattern: [a-f0-9]{8}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{12}

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

## AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerError

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)

- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DeregisterDataLakeDelegatedAdministrator

Deletes the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for the organization. This API can only be called by the organization management account. The organization management account cannot be the delegated administrator account.

## Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v1/datalake/delegate HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### errorCode

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### **InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# GetDataLakeExceptionSubscription

Retrieves the protocol and endpoint that were provided when subscribing to Amazon SNS topics for exception notifications.

## Request Syntax

```
GET /v1/datalake/exceptions/subscription HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "exceptionTimeToLive": number,
  "notificationEndpoint": "string",
  "subscriptionProtocol": "string"
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### [exceptionTimeToLive](#)

The expiration period and time-to-live (TTL). It is the duration of time until which the exception message remains.

Type: Long

### notificationEndpoint

The AWS account where you receive exception notifications.

Type: String

Pattern: [\\w\\-\_:/.@=+]\*

### subscriptionProtocol

The subscription protocol to which exception notifications are posted.

Type: String

Pattern: [a-z\\-]\*

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### resourceName

The resource name.

### resourceType

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerError

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

### resourceName

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### resourceType

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

### quotaCode

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

### retryAfterSeconds

Retry the request after the specified time.

## **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# GetDataLakeOrganizationConfiguration

Retrieves the configuration that will be automatically set up for accounts added to the organization after the organization has onboarded to Amazon Security Lake. This API does not take input parameters.

## Request Syntax

```
GET /v1/datalake/organization/configuration HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "autoEnableNewAccount": [
    {
      "region": "string",
      "sources": [
        {
          "sourceName": "string",
          "sourceVersion": "string"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### autoEnableNewAccount

The configuration used for new accounts in Security Lake.

Type: Array of [DataLakeAutoEnableNewAccountConfiguration](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# GetDataLakeSources

Retrieves a snapshot of the current Region, including whether Amazon Security Lake is enabled for those accounts and which sources Security Lake is collecting data from.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/sources HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "accounts": [ "string" ],
  "maxResults": number,
  "nextToken": "string"
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### accounts

The AWS account ID for which a static snapshot of the current AWS Region, including enabled accounts and log sources, is retrieved.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Fixed length of 12.

Pattern: [0-9]{12}

Required: No

### maxResults

The maximum limit of accounts for which the static snapshot of the current Region, including enabled accounts and log sources, is retrieved.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1. Maximum value of 100.

Required: No

### nextToken

Lists if there are more results available. The value of nextToken is a unique pagination token for each page. Repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page. Keep all other arguments unchanged.

Each pagination token expires after 24 hours. Using an expired pagination token will return an HTTP 400 InvalidToken error.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "dataLakeArn": "string",
  "dataLakeSources": [
    {
      "account": "string",
      "eventClasses": [ "string" ],
      "sourceName": "string",
      "sourceStatuses": [
        {
          "resource": "string",
          "status": "string"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "nextToken": "string"
```

```
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### dataLakeArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) created by you to provide to the subscriber. For more information about ARNs and how to use them in policies, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,127}`

### dataLakeSources

The list of enabled accounts and enabled sources.

Type: Array of [DataLakeSource](#) objects

### nextToken

Lists if there are more results available. The value of nextToken is a unique pagination token for each page. Repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page. Keep all other arguments unchanged.

Each pagination token expires after 24 hours. Using an expired pagination token will return an HTTP 400 InvalidToken error.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

## AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerError

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)

- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# GetSubscriber

Retrieves the subscription information for the specified subscription ID. You can get information about a specific subscriber.

## Request Syntax

```
GET /v1/subscribers/subscriberId HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### subscriberId

A value created by Amazon Security Lake that uniquely identifies your GetSubscriber API request.

Pattern: [a-f0-9]{8}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{12}

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "subscriber": {
    "accessTypes": [ "string" ],
    "createdAt": "string",
    "resourceShareArn": "string",
    "resourceShareName": "string",
    "roleArn": "string",
    "s3BucketArn": "string",
    "sources": [
      { ... }
    ]
  }
}
```

```
    ],
    "subscriberArn": "string",
    "subscriberDescription": "string",
    "subscriberEndpoint": "string",
    "subscriberId": "string",
    "subscriberIdentity": {
      "externalId": "string",
      "principal": "string"
    },
    "subscriberName": "string",
    "subscriberStatus": "string",
    "updatedAt": "string"
  }
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### subscriber

The subscriber information for the specified subscriber ID.

Type: [SubscriberResource](#) object

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### **InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# ListDataLakeExceptions

Lists the Amazon Security Lake exceptions that you can use to find the source of problems and fix them.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/exceptions HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "maxResults": number,
  "nextToken": "string",
  "regions": [ "string" ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### maxResults

Lists the maximum number of failures in Security Lake.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1. Maximum value of 100.

Required: No

### nextToken

Lists if there are more results available. The value of nextToken is a unique pagination token for each page. Repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page. Keep all other arguments unchanged.

Each pagination token expires after 24 hours. Using an expired pagination token will return an HTTP 400 InvalidToken error.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

Required: No

### regions

The AWS Regions from which exceptions are retrieved.

Type: Array of strings

Pattern: (us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "exceptions": [
    {
      "exception": "string",
      "region": "string",
      "remediation": "string",
      "timestamp": "string"
    }
  ],
  "nextToken": "string"
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### exceptions

Lists the failures that cannot be retried.

Type: Array of [DataLakeException](#) objects

### nextToken

Lists if there are more results available. The value of nextToken is a unique pagination token for each page. Repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page. Keep all other arguments unchanged.

Each pagination token expires after 24 hours. Using an expired pagination token will return an HTTP 400 InvalidToken error.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### resourceName

The resource name.

### resourceType

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerErrorException

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

### resourceName

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### resourceType

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

### quotaCode

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

### retryAfterSeconds

Retry the request after the specified time.

## **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# ListDataLakes

Retrieves the Amazon Security Lake configuration object for the specified AWS Regions. You can use this operation to determine whether Security Lake is enabled for a Region.

## Request Syntax

```
GET /v1/datalakes?regions=regions HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### regions

The list of Regions where Security Lake is enabled.

Pattern: (us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "dataLakes": [
    {
      "createStatus": "string",
      "dataLakeArn": "string",
      "encryptionConfiguration": {
        "kmsKeyId": "string"
      },
      "lifecycleConfiguration": {
        "expiration": {
```

```

        "days": number
    },
    "transitions": [
        {
            "days": number,
            "storageClass": "string"
        }
    ]
},
"region": "string",
"replicationConfiguration": {
    "regions": [ "string" ],
    "roleArn": "string"
},
"s3BucketArn": "string",
"updateStatus": {
    "exception": {
        "code": "string",
        "reason": "string"
    },
    "requestId": "string",
    "status": "string"
}
}
]
}

```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### dataLakes

Retrieves the Security Lake configuration object.

Type: Array of [DataLakeResource](#) objects

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

## AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerError

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)

- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# ListLogSources

Retrieves the log sources.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/logsources/list HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "accounts": [ "string" ],
  "maxResults": number,
  "nextToken": "string",
  "regions": [ "string" ],
  "sources": [
    { ... }
  ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### accounts

The list of AWS accounts for which log sources are displayed.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Fixed length of 12.

Pattern: `[0-9]{12}`

Required: No

### maxResults

The maximum number of accounts for which the log sources are displayed.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1. Maximum value of 100.

Required: No

### nextToken

If nextToken is returned, there are more results available. You can repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

Required: No

### regions

The list of Regions for which log sources are displayed.

Type: Array of strings

Pattern: (us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+

Required: No

### sources

The list of sources for which log sources are displayed.

Type: Array of [LogSourceResource](#) objects

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "nextToken": "string",
```

```
"sources": [  
  {  
    "account": "string",  
    "region": "string",  
    "sources": [  
      { ... }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### nextToken

If nextToken is returned, there are more results available. You can repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

### sources

The list of log sources in your organization that send data to the data lake.

Type: Array of [LogSource](#) objects

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

**errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

**BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

**ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

**resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

### quotaCode

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

### retryAfterSeconds

Retry the request after the specified time.

### serviceCode

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# ListSubscribers

Lists all subscribers for the specific Amazon Security Lake account ID. You can retrieve a list of subscriptions associated with a specific organization or AWS account.

## Request Syntax

```
GET /v1/subscribers?maxResults=maxResults&nextToken=nextToken HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### maxResults

The maximum number of accounts for which the configuration is displayed.

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1. Maximum value of 100.

### nextToken

If nextToken is returned, there are more results available. You can repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "nextToken": "string",
  "subscribers": [
    {
      "accessTypes": [ "string" ],
```

```
"createdAt": "string",
"resourceShareArn": "string",
"resourceShareName": "string",
"roleArn": "string",
"s3BucketArn": "string",
"sources": [
  { ... }
],
"subscriberArn": "string",
"subscriberDescription": "string",
"subscriberEndpoint": "string",
"subscriberId": "string",
"subscriberIdentity": {
  "externalId": "string",
  "principal": "string"
},
"subscriberName": "string",
"subscriberStatus": "string",
"updatedAt": "string"
}
]
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### nextToken

If nextToken is returned, there are more results available. You can repeat the call using the returned token to retrieve the next page.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 2048.

### subscribers

The subscribers available for the specified Security Lake account ID.

Type: Array of [SubscriberResource](#) objects

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### InternalServerErrorException

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

#### **quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

#### **retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

#### **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# ListTagsForResource

Retrieves the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Security Lake resource: a subscriber, or the data lake configuration for your AWS account in a particular AWS Region.

## Request Syntax

```
GET /v1/tags/resourceArn HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### resourceArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon Security Lake resource for which you want to retrieve the tags.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,127}`

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "tags": [
    {
      "key": "string",
      "value": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
]
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### tags

An array of objects, one for each tag (key and value) that's associated with the Amazon Security Lake resource.

Type: Array of [Tag](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 0 items. Maximum number of 50 items.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### resourceName

The resource name.

### resourceType

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerErrorException

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

### resourceName

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### resourceType

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## ThrottlingException

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

### quotaCode

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

### retryAfterSeconds

Retry the request after the specified time.

## **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# RegisterDataLakeDelegatedAdministrator

Designates the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for the organization. This API can only be called by the organization management account. The organization management account cannot be the delegated administrator account.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/datalake/delegate HTTP/1.1
```

```
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{  
  "accountId": "string"  
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### accountId

The AWS account ID of the Security Lake delegated administrator.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\-_:/.@=+]*`

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### InternalServerErrorException

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

#### **quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

#### **retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

#### **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# TagResource

Adds or updates one or more tags that are associated with an Amazon Security Lake resource: a subscriber, or the data lake configuration for your AWS account in a particular AWS Region. A *tag* is a label that you can define and associate with AWS resources. Each tag consists of a required *tag key* and an associated *tag value*. A *tag key* is a general label that acts as a category for a more specific tag value. A *tag value* acts as a descriptor for a tag key. Tags can help you identify, categorize, and manage resources in different ways, such as by owner, environment, or other criteria. For more information, see [Tagging Amazon Security Lake resources](#) in the *Amazon Security Lake User Guide*.

## Request Syntax

```
POST /v1/tags/resourceArn HTTP/1.1
```

```
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "tags": [
    {
      "key": "string",
      "value": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### resourceArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon Security Lake resource to add or update the tags for.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,127}`

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### tags

An array of objects, one for each tag (key and value) to associate with the Amazon Security Lake resource. For each tag, you must specify both a tag key and a tag value. A tag value cannot be null, but it can be an empty string.

Type: Array of [Tag](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 0 items. Maximum number of 50 items.

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## **InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# UntagResource

Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an Amazon Security Lake resource: a subscriber, or the data lake configuration for your AWS account in a particular AWS Region.

## Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v1/tags/resourceArn?tagKeys=tagKeys HTTP/1.1
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### resourceArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon Security Lake resource to remove one or more tags from.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,127}`

Required: Yes

### tagKeys

A list of one or more tag keys. For each value in the list, specify the tag key for a tag to remove from the Amazon Security Lake resource.

Array Members: Minimum number of 0 items. Maximum number of 50 items.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 128.

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

**resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

**InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

**ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# UpdateDataLake

You can use `UpdateDataLake` to specify where to store your security data, how it should be encrypted at rest and for how long. You can add a [Rollup Region](#) to consolidate data from multiple AWS Regions, replace default encryption (SSE-S3) with [Customer Manged Key](#), or specify transition and expiration actions through storage [Lifecycle management](#). The `UpdateDataLake` API works as an "upsert" operation that performs an insert if the specified item or record does not exist, or an update if it already exists. Security Lake securely stores your data at rest using AWS encryption solutions. For more details, see [Data protection in Amazon Security Lake](#).

For example, omitting the key `encryptionConfiguration` from a Region that is included in an update call that currently uses KMS will leave that Region's KMS key in place, but specifying `encryptionConfiguration: {kmsKeyId: 'S3_MANAGED_KEY'}` for that same Region will reset the key to S3-managed.

For more details about lifecycle management and how to update retention settings for one or more Regions after enabling Security Lake, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

## Request Syntax

```
PUT /v1/datalake HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json

{
  "configurations": [
    {
      "encryptionConfiguration": {
        "kmsKeyId": "string"
      },
      "lifecycleConfiguration": {
        "expiration": {
          "days": number
        },
        "transitions": [
          {
            "days": number,
            "storageClass": "string"
          }
        ]
      },
      "region": "string",
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    "replicationConfiguration": {
      "regions": [ "string" ],
      "roleArn": "string"
    }
  ],
  "metaStoreManagerRoleArn": "string"
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### configurations

Specifies the Region or Regions that will contribute data to the rollup region.

Type: Array of [DataLakeConfiguration](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item.

Required: Yes

### metaStoreManagerRoleArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) used to create and update the AWS Glue table. This table contains partitions generated by the ingestion and normalization of AWS log sources and custom sources.

Type: String

Pattern: `arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:iam::\d{12}:role/?[a-zA-Z_0-9+=,.\@-\_/\]+`

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "dataLakes": [
    {
      "createStatus": "string",
      "dataLakeArn": "string",
      "encryptionConfiguration": {
        "kmsKeyId": "string"
      },
      "lifecycleConfiguration": {
        "expiration": {
          "days": number
        },
        "transitions": [
          {
            "days": number,
            "storageClass": "string"
          }
        ]
      },
      "region": "string",
      "replicationConfiguration": {
        "regions": [ "string" ],
        "roleArn": "string"
      },
      "s3BucketArn": "string",
      "updateStatus": {
        "exception": {
          "code": "string",
          "reason": "string"
        },
        "requestId": "string",
        "status": "string"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

## dataLakes

The created Security Lake configuration object.

Type: Array of [DataLakeResource](#) objects

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### **InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

#### **quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

#### **retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

#### **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# UpdateDataLakeExceptionSubscription

Updates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the organization you specify.

## Request Syntax

```
PUT /v1/datalake/exceptions/subscription HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "exceptionTimeToLive": number,
  "notificationEndpoint": "string",
  "subscriptionProtocol": "string"
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### exceptionTimeToLive

The time-to-live (TTL) for the exception message to remain. It is the duration of time until which the exception message remains.

Type: Long

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1.

Required: No

### notificationEndpoint

The account that is subscribed to receive exception notifications.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\-_:/.@=+]*`

Required: Yes

### subscriptionProtocol

The subscription protocol to which exception messages are posted.

Type: String

Pattern: [a-z\-\-]\*

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### errorCode

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

#### **resourceName**

The resource name.

#### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

### **InternalServerErrorException**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

### **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

#### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

#### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

#### **quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

## **retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

## **serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# UpdateSubscriber

Updates an existing subscription for the given Amazon Security Lake account ID. You can update a subscriber by changing the sources that the subscriber consumes data from.

## Request Syntax

```
PUT /v1/subscribers/subscriberId HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{
  "sources": [
    { ... }
  ],
  "subscriberDescription": "string",
  "subscriberIdentity": {
    "externalId": "string",
    "principal": "string"
  },
  "subscriberName": "string"
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### subscriberId

A value created by Security Lake that uniquely identifies your subscription.

Pattern: [a-f0-9]{8}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{12}

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

## sources

The supported AWS services from which logs and events are collected. For the list of supported AWS services, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Type: Array of [LogSourceResource](#) objects

Required: No

## subscriberDescription

The description of the Security Lake account subscriber.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\s\\-_:./, .@=+]*`

Required: No

## subscriberIdentity

The AWS identity used to access your data.

Type: [AwsIdentity](#) object

Required: No

## subscriberName

The name of the Security Lake account subscriber.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[\\w\\s\\-_:./, .@=+]*`

Required: No

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
Content-type: application/json

{
  "subscriber": {
    "accessTypes": [ "string" ],
    "createdAt": "string",
    "resourceShareArn": "string",
    "resourceShareName": "string",
    "roleArn": "string",
    "s3BucketArn": "string",
    "sources": [
      { ... }
    ],
    "subscriberArn": "string",
    "subscriberDescription": "string",
    "subscriberEndpoint": "string",
    "subscriberId": "string",
    "subscriberIdentity": {
      "externalId": "string",
      "principal": "string"
    },
    "subscriberName": "string",
    "subscriberStatus": "string",
    "updatedAt": "string"
  }
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### subscriber

The updated subscriber information.

Type: [SubscriberResource](#) object

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

## AccessDeniedException

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## BadRequestException

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## ConflictException

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## InternalServerError

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## ResourceNotFoundException

The resource could not be found.

**resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

**resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

**ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)

- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# UpdateSubscriberNotification

Updates an existing notification method for the subscription (SQS or HTTP endpoint) or switches the notification subscription endpoint for a subscriber.

## Request Syntax

```
PUT /v1/subscribers/subscriberId/notification HTTP/1.1
```

```
Content-type: application/json
```

```
{  
  "configuration": { ... }  
}
```

## URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

### subscriberId

The subscription ID for which the subscription notification is specified.

Pattern: `[a-f0-9]{8}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{12}`

Required: Yes

## Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

### configuration

The configuration for subscriber notification.

Type: [NotificationConfiguration](#) object

**Note:** This object is a Union. Only one member of this object can be specified or returned.

Required: Yes

## Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "subscriberEndpoint": "string"
}
```

## Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

### subscriberEndpoint

The subscriber endpoint to which exception messages are posted.

Type: String

Pattern: [\\w\\-\_:/.@=+]\*

## Errors

For information about the errors that are common to all actions, see [Common Error Types](#).

### **AccessDeniedException**

You do not have sufficient access to perform this action. Access denied errors appear when Amazon Security Lake explicitly or implicitly denies an authorization request. An explicit denial occurs when a policy contains a Deny statement for the specific AWS action. An implicit denial occurs when there is no applicable Deny statement and also no applicable Allow statement.

#### **errorCode**

A coded string to provide more information about the access denied exception. You can use the error code to check the exception type.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## **BadRequestException**

The request is malformed or contains an error such as an invalid parameter value or a missing required parameter.

HTTP Status Code: 400

## **ConflictException**

Occurs when a conflict with a previous successful write is detected. This generally occurs when the previous write did not have time to propagate to the host serving the current request. A retry (with appropriate backoff logic) is the recommended response to this exception.

### **resourceName**

The resource name.

### **resourceType**

The resource type.

HTTP Status Code: 409

## **InternalServerError**

Internal service exceptions are sometimes caused by transient issues. Before you start troubleshooting, perform the operation again.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## **ResourceNotFoundException**

The resource could not be found.

### **resourceName**

The name of the resource that could not be found.

### **resourceType**

The type of the resource that could not be found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

## **ThrottlingException**

The limit on the number of requests per second was exceeded.

**quotaCode**

That the rate of requests to Security Lake is exceeding the request quotas for your AWS account.

**retryAfterSeconds**

Retry the request after the specified time.

**serviceCode**

The code for the service in Service Quotas.

HTTP Status Code: 429

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET V4](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go v2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Kotlin](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# Data Types

The Amazon Security Lake API contains several data types that various actions use. This section describes each data type in detail.

## Note

The order of each element in a data type structure is not guaranteed. Applications should not assume a particular order.

The following data types are supported:

- [AwsIdentity](#)
- [AwsLogSourceConfiguration](#)
- [AwsLogSourceResource](#)
- [CustomLogSourceAttributes](#)
- [CustomLogSourceConfiguration](#)
- [CustomLogSourceCrawlerConfiguration](#)
- [CustomLogSourceProvider](#)
- [CustomLogSourceResource](#)
- [DataLakeAutoEnableNewAccountConfiguration](#)
- [DataLakeConfiguration](#)
- [DataLakeEncryptionConfiguration](#)
- [DataLakeException](#)
- [DataLakeLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [DataLakeLifecycleExpiration](#)
- [DataLakeLifecycleTransition](#)
- [DataLakeReplicationConfiguration](#)
- [DataLakeResource](#)
- [DataLakeSource](#)
- [DataLakeSourceStatus](#)
- [DataLakeUpdateException](#)

- [DataLakeUpdateStatus](#)
- [HttpsNotificationConfiguration](#)
- [LogSource](#)
- [LogSourceResource](#)
- [NotificationConfiguration](#)
- [SqsNotificationConfiguration](#)
- [SubscriberResource](#)
- [Tag](#)

# AwsIdentity

The AWS identity.

## Contents

### externalId

The external ID used to establish trust relationship with the AWS identity.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 2. Maximum length of 1224.

Pattern: `[\w+=, .@\-\/-]*`

Required: Yes

### principal

The AWS identity principal.

Type: String

Pattern: `([0-9]{12}|[a-z0-9\.\-]*\.(amazonaws|amazon)\.com)`

Required: Yes

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# AwsLogSourceConfiguration

To add a natively-supported AWS service as a log source, use these parameters to specify the configuration settings for the log source.

## Contents

### regions

Specify the Regions where you want to enable Security Lake.

Type: Array of strings

Pattern: (us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+

Required: Yes

### sourceName

The name for a AWS source.

Type: String

Valid Values: ROUTE53 | VPC\_FLOW | SH\_FINDINGS | CLOUD\_TRAIL\_MGMT | LAMBDA\_EXECUTION | S3\_DATA | EKS\_AUDIT | WAF

Required: Yes

### accounts

Specify the AWS account information where you want to enable Security Lake.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Fixed length of 12.

Pattern: [0-9]{12}

Required: No

### sourceVersion

The version for a AWS source.

Type: String

Pattern: (latest|[0-9]\.[0-9])

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# AwsLogSourceResource

Amazon Security Lake can collect logs and events from natively-supported AWS services.

## Contents

### sourceName

The name for a AWS source. This must be a Regionally unique value.

Type: String

Valid Values: ROUTE53 | VPC\_FLOW | SH\_FINDINGS | CLOUD\_TRAIL\_MGMT | LAMBDA\_EXECUTION | S3\_DATA | EKS\_AUDIT | WAF

Required: No

### sourceVersion

The version for a AWS source. This must be a Regionally unique value.

Type: String

Pattern: (latest|[0-9]\.[0-9])

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CustomLogSourceAttributes

The attributes of a third-party custom source.

## Contents

### **crawlerArn**

The ARN of the AWS Glue crawler.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,127}`

Required: No

### **databaseArn**

The ARN of the AWS Glue database where results are written, such as:

`arn:aws:daylight:us-east-1::database/sometable/*`.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,127}`

Required: No

### **tableArn**

The ARN of the AWS Glue table.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,127}`

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CustomLogSourceConfiguration

The configuration used for the third-party custom source.

## Contents

### **crawlerConfiguration**

The configuration used for the Glue Crawler for a third-party custom source.

Type: [CustomLogSourceCrawlerConfiguration](#) object

Required: Yes

### **providerIdentity**

The identity of the log provider for the third-party custom source.

Type: [AwsIdentity](#) object

Required: Yes

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CustomLogSourceCrawlerConfiguration

The configuration used for the Glue Crawler for a third-party custom source.

## Contents

### roleArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to be used by the AWS Glue crawler. The recommended IAM policies are:

- The managed policy `AWSGlueServiceRole`
- A custom policy granting access to your Amazon S3 Data Lake

Type: String

Pattern: `arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:iam::\d{12}:role/?[a-zA-Z_0-9+=,.\@-\_/\d]{1,64}`

Required: Yes

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CustomLogSourceProvider

The details of the log provider for a third-party custom source.

## Contents

### location

The location of the partition in the Amazon S3 bucket for Security Lake.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `s3[an]?://[a-z0-9][\.\-a-z0-9]{1,61}[a-z0-9]([^\./].*)+`

Required: No

### roleArn

The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the entity putting logs into your custom source partition. Security Lake will apply the correct access policies to this role, but you must first manually create the trust policy for this role. The IAM role name must start with the text 'Security Lake'. The IAM role must trust the `logProviderAccountId` to assume the role.

Type: String

Pattern: `arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:iam::\d{12}:role/?[a-zA-Z_0-9+=,.\@-\_/>]`

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# CustomLogSourceResource

Amazon Security Lake can collect logs and events from third-party custom sources.

## Contents

### attributes

The attributes of a third-party custom source.

Type: [CustomLogSourceAttributes](#) object

Required: No

### provider

The details of the log provider for a third-party custom source.

Type: [CustomLogSourceProvider](#) object

Required: No

### sourceName

The name for a third-party custom source. This must be a Regionally unique value.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[\w\-\_\:\.]*`

Required: No

### sourceVersion

The version for a third-party custom source. This must be a Regionally unique value.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 32.

Pattern: `[A-Za-z0-9\-\.\_]*`

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeAutoEnableNewAccountConfiguration

Automatically enable new organization accounts as member accounts from an Amazon Security Lake administrator account.

## Contents

### region

The AWS Regions where Security Lake is automatically enabled.

Type: String

Pattern: (us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+

Required: Yes

### sources

The AWS sources that are automatically enabled in Security Lake.

Type: Array of [AwsLogSourceResource](#) objects

Array Members: Minimum number of 1 item.

Required: Yes

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeConfiguration

Provides details of Amazon Security Lake object.

## Contents

### region

The AWS Regions where Security Lake is automatically enabled.

Type: String

Pattern: (us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+

Required: Yes

### encryptionConfiguration

Provides encryption details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: [DataLakeEncryptionConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

### lifecycleConfiguration

Provides lifecycle details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: [DataLakeLifecycleConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

### replicationConfiguration

Provides replication details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: [DataLakeReplicationConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeEncryptionConfiguration

Provides encryption details of Amazon Security Lake object.

## Contents

### kmsKeyId

The identifier of KMS encryption key used by Amazon Security Lake to encrypt the Security Lake object.

Type: String

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeException

The details for an Amazon Security Lake exception.

## Contents

### exception

The underlying exception of a Security Lake exception.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\-_:/.@=+]*`

Required: No

### region

The AWS Regions where the exception occurred.

Type: String

Pattern: `(us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+`

Required: No

### remediation

List of all remediation steps for a Security Lake exception.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\-_:/.@=+]*`

Required: No

### timestamp

This error can occur if you configure the wrong timestamp format, or if the subset of entries used for validation had errors or missing values.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeLifecycleConfiguration

Provides lifecycle details of Amazon Security Lake object.

## Contents

### expiration

Provides data expiration details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: [DataLakeLifecycleExpiration](#) object

Required: No

### transitions

Provides data storage transition details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: Array of [DataLakeLifecycleTransition](#) objects

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeLifecycleExpiration

Provide expiration lifecycle details of Amazon Security Lake object.

## Contents

### days

Number of days before data expires in the Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1.

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeLifecycleTransition

Provide transition lifecycle details of Amazon Security Lake object.

## Contents

### days

Number of days before data transitions to a different S3 Storage Class in the Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1.

Required: No

### storageClass

The range of storage classes that you can choose from based on the data access, resiliency, and cost requirements of your workloads.

Type: String

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeReplicationConfiguration

Provides replication details for objects stored in the Amazon Security Lake data lake.

## Contents

### regions

Specifies one or more centralized rollup Regions. The AWS Region specified in the `region` parameter of the [CreateDataLake](#) or [UpdateDataLake](#) operations contributes data to the rollup Region or Regions specified in this parameter.

Replication enables automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across Amazon S3 buckets. S3 buckets that are configured for object replication can be owned by the same AWS account or by different accounts. You can replicate objects to a single destination bucket or to multiple destination buckets. The destination buckets can be in different Regions or within the same Region as the source bucket.

Type: Array of strings

Pattern: `(us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+`

Required: No

### roleArn

Replication settings for the Amazon S3 buckets. This parameter uses the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role you created that is managed by Security Lake, to ensure the replication setting is correct.

Type: String

Pattern: `arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:iam::\d{12}:role/?[a-zA-Z_0-9+=,.\@-_/]+`

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeResource

Provides details of Amazon Security Lake object.

## Contents

### dataLakeArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) created by you to provide to the subscriber. For more information about ARNs and how to use them in policies, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\-]{0,127}`

Required: Yes

### region

The AWS Regions where Security Lake is enabled.

Type: String

Pattern: `(us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+`

Required: Yes

### createStatus

Retrieves the status of the CreateDataLake API call for an account in Amazon Security Lake.

Type: String

Valid Values: INITIALIZED | PENDING | COMPLETED | FAILED

Required: No

### encryptionConfiguration

Provides encryption details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: [DataLakeEncryptionConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

### **lifecycleConfiguration**

Provides lifecycle details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: [DataLakeLifecycleConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

### **replicationConfiguration**

Provides replication details of Amazon Security Lake object.

Type: [DataLakeReplicationConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

### **s3BucketArn**

The ARN for the Amazon Security Lake Amazon S3 bucket.

Type: String

Required: No

### **updateStatus**

The status of the last `UpdateDataLake` or `DeleteDataLake` API request.

Type: [DataLakeUpdateStatus](#) object

Required: No

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)



# DataLakeSource

Amazon Security Lake collects logs and events from supported AWS services and custom sources. For the list of supported AWS services, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

## Contents

### account

The ID of the Security Lake account for which logs are collected.

Type: String

Required: No

### eventClasses

The Open Cybersecurity Schema Framework (OCSF) event classes describes the type of data that the custom source will send to Security Lake. For the list of supported event classes, see [Supported OCSF Event classes](#) in the Amazon Security Lake User Guide.

Type: Array of strings

Pattern: [A-Z\\_0-9]\*

Required: No

### sourceName

The supported AWS services from which logs and events are collected. Amazon Security Lake supports log and event collection for natively supported AWS services.

Type: String

Required: No

### sourceStatuses

The log status for the Security Lake account.

Type: Array of [DataLakeSourceStatus](#) objects

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeSourceStatus

Retrieves the Logs status for the Amazon Security Lake account.

## Contents

### resource

Defines path the stored logs are available which has information on your systems, applications, and services.

Type: String

Required: No

### status

The health status of services, including error codes and patterns.

Type: String

Valid Values: COLLECTING | MISCONFIGURED | NOT\_COLLECTING

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeUpdateException

The details of the last UpdateDataLake or DeleteDataLake API request which failed.

## Contents

### code

The reason code for the exception of the last UpdateDataLake or DeleteDataLake API request.

Type: String

Required: No

### reason

The reason for the exception of the last UpdateDataLake or DeleteDataLake API request.

Type: String

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# DataLakeUpdateStatus

The status of the last `UpdateDataLake` or `DeleteDataLake` API request. This is set to `Completed` after the configuration is updated, or removed if deletion of the data lake is successful.

## Contents

### exception

The details of the last `UpdateDataLake` or `DeleteDataLake` API request which failed.

Type: [DataLakeUpdateException](#) object

Required: No

### requestId

The unique ID for the last `UpdateDataLake` or `DeleteDataLake` API request.

Type: String

Required: No

### status

The status of the last `UpdateDataLake` or `DeleteDataLake` API request that was requested.

Type: String

Valid Values: `INITIALIZED` | `PENDING` | `COMPLETED` | `FAILED`

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)



# HttpsNotificationConfiguration

The configurations used for HTTPS subscriber notification.

## Contents

### endpoint

The subscription endpoint in Security Lake. If you prefer notification with an HTTPS endpoint, populate this field.

Type: String

Pattern: `https?:://.+`

Required: Yes

### targetRoleArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the EventBridge API destinations IAM role that you created. For more information about ARNs and how to use them in policies, see [Managing data access](#) and [AWS Managed Policies](#) in the *Amazon Security Lake User Guide*.

Type: String

Pattern: `arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:iam::\d{12}:role/?[a-zA-Z_0-9+=,.\@-\_/\]+`

Required: Yes

### authorizationApiKeyName

The key name for the notification subscription.

Type: String

Required: No

### authorizationApiKeyValue

The key value for the notification subscription.

Type: String

Required: No

## httpMethod

The HTTPS method used for the notification subscription.

Type: String

Valid Values: POST | PUT

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# LogSource

Amazon Security Lake can collect logs and events from natively-supported AWS services and custom sources.

## Contents

### account

Specify the account from which you want to collect logs.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Fixed length of 12.

Pattern: `[0-9]{12}`

Required: No

### region

Specify the Regions from which you want to collect logs.

Type: String

Pattern: `(us(-gov)?|af|ap|ca|eu|me|sa)-(central|north|(north(?:east|west))|south|south(?:east|west)|east|west)-\d+`

Required: No

### sources

Specify the sources from which you want to collect logs.

Type: Array of [LogSourceResource](#) objects

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# LogSourceResource

The supported source types from which logs and events are collected in Amazon Security Lake. For a list of supported AWS services, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

## Contents

### Important

This data type is a UNION, so only one of the following members can be specified when used or returned.

### awsLogSource

Amazon Security Lake supports log and event collection for natively supported AWS services. For more information, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Type: [AwsLogSourceResource](#) object

Required: No

### customLogSource

Amazon Security Lake supports custom source types. For more information, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Type: [CustomLogSourceResource](#) object

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)



# NotificationConfiguration

Specify the configurations you want to use for subscriber notification to notify the subscriber when new data is written to the data lake for sources that the subscriber consumes in Security Lake.

## Contents

### Important

This data type is a UNION, so only one of the following members can be specified when used or returned.

### httpsNotificationConfiguration

The configurations used for HTTPS subscriber notification.

Type: [HttpsNotificationConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

### sqsNotificationConfiguration

The configurations for SQS subscriber notification.

Type: [SqsNotificationConfiguration](#) object

Required: No

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# SqsNotificationConfiguration

The configurations used for EventBridge subscriber notification.

## Contents

The members of this exception structure are context-dependent.

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# SubscriberResource

Provides details about the Amazon Security Lake account subscription. Subscribers are notified of new objects for a source as the data is written to your Amazon S3 bucket for Security Lake.

## Contents

### sources

Amazon Security Lake supports log and event collection for natively supported AWS services. For more information, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Type: Array of [LogSourceResource](#) objects

Required: Yes

### subscriberArn

The subscriber ARN of the Amazon Security Lake subscriber account.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1011.

Pattern: `arn:(aws|aws-us-gov|aws-cn):securitylake:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.\-\]{0,127}`

Required: Yes

### subscriberId

The subscriber ID of the Amazon Security Lake subscriber account.

Type: String

Pattern: `[a-f0-9]{8}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{4}-[a-f0-9]{12}`

Required: Yes

### subscriberIdentity

The AWS identity used to access your data.

Type: [AwsIdentity](#) object

Required: Yes

### **subscriberName**

The name of your Amazon Security Lake subscriber account.

Type: String

Pattern: `[\\w\\-_:/.@=+]*`

Required: Yes

### **accessTypes**

You can choose to notify subscribers of new objects with an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue or through messaging to an HTTPS endpoint provided by the subscriber.

Subscribers can consume data by directly querying AWS Lake Formation tables in your Amazon S3 bucket through services like Amazon Athena. This subscription type is defined as LAKEFORMATION.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: LAKEFORMATION | S3

Required: No

### **createdAt**

The date and time when the subscriber was created.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

### **resourceShareArn**

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) which uniquely defines the AWS RAM resource share. Before accepting the RAM resource share invitation, you can view details related to the RAM resource share.

This field is available only for Lake Formation subscribers created after March 8, 2023.

Type: String

Required: No

**resourceShareName**

The name of the resource share.

Type: String

Pattern: LakeFormation(?:-V[0-9]+)-([a-zA-Z0-9]+)-([\w\-\\_:/.\@=+]\*)

Required: No

**roleArn**

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) specifying the role of the subscriber.

Type: String

Pattern: arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]\*)?:iam::\d{12}:role/?[a-zA-Z\_0-9+=,.\@-\\_/>]

Required: No

**s3BucketArn**

The ARN for the Amazon S3 bucket.

Type: String

Required: No

**subscriberDescription**

The subscriber descriptions for a subscriber account. The description for a subscriber includes subscriberName, accountID, externalID, and subscriberId.

Type: String

Pattern: [\w\-\\_:/.\@=+]\*

Required: No

**subscriberEndpoint**

The subscriber endpoint to which exception messages are posted.

Type: String

Pattern: [\w\-\\_:/.\@=+]\*

Required: No

### **subscriberStatus**

The subscriber status of the Amazon Security Lake subscriber account.

Type: String

Valid Values: ACTIVE | DEACTIVATED | PENDING | READY

Required: No

### **updatedAt**

The date and time when the subscriber was last updated.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

## **See Also**

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# Tag

A *tag* is a label that you can define and associate with AWS resources, including certain types of Amazon Security Lake resources. Tags can help you identify, categorize, and manage resources in different ways, such as by owner, environment, or other criteria. You can associate tags with the following types of Security Lake resources: subscribers, and the data lake configuration for your AWS account in individual AWS Regions.

A resource can have up to 50 tags. Each tag consists of a required *tag key* and an associated *tag value*. A *tag key* is a general label that acts as a category for a more specific tag value. Each tag key must be unique and it can have only one tag value. A *tag value* acts as a descriptor for a tag key. Tag keys and values are case sensitive. They can contain letters, numbers, spaces, or the following symbols: `_ . : / = + @ -`

For more information, see [Tagging Amazon Security Lake resources](#) in the *Amazon Security Lake User Guide*.

## Contents

### key

The name of the tag. This is a general label that acts as a category for a more specific tag value (value).

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 128.

Required: Yes

### value

The value that's associated with the specified tag key (key). This value acts as a descriptor for the tag key. A tag value cannot be null, but it can be an empty string.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 0. Maximum length of 256.

Required: Yes

## See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

# Common Parameters

The following list contains the parameters that all actions use for signing Signature Version 4 requests with a query string. Any action-specific parameters are listed in the topic for that action. For more information about Signature Version 4, see [Signing AWS API requests](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## X-Amz-Algorithm

The hash algorithm that you used to create the request signature.

Condition: Specify this parameter when you include authentication information in a query string instead of in the HTTP authorization header.

Type: string

Valid Values: AWS4-HMAC-SHA256

Required: Conditional

## X-Amz-Credential

The credential scope value, which is a string that includes your access key, the date, the region you are targeting, the service you are requesting, and a termination string ("aws4\_request"). The value is expressed in the following format: *access\_key/YYYYMMDD/region/service/aws4\_request*.

For more information, see [Create a signed AWS API request](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Condition: Specify this parameter when you include authentication information in a query string instead of in the HTTP authorization header.

Type: string

Required: Conditional

## X-Amz-Date

The date that is used to create the signature. The format must be ISO 8601 basic format (YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'). For example, the following date time is a valid X-Amz-Date value: 20120325T120000Z.

Condition: X-Amz-Date is optional for all requests; it can be used to override the date used for signing requests. If the Date header is specified in the ISO 8601 basic format, X-Amz-Date is not required. When X-Amz-Date is used, it always overrides the value of the Date header. For more information, see [Elements of an AWS API request signature](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Type: string

Required: Conditional

### **X-Amz-Security-Token**

The temporary security token that was obtained through a call to AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS). For a list of services that support temporary security credentials from AWS STS, see [AWS services that work with IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Condition: If you're using temporary security credentials from AWS STS, you must include the security token.

Type: string

Required: Conditional

### **X-Amz-Signature**

Specifies the hex-encoded signature that was calculated from the string to sign and the derived signing key.

Condition: Specify this parameter when you include authentication information in a query string instead of in the HTTP authorization header.

Type: string

Required: Conditional

### **X-Amz-SignedHeaders**

Specifies all the HTTP headers that were included as part of the canonical request. For more information about specifying signed headers, see [Create a signed AWS API request](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Condition: Specify this parameter when you include authentication information in a query string instead of in the HTTP authorization header.

Type: string

**Required: Conditional**

# Common Error Types

This section lists common error types that this AWS service may return. Not all services return all error types listed here. For errors specific to an API action for this service, see the topic for that API action.

## **AccessDeniedException**

You don't have permission to perform this action. Verify that your IAM policy includes the required permissions.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## **ExpiredTokenException**

The security token included in the request has expired. Request a new security token and try again.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## **IncompleteSignature**

The request signature doesn't conform to AWS standards. Verify that you're using valid AWS credentials and that your request is properly formatted. If you're using an SDK, ensure it's up to date.

HTTP Status Code: 403

## **InternalFailure**

The request can't be processed right now because of an internal server issue. Try again later. If the problem persists, contact AWS Support.

HTTP Status Code: 500

## **MalformedHttpRequestException**

The request body can't be processed. This typically happens when the request body can't be decompressed using the specified content encoding algorithm. Verify that the content encoding header matches the compression format used.

HTTP Status Code: 400

**NotAuthorized**

You don't have permissions to perform this action. Verify that your IAM policy includes the required permissions.

HTTP Status Code: 401

**OptInRequired**

Your AWS account needs a subscription for this service. Verify that you've enabled the service in your account.

HTTP Status Code: 403

**RequestAbortedException**

The request was aborted before a response could be returned. This typically happens when the client closes the connection.

HTTP Status Code: 400

**RequestEntityTooLargeException**

The request entity is too large. Reduce the size of the request body and try again.

HTTP Status Code: 413

**RequestTimeoutException**

The request timed out. The server didn't receive the complete request within the expected time frame. Try again.

HTTP Status Code: 408

**ServiceUnavailable**

The service is temporarily unavailable. Try again later.

HTTP Status Code: 503

**ThrottlingException**

Your request rate is too high. The AWS SDKs automatically retry requests that receive this exception. Reduce the frequency of requests.

HTTP Status Code: 400

### **UnknownOperationException**

The action or operation isn't recognized. Verify that the action name is spelled correctly and that it's supported by the API version you're using.

HTTP Status Code: 404

### **UnrecognizedClientException**

The X.509 certificate or AWS access key ID you provided doesn't exist in our records. Verify that you're using valid credentials and that they haven't expired.

HTTP Status Code: 403

### **ValidationError**

The input doesn't meet the required format or constraints. Check that all required parameters are included and that values are valid.

HTTP Status Code: 400