开发人员指南

适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

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适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK: 开发人员指南

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那是什么 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK？

为亚马逊 Web Services 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 提供 Kotlin API。使用软件开发工具包，您可以构建适用于亚马逊 S3、亚马逊 EC2、亚马逊 DynamoDB 等的 Kotlin 应用程序。使用 Kotlin SDK，你可以瞄准 JVM 平台或安卓 API 级别 24 或更高。未来的版本中将支持其他平台，例如 JavaScript 和 Native。

要追踪未来版本中即将推出的功能，请查看我们的路线图 GitHub。

开始使用 SDK

要开始使用 SDK，请按照开始使用教程进行操作。

要设置开发环境，请参阅设置。

要创建和配置用于向其发出请求的服务客户端 AWS 服务，请参阅配置。有关 SDK 各种功能的信息，请参阅使用 SDK。

有关执行特定 API 操作的用例和示例，请参阅代码示例。

SDK 主要版本的维护和支持

有关 SDK 主要版本及其基础依赖项的维护和支持的信息，请参阅AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中的以下主题：

- AWS SDKs 和工具维护政策
- AWS SDKs 和工具版本 Support Matrix

其他资源

除本指南外，以下是面向 Kotlin 开发人员的 SDK 的宝贵在线资源：

- AWS 开发者博客
- 开发者论坛
- 软件开发工具包来源 (GitHub)
- AWS 代码示例目录

- @awsdevelopers（X，以前是 Twitter）

开始使用适用于 Kotlin 的开发工具包

为每个 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK AWS 服务提供了 Kotlin APIs 。使用软件开发工具包，您可以构建适用于亚马逊 S3、亚马逊 EC2、亚马逊 DynamoDB 等的 Kotlin 应用程序。

本教程向您展示如何使用 Gradle 定义依赖关系。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK然后，您可以创建将数据写入 DynamoDB 表的代码。尽管您可能想使用 IDE 的功能，但本教程所需要的只是一个终端窗口和一个文本编辑器。

要完成本教程，请执行以下步骤：

- 步骤 1：为本教程进行设置
- 步骤 2：创建项目
- 步骤 3：编写代码
- 步骤 4：构建并运行应用程序

步骤 1：为本教程进行设置

在开始本教程之前，您需要一个可以访问 DynamoDB 的 IAM 身份中心权限集，并且需要配置有 IAM 身份中心单点登录设置的 Kotlin 开发环境才能访问。 AWS

按照本指南基本设置中的说明进行操作，获取本教程的基础设置。

在将开发环境配置为 Kotlin SDK 的单点登录访问权限并且AWS 访问门户会话处于活动状态后，请继续步骤 2。

步骤 2：创建项目

要为本教程创建项目，请先使用 Gradle 为 Kotlin 项目创建基本文件。然后，使用所需的设置、依赖关系和代码更新文件 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK。

使用 Gradle 创建新项目

> **Note**
>
> 本教程使用 Gradle 版本 8.11.1 和`gradle init`命令，该命令在下面的步骤 3 中提供了五个提示。如果您使用不同版本的 Gradle，则提示可能会有所不同，预先填充的工件版本也会有所不同。

1. 在您选择的位置（例如桌面或主文件夹）创建一个名为`getstarted`的新目录。
2. 打开终端或命令提示符窗口，然后导航到您创建的`getstarted`目录。
3. 使用以下命令创建一个新的 Gradle 项目和一个基本的 Kotlin 类。

```
gradle init --type kotlin-application --dsl kotlin
```

   - 当提示输入目标时`Java version`，按`Enter`（默认为`21`）。
   - 出现提示时`Project name`，按`Enter`（在本教程`getstarted`中默认为目录名称）。
   - 出现提示时`application structure`，按`Enter`（默认为`Single application project`）。
   - 出现提示时`Select test framework`，按`Enter`（默认为`kotlin.test`）。
   - 出现提示时`Generate build using new APIs and behavior`，按`Enter`（默认为`no`）。

使用 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 和 Amazon S3 的依赖项配置您的项目

- 在上一个过程中创建的`getstarted`目录中，将`settings.gradle.kts`文件内容替换为以下内容，*`X.Y.Z`*替换为最新版本的 Kotlin SDK：

```
dependencyResolutionManagement {
    repositories {
        mavenCentral()
    }

    versionCatalogs {
        create("awssdk") {
            from("aws.sdk.kotlin:version-catalog:X.Y.Z")
        }
    }
}

plugins {
```

```
    // Apply the foojay-resolver plugin to allow automatic download of JDKs.
    id("org.gradle.toolchains.foojay-resolver-convention") version "0.8.0"
}

rootProject.name = "getstarted"
include("app")
```

- 导航到该gradle目录内的getstarted目录。将名libs.versions.toml为的版本目录文件的内容替换为以下内容：

```
[versions]
junit-jupiter-engine = "5.10.3"

[libraries]
junit-jupiter-engine = { module = "org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter-engine",
 version.ref = "junit-jupiter-engine" }

[plugins]
kotlin-jvm = { id = "org.jetbrains.kotlin.jvm", version = "2.1.0" }
```

- 导航到 app 目录并打开 build.gradle.kts 文件。用下面的代码替换相关内容，然后保存更改。

```
plugins {
    alias(libs.plugins.kotlin.jvm)
    application
}


dependencies {
    implementation(awssdk.services.s3) // Add dependency on the ### Kotlin # AWS
 SDK's S3 client.

    testImplementation("org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-test-junit5")
    testImplementation(libs.junit.jupiter.engine)
    testRuntimeOnly("org.junit.platform:junit-platform-launcher")
}

java {
    toolchain {
        languageVersion = JavaLanguageVersion.of(21)
    }
}
```

```
application {
    mainClass = "org.example.AppKt"
}

tasks.named<Test>("test") {
    useJUnitPlatform()
}
```

该dependencies部分包含的 Amazon S3 模块的implementation条目 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK。java在本节中，Gradle 编译器被配置为使用 Java 21。

步骤 3：编写代码

创建和配置项目后，编辑项目的默认类App以使用以下示例代码。

1. 在您的项目文件夹中app，导航到该目录src/main/kotlin/org/example。打开 App.kt 文件。
2. 将其内容替换为以下代码并保存文件。

```
package org.example

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.*
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.model.BucketLocationConstraint
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.runBlocking
import java.util.UUID

val REGION = "us-west-2"
val BUCKET = "bucket-${UUID.randomUUID()}"
val KEY = "key"

fun main(): Unit = runBlocking {
    S3Client
        .fromEnvironment { region = REGION }
        .use { s3 ->
            setupTutorial(s3)

            println("Creating object $BUCKET/$KEY...")

            s3.putObject {
                bucket = BUCKET
```

```
                key = KEY
                body = ByteStream.fromString("Testing with the Kotlin SDK")
            }

            println("Object $BUCKET/$KEY created successfully!")

            cleanUp(s3)
        }
}

suspend fun setupTutorial(s3: S3Client) {
    println("Creating bucket $BUCKET...")
    s3.createBucket {
        bucket = BUCKET
        if (REGION != "us-east-1") { // Do not set location constraint for us-east-1.
            createBucketConfiguration {
                locationConstraint = BucketLocationConstraint.fromValue(REGION)
            }
        }
    }
    println("Bucket $BUCKET created successfully!")
}

suspend fun cleanUp(s3: S3Client) {
    println("Deleting object $BUCKET/$KEY...")
    s3.deleteObject {
        bucket = BUCKET
        key = KEY
    }
    println("Object $BUCKET/$KEY deleted successfully!")

    println("Deleting bucket $BUCKET...")
    s3.deleteBucket {
        bucket = BUCKET
    }
    println("Bucket $BUCKET deleted successfully!")
}
```

步骤 4：构建并运行应用程序

创建包含示例类的项目后，生成并运行该应用程序。

1. 打开终端或命令提示符窗口并导航至您的项目目录 getstarted。
2. 使用以下命令来构建和运行您的应用程序：

```
gradle run
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果您获得IdentityProviderException，则可能没有有效的单点登录会话。运行 C aws sso login AWS LI 命令启动新会话。

该应用程序调用 CreateBucket API 操作来创建新的 S3 存储桶，然后调用 Puto Bjec t 将新对象放入新的 S3 存储桶。

在最后的cleanUp()函数中，应用程序删除对象，然后删除 S3 存储桶。

在 Amazon S3 控制台中查看结果

1. 在中App.kt，注释掉该runBlocking部分cleanUp(s3)中的行并保存该文件。
2. 通过运行重建项目并将新对象放入新的 S3 存储桶中gradle run。
3. 登录 Amazon S3 控制台，查看新 S3 存储桶中的新对象。

查看对象后，删除 S3 存储桶。

成功

如果你的 Gradle 项目构建并运行时没有错误，那么恭喜你。您已经使用成功构建了您的第一个 Kotlin 应用程序。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

清理

开发完新应用程序后，请删除在本教程中创建的所有 AWS 资源，以免产生任何费用。您可能还想删除或存档在步骤 2 中创建的项目文件夹 (get-started)。

请按照以下步骤清理资源：

- 如果您注释掉了对该cleanUp()函数的调用，请使用 Amazon S3 控制台删除 S3 存储桶。

后续步骤

现在您已掌握了基础知识，接下来，您可以了解以下内容：

- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的其他设置步骤
- Kotlin 开发工具包的配置
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的开发工具包
- 适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的安全性

设置 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

要请求 AWS 服务 使用 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，您需要满足以下条件：

- 能够登录 AWS 访问门户
- 使用应用程序所需 AWS 资源的权限
- 包含以下元素的开发环境：
  - 至少使用以下一种方式设置的@@ 共享配置文件：
    - 该config文件包含 IAM Identity Center 凭证设置，以便软件开发工具包可以获取 AWS 证书
    - 该credentials文件包含临时证书
  - 编译自动化工具，比如 Gradle 或 Maven
- 准备好运行应用程序时的活动 AWS 访问门户会话

本主题内容

- 基本设置
- 创建项目生成文件
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包对你的 Kotlin 项目进行编码

基本设置

概述

要成功开发 AWS 服务 使用访问的应用程序 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，必须满足以下要求。

- 您必须能够登录 AWS IAM Identity Center中提供的 AWS 访问门户。
- 为软件开发工具包配置的 IAM 角色的权限必须允许访问您的应用程序所需的权限。 AWS 服务与PowerUserAccess AWS 托管策略关联的权限足以满足大多数开发需求。
- 包含以下元素的开发环境：
  - 通过以下方式中的至少一种方式设置的共享配置文件：
    - `config` 文件包含 IAM Identity Center 单点登录设置，以便 SDK 可以获取 AWS 凭证。
    - `credentials` 文件包含临时凭证。
  - 安装了 Java 8 或更高版本。

- 一种构建自动化工具，例如 Maven 或 Gradle。
- 用于处理代码的文本编辑器。
- （可选，但建议使用）IDE（集成开发环境），例如 Intelli J IDEA 或 Eclip se。

  使用 IDE 时，还可以集成 AWS Toolkit，以便更轻松地使用 AWS 服务。AWS Toolkit for IntelliJ和AWS Toolkit for Eclipse是您可以使用的两个工具包。

- 准备好运行应用程序时的活动 AWS 访问门户会话。您可以使用启动 IAM Identity Center AWS 访问门户的登录流程。 AWS Command Line Interface

> **Important**
>
> 本设置部分中的说明假设您或组织使用 IAM Identity Center。如果您的组织使用独立于 IAM Identity Center 运行的外部身份提供商，请了解如何获取供 Kotlin 使用的 SDK 的临时证书。按照以下说明向`~/.aws/credentials`文件添加临时证书。
> 如果您的身份提供商自动向 `~/.aws/credentials` 文件添加临时凭证，请确保配置文件名称为 `[default]`，这样您就无需向 SDK 或 AWS CLI提供配置文件名称。

AWS 访问门户的登录能力

AWS 访问门户是您手动登录 IAM 身份中心的网址。URL 的格式为`d-xxxxxxxxxx.awsapps.com/start`或*`your_subdomain`*`.awsapps.com/start`。

如果您不熟悉 AWS 访问门户，请按照 AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中 IAM Identity Center 身份验证主题中的账户访问指南进行操作。

设置用于 SDK 的单点登录访问

在完成编程访问部分的步骤 2 以使 SDK 使用 IAM Identity Center 身份验证后，您的系统应包含以下元素。

- AWS CLI，用于在运行应用程序之前启动AWS 访问门户会话。
- 包含默认配置文件的 `~/.aws/config` 文件。适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 使用配置文件的 SSO 令牌提供者配置来获取凭证，然后再向发送请求。 AWS`sso_role_name` 值是与 IAM Identity Center 权限集关联的 IAM 角色，应允许访问您的应用程序中使用的 AWS 服务 。

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

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

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

有关 SSO 令牌提供程序配置中使用的设置的更多详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中的 SSO 令牌提供者配置。

如果您的开发环境未如前所示进行编程访问设置，请按照《 SDKs 参考指南》中的步骤 2 进行操作。

使用登录 AWS CLI

在运行可访问的应用程序之前 AWS 服务，您需要进行有效的 AWS 访问门户会话，这样 SDK 才能使用 IAM Identity Center 身份验证来解析证书。在中运行以下命令登录 AWS CLI AWS 访问门户。

```
aws sso login
```

由于您有默认的配置文件设置，因此无需使用--profile选项调用该命令。如果您的 SSO 令牌提供程序配置使用命名配置文件，则命令为aws sso login --profile *named-profile*。

要测试您是否已有活动会话，请运行以下 AWS CLI 命令。

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

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

> **Note**
>
> 如果您已经有一个有效的 AWS 访问门户会话并且运行了 `aws sso login`，则无需提供凭证。
> 但是，您将看到一个对话框，请求 `botocore` 访问您的信息的权限。`botocore` 是 AWS CLI 的基础。
> 选择 “允许” 以授权访问您的信息， AWS CLI 以及适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK。

安装 Java 和构建工具

您的开发环境需要以下组件：

- JDK 8 或更高版本。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 它可与 Oracle Java SE 开发套件以及红帽 OpenJDK 和 JDK Amazon Corretto等开放 Java 开发套件 (OpenJDK) 的发行版配合使用。AdoptOpen
- 支持 Maven Central 的构建工具或 IDE，例如 Apache Maven、Gradle 或 IntelliJ。
  - 有关如何安装和使用 Maven 的信息，请访问 http://maven.apache.org/。
  - 有关如何安装和使用 Gradle 的信息，请访问 https://gradle.org/。
  - 有关如何安装和使用 IntelliJ IDEA 的信息，请参阅。https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/

使用临时凭证

除了为软件开发工具包配置 IAM Identity Center 单点登录访问权限之外，您还可以使用临时证书配置开发环境。

为临时凭证设置本地凭证文件

1. 创建共享 credentials 文件
2. 在凭证文件中，粘贴以下占位符文本，直到粘贴有效的临时凭证：

```
[default]
aws_access_key_id=<value from AWS access portal>
aws_secret_access_key=<value from AWS access portal>
aws_session_token=<value from AWS access portal>
```

3. 保存该文件。该 `~/.aws/credentials` 文件现在应该存在于您的本地开发系统上。此文件包含 [默认] 配置文件，如果未指定特定的命名配置文件，适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 将使用该配置文件。

4. 登录 AWS 访问门户
5. 按照手动刷新凭证标题下的说明从 AWS 访问门户复制 IAM 角色证书。
   a. 对于链接的说明中的步骤 4，选择可授予访问权限以满足您的开发需求的 IAM 角色名称。此角色的名称通常类似于PowerUserAccess或开发人员。
   b. 对于步骤 7，选择将配置文件手动添加到您的 AWS 凭证文件选项并复制内容。
6. 将复制的凭证粘贴到您的本地 `credentials` 文件中，并移除生成的配置文件名称。您的文件应类似于以下内容：

```
[default]
aws_access_key_id=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
aws_secret_access_key=wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
aws_session_token=IQoJb3JpZ2luX2IQoJb3JpZ2luX2IQoJb3JpZ2luX2IQoJb3JpZ2luX2IQoJb3JpZVERYLONG
```

7. 保存 `credentials` 文件

Kotlin 的 SDK 将在创建服务客户端时访问这些临时凭证，并将其用于每个请求。在步骤 5a 中选择的 IAM 角色的设置决定了临时凭证的有效时间。最长持续时间为 12 小时。

在临时凭证过期后，重复步骤 4 到 7。

创建项目生成文件

配置单点登录访问权限和开发环境后，使用您的首选构建工具创建 Kotlin 项目。在生成文件中，指定您的应用程序需要访问的依赖关系。 AWS 服务

要查看所有可能的 Maven 工件名称的列表，请查阅 API 参考文档。要查找最新版本的 SDK，请查看最新版本 GitHub。

以下示例生成文件提供了开始对包含七个的项目进行编码所需的元素 AWS 服务。

Gradle

适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 发布了 Gradle 版本目录和物料清单 (BOM)，可帮助您发现依赖项的名称并使多个工件的版本号保持同步。

请注意，版本目录是 Gradle 版本 8 之前的预览功能。根据您使用的 Gradle 版本，您可能需要通过功能预览 API 选择加入。

使用 Gradle 版本目录

1. 在您的`settings.gradle.kts`文件中，在`versionCatalogs`区块内添加一个方`dependencyResolutionManagement`块。

   以下示例文件配置 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 版本目录。您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。

```
plugins {
    id("org.gradle.toolchains.foojay-resolver-convention") version "X.Y.Z"
}
rootProject.name = "your-project-name"

dependencyResolutionManagement {
    repositories {
        mavenCentral()
    }

    versionCatalogs {
        create("awssdk") {
            from("aws.sdk.kotlin:version-catalog:X.Y.Z")
        }
    }
}
```

2. 使用版本目录`build.gradle.kts`提供的类型安全标识符在中声明依赖关系。

   以下示例文件声明了 seven 的依赖关系 AWS 服务。

```
plugins {
    kotlin("jvm") version "X.Y.Z"
    application
}

group = "org.example"
version = "1.0-SNAPSHOT"

repositories {
    mavenCentral()
}

dependencies {
    implementation(platform(awssdk.bom))
```

```
    implementation(platform("org.apache.logging.log4j:log4j-bom:X.Y.Z"))

    implementation(awssdk.services.s3)
    implementation(awssdk.services.dynamodb)
    implementation(awssdk.services.iam)
    implementation(awssdk.services.cloudwatch)
    implementation(awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider)
    implementation(awssdk.services.sns)
    implementation(awssdk.services.pinpoint)
    implementation("org.apache.logging.log4j:log4j-slf4j2-impl")

    // Test dependency.
    testImplementation(kotlin("test"))
}

tasks.test {
    useJUnitPlatform()
}

java {
    toolchain {
        languageVersion = JavaLanguageVersion.of(X*)
    }
}

application {
    mainClass = "org.example.AppKt"
}
```

* Java 版本，例如17或21。

Maven

以下示例pom.xml文件具有 7 的依赖关系 AWS 服务。您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://
www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://
maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
```

```
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

    <groupId>com.example</groupId>
    <artifactId>setup</artifactId>
    <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>

    <properties>
        <aws.sdk.kotlin.version>X.Y.Z</aws.sdk.kotlin.version>
        <kotlin.version>X.Y.Z</kotlin.version>
        <log4j.version>X.Y.Z</log4j.version>
        <junit.jupiter.version>X.Y.Z</junit.jupiter.version>
        <jvm.version>X*</jvm.version>
    </properties>

    <dependencyManagement>
        <dependencies>
            <dependency>
                <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
                <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
                <version>${aws.sdk.kotlin.version}</version>
                <type>pom</type>
                <scope>import</scope>
            </dependency>
            <dependency>
                <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
                <artifactId>log4j-bom</artifactId>
                <version>${log4j.version}</version>
                <type>pom</type>
                <scope>import</scope>
            </dependency>

        </dependencies>
    </dependencyManagement>

    <dependencies>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>s3-jvm</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>dynamodb-jvm</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
```

```
            <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>iam-jvm</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>cloudwatch-jvm</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>cognitoidentityprovider-jvm</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>sns-jvm</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>aws.sdk.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>pinpoint-jvm</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
            <artifactId>log4j-slf4j2-impl</artifactId>
        </dependency>

        <!-- Test dependencies -->
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.jetbrains.kotlin</groupId>
            <artifactId>kotlin-test-junit</artifactId>
            <version>${kotlin.version}</version>
            <scope>test</scope>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.junit.jupiter</groupId>
            <artifactId>junit-jupiter</artifactId>
            <version>${junit.jupiter.version}</version>
            <scope>test</scope>
        </dependency>
    </dependencies>

    <build>
        <sourceDirectory>src/main/kotlin</sourceDirectory>
        <testSourceDirectory>src/test/kotlin</testSourceDirectory>

        <plugins>
```

```
            <plugin>
                <groupId>org.jetbrains.kotlin</groupId>
                <artifactId>kotlin-maven-plugin</artifactId>
                <version>${kotlin.version}</version>
                <executions>
                    <execution>
                        <id>compile</id>
                        <phase>compile</phase>
                        <goals>
                            <goal>compile</goal>
                        </goals>
                    </execution>
                    <execution>
                        <id>test-compile</id>
                        <phase>test-compile</phase>
                        <goals>
                            <goal>test-compile</goal>
                        </goals>
                    </execution>
                </executions>
                <configuration>
                    <jvmTarget>${jvm.version}</jvmTarget>
                </configuration>
            </plugin>
        </plugins>
    </build>
</project>
```

* Java 版本，例如17或21。

使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包对你的 Kotlin 项目进行编码

现在乐趣开始了。在开发应用程序时，您可以参阅 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK API 参考以获取有关 API 操作的完整信息。使用以下链接获取 Kotlin API 的一般信息：

- 标准库 API 参考
- 协程概述
- 协程 API

使用登录 AWS CLI

每当你运行一个可以访问的程序时 AWS 服务，你都需要一个有效的 AWS 访问门户会话。您可以使用以下 命令进行这项操作。

```
aws sso login
```

由于您有默认的配置文件设置，因此无需使用 `--profile` 选项调用该命令。如果您的 IAM Identity Center 单点登录配置使用命名配置文件，则命令为`aws sso login --profile named-profile`。

要测试是否已有活动会话，请运行以下 AWS CLI 命令。

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

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

配置 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

本节介绍如何使用配置服务客户端 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK。有关更多信息，请参阅 SDK 和工具参考指南，其中包含适用于所有内容的配置概述 AWS SDKs。

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创建服务客户端

要向发出请求 AWS 服务，必须先为该服务实例化客户端。

您可以为服务客户端配置常用设置，例如要使用的 HTTP 客户端、日志级别和重试配置。此外，每个服务客户端都需要一个 AWS 区域 和一个凭据提供程序。SDK 使用这些值向正确的区域发送请求，并使用正确的凭据对请求进行签名。

您可以在代码中以编程方式指定这些值，也可以让它们从环境变量中自动加载。

在代码中配置客户端

要使用特定值配置服务客户端，可以在传递给服务客户端工厂方法的 lambda 函数中指定这些值，如以下代码段所示。

```
val dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient {
    region = "us-east-1"
    credentialsProvider = ProfileCredentialsProvider(profileName = "myprofile")
}
```

您未在配置块中指定的任何值都将设置为默认值。例如，如果您没有像前面的代码那样指定凭证提供程序，则凭证提供程序将默认为默认的凭证提供程序链。

> **Warning**
>
> 某些属性（例如）`region`没有默认值。使用编程配置时，必须在配置块中明确指定它们。如果 SDK 无法解析该属性，API 请求可能会失败。

从环境中配置客户端

创建服务客户端时，SDK 可以检查当前执行环境中的位置以确定某些配置属性。这些位置包括共享配置和凭据文件、环境变量以及 JVM 系统属性。可供解析的属性包括AWS 区域、重试策略、日志模式等。有关 SDK 可以从执行环境中解析的所有设置的更多信息，请参阅AWS SDKs 和工具设置参考指南。

要创建具有环境源配置的客户端，请在服务客户端界`suspend fun fromEnvironment()`面上使用静态方法：

```
val dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment()
```

在 Amazon EC2 上运行时 AWS Lambda，或者在任何其他可从环境中配置服务客户端的环境中运行时，以这种方式创建客户端非常有用。这样可以将您的代码与其运行的环境分离，从而无需更改代码即可更轻松地将应用程序部署到多个区域。

此外，您可以通过将 lambda 块传递给来覆盖特定属性。`fromEnvironment`以下示例从环境（例如 Region）加载一些配置属性，但特别重写了证书提供者以使用配置文件中的证书。

```
val dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment {
    credentialsProvider = ProfileCredentialsProvider(profileName = "myprofile")
}
```

对于任何无法通过编程设置或环境确定的配置属性，SDK 都使用默认值。例如，如果您没有在代码或环境设置中指定凭证提供程序，则凭证提供程序默认为默认的凭证提供程序链。

> **Warning**
>
> 某些属性（例如“区域”）没有默认值。您必须在环境设置中或在配置块中明确指定它们。如果 SDK 无法解析该属性，API 请求可能会失败。

> **Note**
>
> 尽管可以在执行环境中找到与凭证相关的属性（例如临时访问密钥和 SSO 配置），但在创建时这些值并不是由客户端获取的。相反，凭证提供程序层会在每次请求时访问这些值。

关闭客户端

当您不再需要服务客户端时，请将其关闭以释放它正在使用的任何资源：

```
val dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment()
// Invoke several DynamoDB operations.
dynamoDbClient.close()
```

由于服务客户端会扩展`Closeable`接口，因此您可以使用`use`扩展程序在区块结束时自动关闭客户端，如以下代码段所示。

```
DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment().use { dynamoDbClient ->
    // Invoke several DynamoDB operations.
}
```

在前面的示例中，lambda 块接收对刚刚创建的客户端的引用。您可以对此客户端引用调用操作，当区块完成时（包括抛出异常），客户端就会关闭。

AWS 区域 选择

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

默认区域提供商链

从环境中加载服务客户端的配置时，将使用以下查找过程：

1. 在生成器上设置的任何显式区域。
2. 已检查 `aws.region` JVM 系统属性。如果已设置，则在客户端的配置中使用该区域。
3. 系统会检查 `AWS_REGION` 环境变量。如果已设置，则在客户端的配置中使用该区域。
   a. 注意：此环境变量由 Lambda 容器设置。
4. SDK 会检查 AWS 共享的配置文件。如果为活动配置文件设置了该`region`属性，则 SDK 将使用该属性。
   a. `AWS_CONFIG_FILE` 环境变量可用于自定义共享配置文件的位置。
   b. `aws.profile`JVM 系统属性或`AWS_PROFILE`环境变量可用于自定义 SDK 加载的配置文件。
5. 软件开发工具包尝试使用 Amazon EC2 实例元数据服务来确定当前运行的 EC2 实例的区域。
6. 如果此时仍未解析该区域，则客户端创建会失败，但会出现异常。

凭证提供程序

⚠ 默认凭证提供程序链解析在 1.4.0 版本中更改的凭据的顺序有关详细信息，请参阅以下注释。

当您使用向 Amazon Web Services 发送请求时 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，必须使用颁发的凭证对请求进行 AWS加密签名。Kotlin 软件开发工具包会自动为您签署请求。要获取证书，软件开发工具包可以使用位于多个位置的配置设置，例如 JVM 系统属性、环境变量、共享 AWS `config`和`credentials`文件以及 Amazon EC2 实例元数据。

SDK 使用凭证提供程序抽象来简化从各种来源检索凭证的过程。SDK 包含多个凭据提供程序实现。

例如，如果检索到的配置包括共享`config`文件中的 IAM Identity Center 单点登录访问权限设置，则软件开发工具包将与 IAM Identity Center 合作检索用于向其发出请求的临时证书。 AWS 服务通过这种获

取证书的方法，软件开发工具包使用 IAM 身份中心提供商（也称为 SSO 凭证提供商）。本指南的设置部分描述了此配置。

要使用特定的凭据提供程序，可以在创建服务客户端时指定一个。或者，您可以使用默认凭证提供程序链自动搜索配置设置。

默认凭证提供者链

如果在客户端构造时没有明确指定，Kotlin 的 SDK 会使用凭证提供程序，该提供程序会按顺序检查每个可以提供凭据的地方。此默认凭证提供程序是作为证书提供者链实现的。

要使用默认链在应用程序中提供凭证，请在不显式提供`credentialsProvider`属性的情况下创建服务客户端。

```
val ddb = DynamoDbClient {
    region = "us-east-2"
}
```

有关创建服务客户端的更多信息，请参阅构造和配置客户端。

了解默认凭证提供商链

默认凭证提供程序链使用以下预定义顺序搜索凭证配置。当配置的设置提供有效的凭据时，链就会停止。

1。 AWS 访问密钥（JVM 系统属性）

   SDK 会查找`aws.accessKeyId`、`aws.secretAccessKey`、和 `aws.sessionToken` JVM 系统属性。

2。 AWS 访问密钥（环境变量）

   SDK 尝试从 `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` 和 `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY` 以及 `AWS_SESSION_TOKEN` 环境变量加载凭证。

3. 网络身份令牌

   SDK 会查找环境变量`AWS_WEB_IDENTITY_TOKEN_FILE`和`AWS_ROLE_ARN`（或 JVM 系统属性`aws.webIdentityTokenFile`和`aws.roleArn`）。根据令牌信息和角色，SDK 获取临时证书。

4. 配置文件中的配置文件

   在此步骤中，SDK 使用与配置文件关联的设置。默认情况下，SDK 使用共享 AWS config和credentials文件，但如果设置了AWS_CONFIG_FILE环境变量，SDK 将使用该值。如果未设置AWS_PROFILE环境变量（或 aws.profile JVM 系统属性），SDK 将查找 “默认” 配置文件，否则会查找与AWS_PROFILE’s值匹配的配置文件。

   SDK 根据上一段所述的配置查找配置文件，并使用此处定义的设置。如果 SDK 找到的设置包含适用于不同凭证提供者方法的混合设置，则 SDK 将按以下顺序排列：

   a. AWS 访问密钥（配置文件）-SDK 使用aws_access_key_idaws_access_key_id、和的设置aws_session_token。

   b. 假设角色配置-如果 SDK 找到role_arn和 source_profile /或credential_source设置，则会尝试代入角色。如果 SDK 找到了该source_profile设置，它会从另一个配置文件获取凭证，以接收指定角色的临时证书role_arn。如果软件开发工具包找到了该credential_source设置，则它会根据设置的值从 Amazon ECS 容器、Amazon EC2 实例或环境变量中credential_source获取证书。然后，它使用这些证书为该角色获取临时证书。

      配置文件应包含source_profile设置或credential_source设置，但不能同时包含两者。

   c. Web 身份令牌配置-如果 SDK 找到role_arn并进行了web_identity_token_file设置，则它会根据role_arn和令牌获取访问 AWS 资源的临时证书。

   d. SSO 令牌配置-如果软件开发工具包找到sso_session、sso_account_id、sso_role_name设置（以及配置文件中的配套sso-session部分），则软件开发工具包将从 IAM Identity Center 服务中检索临时证书。

   e. 旧版 SSO 配置-如果软件开发工具包找到sso_start_url、sso_regionsso_account_id、和sso_role_name设置，则软件开发工具包会从 IAM Identity Center 服务中检索临时证书。

   f. 登录配置-如果 SDK 找到login_session设置，它将使用登录会话中的临时证书，或者如果这些证书在 5 分钟内过期，则尝试刷新它们。要了解如何启动登录会话，请参阅 AWS CLI 用户指南。

   g. 流程配置-如果 SDK 找到credential_process设置，它将使用路径值来调用流程并获取临时证书。

5. 容器凭证

   SDK 会查找环境变量AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_RELATIVE_URI或AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_FULL_URI和A它使用这些值通过 GET 请求从指定的 HTTP 端点加载证书。

6. IMDS 凭证

SDK 尝试使用默认或配置的 HTTP 端点从实例元数据服务获取凭证。SDK 仅支持IMDSv2。

如果此时仍未解析凭证，则客户端创建会失败，但会出现异常。

> **注意：更改凭据解析顺序**
>
> 上面描述的凭证解析顺序适用于适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的1.4.x+发布。在1.4.0发布之前，3号和4号的物品被切换，当前的4a物品紧随当前的4g物品。

指定凭证提供商

您可以指定凭证提供商，而不是使用默认的提供者链。通过这种方法，您可以直接控制 SDK 使用哪些凭据。

例如，要使用代入的 IAM 角色的证书，请在创建客户端StsAssumeRoleCredentialsProvider时指定：

```
val ddb = DynamoDbClient {
    region = "us-east-1"
    credentialsProvider = StsAssumeRoleCredentialsProvider()
}
```

您也可以创建一个自定义链 (CredentialsProviderChain)，该链按您的首选顺序组合多个提供商。

使用独立提供商缓存凭证

> **Important**
>
> 默认链会自动缓存凭证。独立提供商不缓存凭证。为避免在每次 API 调用时获取凭证，请将您的提供程序包起来。CachedCredentialsProvider仅当当前凭证过期时，缓存的提供者才会获取新凭证。

要使用独立提供程序缓存凭证，请使用以下CachedCredentialsProvider类：

```
val ddb = DynamoDbClient {
     region = "us-east-1"
     credentialsProvider =
 CachedCredentialsProvider(StsAssumeRoleCredentialsProvider())
 }
```

或者，使用cached()扩展函数获取更简洁的代码：

```
val ddb = DynamoDbClient {
      region = "us-east-1"
      credentialsProvider = StsAssumeRoleCredentialsProvider().cached()
 }
```

配置客户端终端节点

当 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 调用 a 时 AWS 服务，其第一步之一就是确定将请求路由到何处。此过程称为端点解析。

在构建服务客户端时，可以为 SDK 配置端点解析。端点解析的默认配置通常没问题，但是有几个原因可能会导致您修改默认配置。两个示例原因如下所示：

- 向服务的预发行版本或服务的本地部署提出请求。
- 访问尚未在 SDK 中建模的特定服务功能。

> **Warning**
>
> 端点解析是一个高级 SDK 主题。如果您更改默认设置，则可能会破坏代码。默认设置应适用于生产环境中的大多数用户。

自定义配置

您可以使用构建客户端时可用的两个属性自定义服务客户端的端点解析：

1. `endpointUrl: Url`
2. `endpointProvider: EndpointProvider`

Set **endpointUrl**

您可以为 endpointUrl 设置一个值来表示服务的“基本”主机名。但是，此值不是最终值，因为它是作为参数传递给客户端 EndpointProvider 实例的。然后，EndpointProvider实现可以检查并可能修改该值以确定最终端点。

例如，如果您为亚马逊简单存储服务 (Amazon S3) Simple Service 客户端指定endpointUrl值并执行GetObject操作，则默认终端节点提供程序实现会将存储桶名称注入主机名值。

实际上，用户将endpointUrl值设置为指向服务的开发或预览实例。

Set **endpointProvider**

服务客户端的EndpointProvider实现决定了终端节点的最终解析。以下代码块中显示的EndpointProvider接口公开了该resolveEndpoint方法。

```
public fun interface EndpointProvider<T> {
    public suspend fun resolveEndpoint(params: T): Endpoint
}
```

服务客户端为每个请求调用该resolveEndpoint方法。服务客户端使用提供者返回的Endpoint值，不做任何进一步的更改。

EndpointProvider 属性

该resolveEndpoint方法接受服务特定的EndpointParameters对象，该对象包含端点解析中使用的属性。

每项服务都包括以下基本属性。

Name	Type	说明
region	字符串	客户 AWS 所在的地区
endpoint	字符串	endpointUrl 的值集的字符串表示形式
useFips	布尔值	是否在客户端配置中启用了 FIPS 端点

Name	Type	说明
useDualStack	布尔值	是否在客户端配置中启用了双栈端点

服务可以指定解析所需的其他属性。例如，Amazon S3 S3EndpointParameters包括存储桶名称以及几个特定于 Amazon S3 的功能设置。例如，forcePathStyle 属性决定是否可以使用虚拟主机寻址。

如果您实现了自己的提供程序，则无需构造自己的实例EndpointParameters。SDK 为每个请求提供属性并将其传递给您的 resolveEndpoint 实现。

endpointUrl 或 endpointProvider

重要的是要明白，以下两个语句不会生成具有相同端点解析行为的客户端：

```
// Use endpointUrl.
S3Client.fromEnvironment {
    endpointUrl = Url.parse("https://endpoint.example")
}

// Use endpointProvider.
S3Client.fromEnvironment {
    endpointProvider = object : S3EndpointProvider {
        override suspend fun resolveEndpoint(params: S3EndpointParameters): Endpoint =
 Endpoint("https://endpoint.example")
    }
}
```

设置该endpointUrl属性的语句指定了传递给（默认）提供者的基本 URL，可以在端点解析过程中对其进行修改。

设置的语句endpointProvider指定了S3Client使用的最终 URL。

尽管您可以设置这两个属性，但在大多数需要自定义的情况下，您可以提供其中一个。作为一般 SDK 用户，您通常会提供endpointUrl价值。

关于 Amazon S3 的说明

Amazon S3 是一项复杂的服务，其许多功能都是通过自定义终端节点自定义建模的，例如存储桶虚拟托管。虚拟托管是 Amazon S3 的一项功能，其中存储桶名称会插入到主机名中。

因此，我们建议您不要替换 Amazon S3 服务客户端中的EndpointProvider实现。如果您需要扩展其解析行为，例如通过向本地开发堆栈发送请求以及其他端点注意事项，我们建议您封装默认实现。以下endpointProvider示例显示了此方法的示例实现。

示例

endpointUrl 示例

以下代码段显示了如何为 Amazon S3 客户端覆盖通用服务终端节点。

```
val client = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
    endpointUrl = Url.parse("https://custom-s3-endpoint.local")
    // EndpointProvider is left as the default.
}
```

endpointProvider 示例

以下代码段展示了如何提供封装 Amazon S3 默认实现的自定义终端节点提供程序。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.endpoints.DefaultS3EndpointProvider
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.endpoints.S3EndpointParameters
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.endpoints.S3EndpointProvider
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.client.endpoints.Endpoint

public class CustomS3EndpointProvider : S3EndpointProvider {
    override suspend fun resolveEndpoint(params: S3EndpointParameters) =
        if (/* Input params indicate we must route another endpoint for whatever
 reason. */) {
            Endpoint(/* ... */)
        } else {
            // Fall back to the default resolution.
            DefaultS3EndpointProvider().resolveEndpoint(params)
        }
}
```

endpointUrl 和 endpointProvider

以下示例程序演示了endpointUrl和endpointProvider设置之间的交互。这是一个高级使用案例。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.endpoints.DefaultS3EndpointProvider
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.endpoints.S3EndpointParameters
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.endpoints.S3EndpointProvider
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.client.endpoints.Endpoint

fun main() = runBlocking {
    S3Client.fromEnvironment {
        endpointUrl = Url.parse("https://example.endpoint")
        endpointProvider = CustomS3EndpointProvider()
    }.use { s3 ->
        // ...
    }
}

class CustomS3EndpointProvider : S3EndpointProvider {
    override suspend fun resolveEndpoint(params: S3EndpointParameters) {
        // The resolved string value of the endpointUrl set in the client above is
 available here.
        println(params.endpoint)
        // ...
    }
}
```

HTTP

本节介绍中与 HTTP 相关的设置的配置。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

主题

- HTTP 客户端配置
- 使用 HTTP 代理
- HTTP 拦截器
- 强制使用最低版本的 TLS

HTTP 客户端配置

默认情况下，适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 使用基于的 HTTP 客户端OkHttp。您可以通过提供明确配置的客户端来覆盖 HTTP 客户端及其配置。

> **Warning**
>
> 无论您使用哪个 HTTP 引擎，项目中的其他依赖项都可能具有传递依赖关系，这些依赖关系与 SDK 要求的特定引擎版本相冲突。特别是，众所周知，诸如Spring Boot之类的框架可以管理依赖关系， OkHttp并且依赖于比SDK更旧的版本。请参the section called “如何解决依赖冲突？”阅，了解更多信息。

> **Note**
>
> 默认情况下，每个服务客户端都使用自己的 HTTP 客户端副本。如果您在应用程序中使用多个服务，则可能需要构建一个 HTTP 客户端并在所有服务客户端之间共享该客户端。

基本配置

配置服务客户端时，可以配置默认引擎类型。SDK 管理生成的 HTTP 客户端引擎，并在不再需要时自动将其关闭。

以下示例显示了 DynamoDB 客户端初始化期间的 HTTP 客户端配置。

导入

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient
import kotlin.time.Duration.Companion.seconds
```

代码

```
DynamoDbClient {
    region = "us-east-2"
    httpClient {
        maxConcurrency = 64u
        connectTimeout = 10.seconds
    }
}.use { ddb ->

    // Perform some actions with Amazon DynamoDB.
}
```

高级配置

默认 HTTP 配置适用于大多数用例。对于某些高级用例，例如高吞吐量环境，以下高级配置选项提供了其他特性和功能：

指定 HTTP 引擎类型

要指定非默认 HTTP 引擎类型或自定义特定于特定 HTTP 引擎类型的配置，可以向其中传递一个用于指定`httpClient`引擎类型的附加参数。

以下示例指定了可用于配置`OkHttpEngine`该`maxConcurrencyPerHost`属性的内容。

导入

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.http.engine.okhttp.OkHttpEngine
```

代码

```
DynamoDbClient {
    region = "us-east-2"
    httpClient(OkHttpEngine) {  // The first parameter specifies the HTTP engine type.
        // The following parameter is generic HTTP configuration available in any
 engine type.
        maxConcurrency = 64u

            // The following parameter is OkHttp-specific configuration.
        maxConcurrencyPerHost = 32u
    }
}.use { ddb ->

    // Perform some actions with Amazon DynamoDB.
}
```

引擎类型的可能值为`OkHttpEngine`、`OkHttp4Engine`和`CrtHttpEngine`。

要使用特定于 HTTP 引擎的配置参数，必须将该引擎添加为编译时依赖项。对于`OkHttpEngine`，您可以使用 Gradle 添加以下依赖项。

（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
implementation(platform("aws.smithy.kotlin:bom:X.Y.Z"))
```

```
implementation("aws.smithy.kotlin:http-client-engine-okhttp")
```

对于CrtHttpEngine，添加以下依赖关系。

```
implementation(platform("aws.smithy.kotlin:bom:X.Y.Z"))
implementation("aws.smithy.kotlin:http-client-engine-crt")
```

使用 OkHttp4Engine

OkHttp4Engine如果不能使用默认值，请使用OkHttpEngine。smithy-kotlin GitHub 存储库包含有关如何配置和使用的信息。OkHttp4Engine

使用显式的 HTTP 客户端

当你使用显式 HTTP 客户端时，你要对其生命周期负责，包括在不再需要它时关闭。HTTP 客户端的存活时间必须至少与使用它的任何服务客户端一样长。

以下代码示例显示了在 HTTP 客户端处于活动状态时保持 HTTP 客户端保持活动DynamoDbClient状态的代码。该use函数可确保 HTTP 客户端正确关闭。

导入

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.http.engine.okhttp.OkHttpEngine
import kotlin.time.Duration.Companion.seconds
```

代码

```
OkHttpEngine {
    maxConcurrency = 64u
    connectTimeout = 10.seconds
}.use { okHttpClient ->

     DynamoDbClient {
        region = "us-east-2"
        httpClient = okHttpClient
    }.use { ddb ->
        {
            // Perform some actions with Amazon DynamoDB.
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

空闲连接监控

> **Important**
>
> OkHttp 引擎的连接空闲轮询功能 (connectionIdlePollingInterval) 已被自动连接失败重试 () 所取代。retryOnConnectionFailure连接空闲轮询将在 SDK 版本 1.7 中弃用，在 SDK 版本 v1. 8 中将移除。有关更多详细信息，请参阅相关的 GitHub 讨论帖子。

OkHttpEngine提供了用于监控空闲连接以进行远程关闭的connectionIdlePollingInterval配置选项。此功能可检测服务何时关闭了仍在连接池中的连接，从而防止后续请求出现错误。

当设置connectionIdlePollingInterval为非空值时，引擎会轮询释放回连接池的连接。轮询过程在套接字超时设置为指定间隔的情况下执行阻塞读取。当引擎从池中获取连接或连接被逐出并关闭时，轮询会自动取消。

当此值为null（默认）时，轮询处于禁用状态。远程关闭的池中的空闲连接在为后续调用获取连接时可能会遇到错误。

> **Note**
>
> 由于轮询循环使用阻塞读取，因此获取或关闭连接的引擎调用的延迟时间可能与connectionIdlePollingInterval间隔一样长。为间隔选择较低的值意味着 SDK 可以更快地获取连接，但会增加空闲资源使用量。

导入

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.http.engine.okhttp.OkHttpEngine
import kotlin.time.Duration.Companion.milliseconds
```

代码

```
S3Client.fromEnvironment {
    httpEngine(OkHttpEngine) {
        connectionIdlePollingInterval = 50.milliseconds
```

```
    }
}.use { s3 ->
  // Use the Amazon S3 client
}
```

使用 HTTP 代理

要使用 AWS 通过代理服务器进行访问 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，可以配置 JVM 系统属性或环境变量。如果同时提供两者，则 JVM 系统属性优先。

使用 JVM 系统属性

SDK 会查找 JVM 系统属性`https.proxyHost`、`https.proxyPort`和。`http.nonProxyHosts`有关这些常用 JVM 系统属性的更多信息，请参阅 Java 文档中的网络和代理。

```
java -Dhttps.proxyHost=10.15.20.25 -Dhttps.proxyPort=1234 -
Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=localhost|api.example.com MyApplication
```

使用环境变量

SDK 会查找`https_proxy`、`http_proxy`和`no_proxy`环境变量（以及每个变量的大写版本）。

```
export http_proxy=http://10.15.20.25:1234
export https_proxy=http://10.15.20.25:5678
export no_proxy=localhost,api.example.com
```

在 EC2 实例上使用代理

如果您在使用附加的 IAM 角色启动的 EC2 实例上配置代理，请确保豁免用于访问实例元数据的地址。为此，请将 `http.nonProxyHosts` JVM 系统属性或`no_proxy`环境变量设置为实例元数据服务的 IP 地址，即`169.254.169.254`。该地址保持不变。

```
export no_proxy=169.254.169.254
```

HTTP 拦截器

您可以使用拦截器介入 API 请求和响应的执行过程。拦截器是一种开放式机制，在这种机制中，SDK 调用您编写的代码将行为注入 request/response 生命周期。这样，您便可修改正在进行的请求、调试请求处理、查看异常等。

以下示例显示了一个简单的拦截器，它在进入重试循环之前向所有传出的请求添加一个额外的标头。

```
class AddHeader(
    private val key: String,
    private val value: String
) : HttpInterceptor {
    override suspend fun modifyBeforeRetryLoop(context:
 ProtocolRequestInterceptorContext<Any, HttpRequest>): HttpRequest {
        val httpReqBuilder = context.protocolRequest.toBuilder()
        httpReqBuilder.headers[key] = value
        return httpReqBuilder.build()
    }
}
```

有关更多信息和可用的拦截挂钩，请参阅拦截器接口。

拦截器注册

在构造服务客户端或覆盖一组特定操作的配置时，可以注册拦截器。

用于所有服务客户端操作的拦截器

以下代码向生成器的拦截器属性中添加了一个AddHeader实例。在进入重试循环之前，此新增功能会将x-foo-version标题添加到所有操作中。

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
    interceptors += AddHeader("x-foo-version", "1.0")
}

// All service operations invoked using 's3' will have the header appended.
s3.listBuckets { ... }
s3.listObjectsV2 { ... }
```

拦截器仅用于特定操作

通过使用该withConfig扩展，您可以为任何服务客户端的一个或多个操作覆盖服务客户端配置。使用此功能，您可以为一部分操作注册其他拦截器。

以下示例覆盖了use扩展中操作的s3实例配置。上调用的操作同时s3Scoped包含x-foo-version和标x-bar-version题。

```
// 's3' instance created in the previous code snippet.
```

```
s3.withConfig {
    interceptors += AddHeader("x-bar-version", "3.7")
}.use { s3Scoped ->
    // All service operations invoked using 's3Scoped' trigger interceptors
    // that were registered when the client was created and any added in the
    // withConfig { ... } extension.
}
```

强制使用最低版本的 TLS

借助 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，您可以在连接到服务终端节点时配置最低 TLS 版本。SDK 提供不同的配置选项。按优先级从高到低的顺序排列，选项为：

- 显式配置 HTTP 引擎
- 设置 `sdk.minTls` JVM 系统属性
- 设置`SDK_MIN_TLS`环境变量

配置 HTTP 引擎

为服务客户端指定非默认 HTTP 引擎时，可以设置该`tlsContext.minVersion`字段。

以下示例将 HTTP 引擎和使用它的所有服务客户端配置为至少使用 TLS v1.2。

```
DynamoDbClient {
    region = "us-east-2"
    httpClient {
        tlsContext {
            minVersion = TlsVersion.TLS_1_2
        }
    }
}.use { ddb ->

    // Perform some actions with Amazon DynamoDB.
}
```

设置 **`sdk.minTls`** JVM 系统属性

您可以设置 `sdk.minTls` JVM 系统属性。当您启动设置了系统属性的应用程序时，默认情况下，由构造的所有 HTTP 引擎都 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 使用指定的最低 TLS 版本。但是，您可以在 HTTP 引擎配置中显式覆盖此设置。允许的值为：

- TLS_1_0
- TLS_1_1
- TLS_1_2
- TLS_1_3

设置**SDK_MIN_TLS**环境变量

您可以设置SDK_MIN_TLS环境变量。当您启动设置了环境变量的应用程序时，由其构造的所有 HTTP 引擎都 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 使用指定的最低 TLS 版本，除非被其他选项覆盖。

允许的值为：

- TLS_1_0
- TLS_1_1
- TLS_1_2
- TLS_1_3

在中重试 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

调用 AWS 服务 偶尔会返回意外异常。如果重试调用，某些类型的错误（例如节流或暂时错误）可能会成功。

本页介绍如何自动 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 处理重试以及如何为您的应用程序自定义重试行为。

了解重试行为

以下各节说明了 SDK 如何确定何时重试请求以及哪些异常被视为可重试。

默认重试配置

默认情况下，每个服务客户端都会自动配置标准重试策略。默认配置最多会尝试失败三次的呼叫（初次尝试加上两次重试）。每次呼叫之间的中间延迟配置为指数退避和随机抖动，以避免重试风暴。此配置适用于大多数用例，但在某些情况下可能不适合，例如高吞吐量系统。

SDK 仅在出现可重试错误时才会尝试重试。可重试错误的示例包括套接字超时、服务端节流、并发或乐观锁失败以及暂时性服务错误。参数缺失或无效、 authentication/security 错误和配置错误异常不被视为可重试。

您可以通过设置最大尝试次数、延迟和退避次数以及令牌桶配置来自定义标准重试策略。

哪些异常是可以重试的？

适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 使用预配置的重试策略来确定哪些异常是可重试的。服务客户端配置具有一个`retryPolicy`属性，用于指定应用于重试的策略。如果未指定自定义值，则默认值为AwsRetryPolicy。

以下异常通过以下方式确定为可重试：`AwsRetryPolicy`

可通过错误代码重试

任何`ServiceException`具有以下值的`sdkErrorMetadata.errorCode`任意：

- `BandwidthLimitExceeded`
- `EC2ThrottledException`
- `IDPCommunicationError`
- `LimitExceededException`
- `PriorRequestNotComplete`
- `ProvisionedThroughputExceededException`
- `RequestLimitExceeded`
- `RequestThrottled`
- `RequestThrottledException`
- `RequestTimeout`
- `RequestTimeoutException`
- `SlowDown`
- `ThrottledException`
- `Throttling`
- `ThrottlingException`
- `TooManyRequestsException`
- `TransactionInProgressException`

可通过 HTTP 状态码重试

任何`ServiceException`具有以下值的`sdkErrorMetadata.statusCode`任意：

- 500（内部服务错误）
- 502（错误的网关）
- 503（服务不可用）
- 504（网关超时）

可按错误类型重试

任何`ServiceException`具有以下值的`sdkErrorMetadata.errorType`任意：

- `ErrorType.Server`（例如内部服务错误）
- `ErrorType.Client`（例如请求无效、未找到资源、访问被拒绝等）

可通过 SDK 元数据重试

任何`SdkBaseException`地方：

- `sdkErrorMetadata.isRetryable`是`true`（例如客户端超时、 networking/socket 错误等）
- `sdkErrorMetadata.isThrottling`是`true`（例如在短时间内发出太多请求）

有关每个服务客户端可能抛出的异常的完整列表，请参阅特定于服务的 API 参考文档。

检查异常是否可以重试

要确定 SDK 是否认为异常可重试，请检查捕获到的异常的`isRetryable`属性：

```
try {
    dynamoDbClient.putItem {
        tableName = "MyTable"
        item = mapOf("id" to AttributeValue.S("123"))
    }
} catch (e: SdkBaseException) {
    println("Exception occurred: ${e.message}")

    if (e.sdkErrorMetadata.isRetryable) {
        println("This exception is retryable - SDK will automatically retry")
        println("If you're seeing this, retries may have been exhausted")
    } else {
        println("This exception is not retryable - fix the underlying issue")
```

```
        // Common non-retryable scenarios.
        when {
            e.message?.contains("ValidationException") == true ->
                println("Check your request parameters")
            e.message?.contains("AccessDenied") == true ->
                println("Check your IAM permissions")
            e.message?.contains("ResourceNotFound") == true ->
                println("Verify the resource exists")
        }
    }
}
```

当重试失败时，你的代码会出现哪些异常

当 SDK 的重试机制无法解决问题时，您的应用程序代码就会抛出异常。了解这些异常类型有助于您实现适当的错误处理。这些不是触发重试的例外情况，而是由 SDK 内部处理的。

当重试用尽或禁用时，你的代码将捕获以下类型的异常：

重试耗尽后的服务异常

当所有重试尝试都失败时，您的代码会捕获导致最后一次重试失败的最终服务异常（的子类`AwsServiceException`）。这可能是限制错误、服务器错误或其他特定于服务的异常，SDK 无法通过重试解决这些异常。

重试耗尽后的网络异常

当网络问题在所有重试尝试中仍然存在时，您的代码会捕获连接超时、DNS 解析失败以及 SDK 无法解决的其他连接问题等问题的`ClientException`实例。

使用以下模式来处理应用程序中的这些异常：

```
try {
    s3Client.getObject {
        bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
        key = "my-key"
    }
} catch (e: AwsServiceException) {
    // Service-side errors that persisted through all retries.
    println("Service error after retries: ${e.errorDetails?.errorCode} - ${e.message}")

    // Handle specific service errors that couldn't be resolved.
```

```
    if (e.errorDetails?.errorCode == "ServiceQuotaExceededException" ||
        e.errorDetails?.errorCode == "ThrottlingException") {
        println("Rate limiting persisted - consider longer delays or quota increase")
    }
} catch (e: ClientException) {
    // Client-side errors (persistent network issues, DNS resolution failures, etc.)
    println("Client error after retries: ${e.message}")
}
```

自定义重试行为

以下各节介绍如何针对您的特定用例自定义 SDK 的重试行为。

配置最大尝试次数

在构造客户端期间，您可以自定义 `retryStrategy`DSL 区块中的默认最大尝试次数 (3)。

```
val dynamoDb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment {
    retryStrategy {
        maxAttempts = 5
    }
}
```

上一个片段中显示了 DynamoDB 服务客户端，SDK 最多会尝试五次失败的 API 调用（初次尝试加上四次重试）。

您可以通过将最大尝试次数设置为一次来完全禁用自动重试，如以下代码段所示。

```
val dynamoDb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment {
    retryStrategy {
        maxAttempts = 1  // The SDK makes no retries.
    }
}
```

配置延迟和退缩

如果需要重试，默认的重试策略会在进行下一次尝试之前等待一段时间。第一次重试的延迟时间很短，但后续重试的延迟时间会呈指数级增长。最长延迟时间是有上限的，以防延迟时间过长。

最后，随机抖动会应用于所有尝试之间的延迟。抖动有助于降低可能导致重试风暴的大量重试的影响。（有关指数回退和抖动的更深入讨论，请参阅这篇AWS 架构博客文章。）

延迟参数可在 delayProviderDSL 模块中进行配置。

```
val dynamoDb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment {
    retryStrategy {
        delayProvider {
            initialDelay = 100.milliseconds
            maxBackoff = 5.seconds
        }
    }
}
```

使用上一个片段所示的配置，客户端将第一次重试尝试最多延迟 100 毫秒。任何重试尝试之间的最大间隔为 5 秒。

以下参数可用于调整延迟和退缩。

参数	默认 值	说明
initialDelay	10 毫秒	第一次重试的最大延迟时间。施加抖动时，实际延迟量可能会更少。
jitter	1.0（完全抖动）	随机减少计算延迟的最大振幅。默认值为 1.0 意味着计算出的延迟可以减少到不超过 100% 的任意值（例如，降至 0）。值为 0.5 意味着计算出的延迟最多可以减少一半。因此，10 毫秒的最大延迟可以减少到 5 毫秒到 10 毫秒之间的任何值。值为 0.0 表示不施加任何抖动。 **Important** # 抖动配置是一项高级功能。通常不建议自定义此行为。

参数	默认 值	说明
`maxBackoff`	20 秒	适用于任何尝试的最大延迟时间。设置此值可以限制在后续尝试之间发生的指数级增长，并防止计算出的最大值过大。此参数限制了在应用抖动之前计算出的延迟。如果应用抖动，则可能会进一步缩短延迟。
`scaleFactor`	1.5	随后的最大延迟将增加的指数基数。例如，假定 a 为 `initialDelay` 10ms，a 为 `scaleFactor` 1.5，则将计算出以下最大延迟： • 重试 1：10ms × 1.5= 10ms • 重试 2：10ms × 1.5^1 = 15ms • 重试 3：10ms × 1.5^2 = 22.5ms • 重试 4：10ms × 1.5^3 = 33.75ms 当施加抖动时，每次延迟的实际量可能会更少。

配置重试令牌存储桶

您可以通过调整默认令牌桶配置来进一步修改标准重试策略的行为。重试令牌存储桶有助于减少不太可能成功或可能需要更多时间才能解决的重试，例如超时和限制失败。

> **Important**
>
> 令牌存储桶配置是一项高级功能。通常不建议自定义此行为。

每次重试尝试（可选包括初次尝试）都会减少令牌桶中的一些容量。减少的金额取决于尝试的类型。例如，重试瞬态错误可能很便宜，但重试超时或限制错误可能会更昂贵。

成功尝试将容量返回到存储桶。存储桶的增量不得超过其最大容量，也不得减至零以下。

根据useCircuitBreakerMode设置的值，尝试将容量减少到零以下会导致以下结果之一：

- 如果设置为 TRUE，则会引发异常 — 例如，如果重试次数过多，并且不太可能成功更多的重试。
- 如果设置为 FALSE，则会有延迟，例如，延迟到存储桶再次有足够的容量。

> **Note**
>
> 当断路器激活（令牌桶容量为零）时，SDK 会抛出 “已ClientException超出重试容量” 消息。这是客户端异常，而不是AwsServiceException，因为它源于 SDK 的重试逻辑而不是服务。 AWS 无需尝试操作即可立即抛出异常，这有助于防止服务中断期间的重试风暴。

令牌桶参数可在 tokenBucketDSL 区块中配置：

```
val dynamoDb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment {
    retryStrategy {
        tokenBucket {
            maxCapacity = 100
            refillUnitsPerSecond = 2
        }
    }
}
```

以下参数可用于调整重试令牌存储桶：

参数	默认 值	说明
initialTryCost	0	初始尝试时要从存储桶中减少的金额。默认值 0 表示容量不会减少，因此初始尝试不会停止或延迟。
initialTrySuccessIncrement	1	初始尝试成功时要增加容量的量。

参数	默认 值	说明
maxCapacity	500	令牌桶的最大容量。可用代币的数量不能超过此数字。
refillUnitsPerSecond	0	每秒向存储桶重新添加的容量。值为 0 表示不会自动重新添加任何容量。（例如，只有成功的尝试才会增加容量）。如果值为 0，则必须useCircuitBreakerMode 为 TRUE。
retryCost	5	暂时失败后尝试从存储桶中减少的金额。如果尝试成功，则将相同的金额重新递增回存储桶。
timeoutRetryCost	10	超时或限制失败后尝试从存储桶中减少的金额。如果尝试成功，则将相同的金额重新递增回存储桶。
useCircuitBreakerMode	TRUE	确定尝试减少容量会导致存储桶容量降至零以下时的行为。如果为 TRUE，则令牌存储桶将抛出一个异常，表示不再存在重试容量。如果为 FALSE，则令牌存储桶将延迟尝试，直到重新填充了足够的容量。

有关在重试场景中引发的异常类型（包括断路器异常）的详细信息，请参阅the section called “当重试失败时，你的代码会出现哪些异常”。

配置自适应重试

作为标准重试策略的替代方案，自适应重试策略是一种高级方法，它寻求理想的请求速率以最大限度地减少限制错误。

> **Important**
>
> 自适应重试是一种高级重试模式。通常不建议使用这种重试策略。

自适应重试具备标准重试的所有功能。它添加了一个客户端速率限制器，用于衡量节流请求与非节流请求的比率。它还会限制尝试流量以保持在安全带宽内，理想情况下会使节流错误为零。

该速率会根据不断变化的服务条件和流量模式实时调整，并可能相应地增加或减少流量速率。至关重要的是，在高流量场景中，速率限制器可能会延迟初始尝试。

您可以通过为`retryStrategy`方法提供附加参数来选择自适应重试策略。速率限制器参数可在`rateLimiterDSL` 模块中进行配置。

```
val dynamoDb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment {
    retryStrategy(AdaptiveRetryStrategy) {
        maxAttempts = 10
        rateLimiter {
            minFillRate = 1.0
            smoothing = 0.75
        }
    }
}
```

> **Note**
>
> 自适应重试策略假设客户端使用单个资源（例如，一个 DynamoDB 表或一个 Amazon S3 存储桶）。
> 如果您使用单个客户端处理多个资源，则当客户端访问所有其他资源时，与一个资源相关的节流或中断会导致延迟增加和出现故障。当您使用自适应重试策略时，我们建议您为每种资源使用一个客户端。

可观测性

可观测性是指可以根据系统发出的数据推断出其当前状态的程度。发出的数据通常称为遥测。

适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 可以提供所有三种常见的遥测信号：指标、跟踪和日志。您可以连接`TelemetryProvider`以将遥测数据发送到可观测性后端（例如或 AWS X-RayA ma zon CloudWatch），然后对其进行操作。

默认情况下，SDK 中仅启用日志功能，禁用其他遥测信号。本主题介绍如何启用和配置遥测输出。

> **Important**
>
> `TelemetryProvider`目前是一个实验性 API，必须选择加入才能使用。

配置 `TelemetryProvider`

您可以在应用程序`TelemetryProvider`中为所有服务客户端或单个客户端全局配置。以下示例使用假设`getConfiguredProvider()`函数来演示 `TelemetryProvider` API 操作。本the section called “遥测提供程序”节介绍了 SDK 提供的实现信息。如果不支持提供商，则可以实现自己的支持或在上打开功能请求 GitHub。

配置默认的全局遥测提供程序

默认情况下，每个服务客户端都尝试使用全局可用的遥测提供程序。这样，您只需设置一次提供程序，所有客户端都会使用它。在实例化任何服务客户端之前，只能执行一次。

要使用全局遥测提供程序，请先更新您的项目依赖项以添加遥测默认模块，如以下 Gradle 代码段所示。

（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
dependencies {
    implementation(platform("aws.smithy.kotlin:bom:X.Y.Z"))
    implementation("aws.smithy.kotlin:telemetry-defaults")
    ...
}
```

然后在创建服务客户端之前设置全局遥测提供商，如以下代码所示。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.telemetry.GlobalTelemetryProvider
import kotlinx.coroutines.runBlocking

fun main() = runBlocking {
    val myTelemetryProvider = getConfiguredProvider()
    GlobalTelemetryProvider.set(myTelemetryProvider)
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment().use { s3 ->
        …
    }
}

fun getConfiguredProvider(): TelemetryProvider {
    TODO("TODO - configure a provider")
}
```

为特定服务客户端配置遥测提供程序

您可以为单个服务客户端配置特定的遥测提供程序（而不是全局遥测提供程序）。如以下示例所示。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
import kotlinx.coroutines.runBlocking

fun main() = runBlocking {
    S3Client.fromEnvironment{
        telemetryProvider = getConfiguredProvider()
    }.use { s3 ->
        ...
    }
}

fun getConfiguredProvider(): TelemetryProvider {
    TODO("TODO - configure a provider")
}
```

指标

下表列出了 SDK 发出的遥测指标。配置遥测提供程序以使指标可观测。

发出哪些指标？

指标名称	单位	Type	属性	说明
smithy.client.call.durati	s	直方图	rpc.service, rpc.method	总通话时长（包括重试次数）
smithy.client.call.tept	{attempt}	Monoton Counter	rpc.service, rpc.method	单个操作的尝试次数

指标名称	单位	Type	属性	说明
smithy.client.call.errors	{error}	MonotonCounter	rpc.service, rpc.method, exception.type	操作的错误数
smithy.client.call.tempt_duration	s	直方图	rpc.service, rpc.method	连接到服务、发送请求以及获取 HTTP 状态代码和标头所用的时间（包括等待发送的排队时间）
smithy.client.call.resolve_endpoint_持续时间	s	直方图	rpc.service, rpc.method	解析请求的端点（端点解析器，不是 DNS）所用的时间
smithy.client.call.serialization_dur	s	直方图	rpc.service, rpc.method	序列化消息正文所用的时间
smithy.client.call.derization_duration	s	直方图	rpc.service, rpc.method	反序列化消息正文所用的时间
smithy.client.call.auth.signing_durati	s	直方图	rpc.service、rpc.method、auth.scheme_	签署请求所用的时间
smithy.client.call.auth.resolve_identity_持续时间	s	直方图	rpc.service、rpc.method、auth.scheme_	从身份提供商处获取身份（例如 AWS 凭证或持有者令牌）所花费的时间
smithy.client.http.connections.acquire_	s	直方图		请求获取连接所花费的时间
smithy.client.http.connections.	{连接}	[异步] UpDownnter		HTTP 客户端的最大打开连接数 allowed/configured

指标名称	单位	Type	属性	说明
smithy.client.http.connections.	{连接}	[异步] UpDownnter	状态：闲置 | 已获得	连接池的当前状态
smithy.client.http.connections.	s	直方图		连接打开的时间
smithy.client.http.requests.	{请求}	[异步] UpDownnter	状态：已排队 | 飞行中	HTTP 客户端请求并发的当前状态
smithy.client.http.requead_duration	s	直方图		请求排队等待 HTTP 客户端执行所花费的时间
smithy.client.http.bytes_sent	方式	Monotonn Counter	server.address	HTTP 客户端发送的字节总数
smithy.client.http.bytes_receiv	方式	Monotonn Counter	server.address	HTTP 客户端接收的字节总数

以下是列说明：

- 指标名称 – 发出的指标的名称。
- 单位 - 指标的度量单位。单位以 UCUM 区分大小写（“c/s”）表示法给出。
- 类型 - 用于捕获指标的工具类型。
- 描述 - 对指标所衡量内容的描述。
- 属性 - 与指标一起发出的一组属性（维度）。

日志记录

将兼容 SLF4J 的记录器 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 配置为遥测提供商`LoggerProvider`的默认记录器。使用 SLF4 J（抽象层），您可以在运行时使用多个日志系统中的任何一个。支持的日志系统包括 Java Logging APIs、Log4j 2 和 Logback。

> **Warning**
>
> 我们建议您仅将线路日志用于调试目的。（下文将讨论线路记录。）在生产环境中将其关闭，因为它可以记录敏感数据，例如电子邮件地址、安全令牌、API 密钥、密码和 AWS Secrets Manager 机密。即使是 HTTPS 呼叫，电线日志记录也无需加密即可记录完整的请求或响应。对于大型请求（例如将文件上传到 Amazon S3）或响应，冗长的电汇记录也会显著影响应用程序的性能。

Log4j 2 日志配置示例

虽然可以使用任何SLF4J兼容的日志库，但此示例使用 Log4j 2 在 JVM 程序中启用 SDK 的日志输出：

Gradle 依赖关系

（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
implementation("org.apache.logging.log4j:log4j-slf4j2-impl:X.Y.Z")
```

Log4j 2 配置文件

`log4j2.xml`在您的`resources`目录中创建一个名为的文件（例如，`<project-dir>/src/main/resources`）。将以下 XML 配置添加到文件中：

```
<Configuration status="ERROR">
    <Appenders>
        <Console name="Out">
            <PatternLayout pattern="%d{YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm:ss} %-5p %c:%L %X - %encode{%m}
{CRLF}%n"/>
        </Console>
    </Appenders>
    <Loggers>
        <Root level="info">
            <AppenderRef ref="Out"/>
        </Root>
    </Loggers>
</Configuration>
```

此配置在`pattern`属性中包含启用 MDC（映射的诊断上下文）日志记录的`%X`说明符。

SDK 为每个操作添加以下 MDC 元素。

rpc

例如`S3.GetObject`，被调用的 RPC 的名称。

sdkInvocationId

服务客户端为操作分配的唯一 ID。该 ID 关联与调用单个操作相关的所有日志事件。

为线级消息指定日志模式

默认情况下， 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 不记录线级消息，因为它们可能包含来自 API 请求和响应的敏感数据。但是，有时出于调试目的，你需要这种详细程度。

使用 Kotlin SDK，您可以在代码中设置日志模式，也可以使用环境设置为以下内容启用调试消息：

- HTTP 请求
- HTTP 响应

日志模式由一个位域支持，其中每个位都是一个标志（模式），值是累加的。您可以将一种请求模式和一种响应模式结合使用。

在代码中设置日志模式

要选择使用其他日志记录，请在构建服务客户端时设置该`logMode`属性。

以下示例说明如何启用请求（使用正文）和响应（不带正文）的日志记录。

```
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.client.LogMode

// ...

val client = DynamoDbClient {
    // ...
    logMode = LogMode.LogRequestWithBody + LogMode.LogResponse
}
```

在服务客户端构建期间设置的日志模式值会覆盖环境中设置的任何日志模式值。

从环境中设置日志模式

要为所有未在代码中明确配置的服务客户机设置全局日志模式，请使用以下方法之一：

- JVM 系统属性：`sdk.logMode`
- 环境变量：`SDK_LOG_MODE`

以下不区分大小写的值可用：

- `LogRequest`
- `LogRequestWithBody`
- `LogResponse`
- `LogResponseWithBody`

要使用环境中的设置创建组合日志模式，请使用竖线 (`|`) 符号分隔值。

例如，以下示例设置的日志模式与前面的示例相同。

```
# Environment variable.
export SDK_LOG_MODE=LogRequestWithBody|LogResponse
```

```
# JVM system property.
java -Dsdk.logMode=LogRequestWithBody|LogResponse ...
```

> **Note**
>
> 您还必须配置兼容的 SLF4 J Logger 并将日志级别设置为 DEBUG 才能启用线级日志记录。

遥测提供程序

SDK 目前支持 OpenTelemetry(OTel) 作为提供者。SDK 将来可能会提供其他遥测提供商。

主题

- 配置 OpenTelemetry基于遥测的提供商

配置 OpenTelemetry基于遥测的提供商

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 提供了由 OpenTelemetry支持的`TelemetryProvider`接口的实现。

先决条件

更新您的项目依赖项以添加 OpenTelemetry 提供者，如以下 Gradle 代码段所示。您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。

```
dependencies {
    implementation(platform("aws.smithy.kotlin:bom:X.Y.Z"))
    implementation(platform("io.opentelemetry.instrumentation:opentelemetry-
instrumentation-bom:X.Y.Z"))
    implementation("aws.smithy.kotlin:telemetry-provider-otel")

    // OPTIONAL: If you use log4j, the following entry enables the ability to export
 logs through OTel.
    runtimeOnly("io.opentelemetry.instrumentation:opentelemetry-log4j-appender-2.17")
}
```

配置 SDK

以下代码使用 OpenTelemetry遥测提供程序配置服务客户端。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.telemetry.otel.OpenTelemetryProvider
import io.opentelemetry.api.GlobalOpenTelemetry
import kotlinx.coroutines.runBlocking

fun main() = runBlocking {
    val otelProvider = OpenTelemetryProvider(GlobalOpenTelemetry.get())

    S3Client.fromEnvironment().use { s3 ->
        telemetryProvider = otelProvider
        …
    }
}
```

> **Note**
>
> 关于如何配置 OpenTelemetry SDK 的讨论不在本指南的讨论范围之内。OpenTelemetryJava 文档包含有关各种方法的配置信息：手动、通过 Java 代理自动或（可选）收集器。

资源

以下资源可帮助您入门 OpenTelemetry。

- AWS 发行版 for OpenTelemetry- AWS OTe L Distro 主页
- aws-otel-java-instrumentation- OpenTelemetry Java 工具库 AWS 发行版
- aws-otel-lambda- AWS 托管 OpenTelemetry Lambda 层
- aws-otel-collector- AWS 收藏家发行 OpenTelemetry版
- AWS 可观测性最佳实践-特定于可观测性的一般最佳实践 AWS

覆盖服务客户端配置

创建服务客户端后，服务客户端将对所有操作使用固定配置。但是，有时您可能需要覆盖一个或多个特定操作的配置。

每个服务客户端都有一个withConfig扩展，因此您可以修改现有配置的副本。该withConfig扩展程序返回一个配置经过修改的新服务客户端。原始客户机独立存在，并使用其原始配置。

以下示例显示如何创建调用两个操作的S3Client实例。

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
    logMode = LogMode.LogRequest
    region = "us-west-2"
    // ...other configuration settings...
}

s3.listBuckets { ... }
s3.listObjectsV2 { ... }
```

以下代码段显示了如何覆盖单个listObjectV2操作的配置。

```
s3.withConfig {
    region = "eu-central-1"
}.use { overriddenS3 ->
    overriddenS3.listObjectsV2 { ... }
}
```

s3客户端上的操作调用使用创建客户端时指定的原始配置。其配置包括请求日志us-west-2 region和区域配置。

overriddenS3客户端上的listObjectsV2调用使用与原始s3客户端相同的设置，但区域除外，现在eu-central-1是。

被覆盖的客户端的生命周期

在前面的示例中，s3客户端和overriddenS3客户端彼此独立。只要操作保持打开状态，就可以在任一客户端上调用。每个都使用单独的配置，但它们可以共享底层资源（例如 HTTP 引擎），除非这些资源也被覆盖。

您可以分别关闭配置被覆盖的客户端和原始客户端。在关闭原始客户端之前或之后，您可以关闭配置被覆盖的客户端。除非您需要长时间使用配置被覆盖的客户端，否则我们建议您使用该方法来封装其生命周期。use该use方法可确保在发生异常时关闭客户端。

客户之间共享的资源

使用创建服务客户端时withConfig，它可能会与原始客户机共享资源。相比之下，当您使用FromEnvironMen t 创建客户机或对其进行明确配置时，该客户端将使用独立的资源。诸如 HTTP 引擎和凭证提供程序之类的资源是共享的，除非它们在区块中被覆盖。withConfig

由于每个客户机的生命周期是独立的，因此共享资源将保持开放和可用状态，直到最后一个客户机关闭。因此，当您不再需要被覆盖的服务客户端时，务必将其关闭。这样可以防止共享资源保持打开状态并消耗系统资源，例如内存、连接和 CPU 周期。

以下示例显示了共享资源和独立资源。

s3和overriddenS3客户端共享相同的凭证提供程序实例，包括其缓存配置。如果s3客户端调用的缓存值仍然是最新的，则通过overriddenS3重用凭证发出的调用。

两个客户端之间不共享 HTTP 引擎。每个客户端都有一个独立的 HTTP 引擎，因为它在调用中被覆盖。withConfig

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
    region = "us-west-2"
    credentialsProvider = CachedCredentialsProvider(CredentialsProviderChain(...))
    httpClientEngine = OkHttpEngine { ... }
}

s3.listBuckets { ... }

s3.withConfig {
    httpClientEngine = CrtHttpEngine { ... }
```

```
}.use { overriddenS3 ->
    overriddenS3.listObjectsV2 { ... }
}
```

使用 SDK

本节提供使用所需的基本信息 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK。

主题

- 提出请求
- 协程
- 流式操作
- 分页
- Waiter
- 错误处理
- 预签名请求
- 故障排除 FAQs
- 在里面嘲笑 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

提出请求

使用服务客户端向发出请求 AWS 服务。按照类型安全的生成器模式 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 提供特定于域的语言 (DSLs) 来创建请求。也可以通过其访问请求的嵌套结构 DSLs。

以下示例说明如何创建 Amazon Dynamo DB CreateTable 操作输入：

```
val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment()

val req = CreateTableRequest {
    tableName = name
    keySchema = listOf(
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "year"
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        },
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }
```

```
    )

    attributeDefinitions = listOf(
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "year"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        },
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }
    )

    // You can configure the `provisionedThroughput` member
    // by using the `ProvisionedThroughput.Builder` directly:
    provisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }
}

val resp = ddb.createTable(req)
```

服务接口 DSL 过载

服务客户端接口上的每个非流式操作都有 DSL 过载，因此您不必创建单独的请求。

使用重载函数创建亚马逊简单存储服务 (Amazon S3) 存储桶的示例：

```
s3Client.createBucket {    // this: CreateBucketRequest.Builder
    bucket = newBucketName
}
```

这等同于：

```
val request = CreateBucketRequest {    // this: CreateBucketRequest.Builder
    bucket = newBucketName
}

s3client.createBucket(request)
```

没有必填输入的请求

无需传递请求对象即可调用没有必要输入的操作。列表类型的操作（例如 Amazon S3 `listBuckets` API 操作）通常可以做到这一点。

例如，以下三个语句是等效的：

```
s3Client.listBuckets(ListBucketsRequest {
  // Construct the request object directly.
})
s3Client.listBuckets {
  // DSL builder without explicitly setting any arguments.
}
s3Client.listBuckets()
```

协程

默认情况下 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 是异步的。适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 对所有操作都使用`suspend`函数，这些操作本应从协程中调用。

有关协程的更深入指南，请参阅 Kotlin 官方文档。

发出并发请求

异步协程生成器可用于在您关心结果的地方启动并发请求。 `async`返回一个 De f erred，它代表一个轻量级、非阻塞的未来，代表着稍后提供结果的承诺。

如果您不关心结果（只关心操作已完成），则可以使用启动协程生成器。 `launch`在概念上类似于。`async`不同之处在于，launch 返回一个 Job 并且不携带任何结果值，而`async`返回 a `Deferred`。

以下是使用 He adObject 操作向 Amazon S3 发出并发请求以获取两个密钥内容大小的示例：

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.async
import kotlinx.coroutines.runBlocking
import kotlin.system.measureTimeMillis
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client


fun main(): Unit = runBlocking {

    val s3 = S3Client { region = "us-east-2" }
```

```
    val myBucket = "<your-bucket-name-here>"
    val key1 = "<your-object-key-here>"
    val key2 = "<your-second-object-key-here>"

    val resp1 = async {
        s3.headObject{
            bucket = myBucket
            key = key1
        }
    }

    val resp2 = async {
        s3.headObject{
            bucket = myBucket
            key = key2
        }
    }


    val elapsed = measureTimeMillis {
        val totalContentSize = resp1.await().contentLength +
 resp2.await().contentLength
        println("content length of $key1 + $key2 = $totalContentSize")
    }

    println("requests completed in $elapsed ms")

}
```

发出屏蔽请求

要使用不使用协程并实现不同线程模型的现有代码进行服务调用，可以使用 run Blocking 协程生成器。不同线程模型的一个例子是使用 Java 的传统 executors/futures 方法。如果您要混合 Java 和 Kotlin 代码或库，则可能需要使用这种方法。

顾名思义，这个`runBlocking`生成器会启动一个新的协程并屏蔽当前线程，直到它完成。

> **Warning**
>
> `runBlocking`通常不应从协程中使用。它旨在将常规阻塞代码与以暂停方式编写的库（例如在主函数和测试中）连接起来。

流式操作

在中 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，二进制数据（流）表示为一种ByteStream类型，它是一个抽象的只读字节流。

流式响应

使用二进制流的响应（例如亚马逊简单存储服务 (Amazon S3) Simple GetObjectS3 API 操作）的处理方式与其他方法不同。这些方法采用一个 lambda 函数来处理响应，而不是直接返回响应。这限制了函数的响应范围，并简化了调用方和 SDK 运行时的生命周期管理。

lambda 函数返回后，任何资源（例如底层 HTTP 连接）都将被释放。（在 lambda 返回后ByteStream不应访问，也不应从闭包中传出。）无论lambda返回什么，调用的结果都是如此。

以下代码示例显示了 getObject 函数接收处理响应的 lambda 参数。

```
val s3Client = S3Client.fromEnvironment()
val req = GetObjectRequest { ... }

val path = Paths.get("/tmp/download.txt")

// S3Client.getObject has the following signature:
// suspend fun <T> getObject(input: GetObjectRequest, block: suspend
 (GetObjectResponse) -> T): T

val contentSize = s3Client.getObject(req) { resp ->
    // resp is valid until the end of the block.
    // Do not attempt to store or process the stream after the block returns.

    // resp.body is of type ByteStream.
    val rc = resp.body?.writeToFile(path)
    rc
}
println("wrote $contentSize bytes to $path")
```

该ByteStream类型具有以下扩展名，用于常见的使用方式：

- `ByteStream.writeToFile(file: File): Long`
- `ByteStream.writeToFile(path: Path): Long`
- `ByteStream.toByteArray(): ByteArray`
- `ByteStream.decodeToString(): String`

所有这些都是在aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content软件包中定义的。

直播请求

为了提供 aByteStream，还有几种便捷方法，包括：

- ByteStream.fromFile(file: File)
- File.asByteStream(): ByteStream
- Path.asByteStream(): ByteStream
- ByteStream.fromBytes(bytes: ByteArray)
- ByteStream.fromString(str: String)

所有这些都是在aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content软件包中定义的。

以下代码示例演示了在创建时使用提供 body 属性的ByteStream便捷方法 PutObjectRequest：

```
val req = PutObjectRequest {
    ...
    body = ByteStream.fromFile(file)
    // body = ByteStream.fromBytes(byteArray)
    // body = ByteStream.fromString("string")
    // etc
}
```

分页

当有效载荷太大而无法在单个响应中返回时，许多 AWS 操作都会返回分页结果。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 包括对服务客户端界面的扩展，可自动为您对结果进行分页。您只需编写处理结果的代码。

分页<T>以 Flow 的形式公开，因此您可以利用 Kotlin 对异步集合的惯用变换（例如map、和）。filter take异常是透明的，这使得错误处理感觉就像是常规的 API 调用，取消遵循协程的一般合作取消。有关更多信息，请参阅官方指南中的流程和流程异常。

> **Note**
>
> 以下示例使用 Amazon S3。但是，对于任何具有一个或多个分页 APIs的服务，其概念都是一样的。所有分页扩展都是在aws.sdk.kotlin.services.<service>.paginators软件包中定义的（例如aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.paginators）。

以下代码示例显示了如何处理来自 Li stObjects v2Paginated 函数调用的分页响应。

导入

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.paginators.listObjectsV2Paginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.*
```

代码

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment()
val req = ListObjectsV2Request {
    bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    maxKeys = 1
}

s3.listObjectsV2Paginated(req)  // Flow<ListObjectsV2Response>
    .transform { it.contents?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
    .collect { obj ->
        println("key: ${obj.key}; size: ${obj.size}")
    }
```

Waiter

等待器是一种客户端抽象，用于轮询资源，直到达到所需状态，或者直到确定资源不会进入所需状态。在使用最终一致的服务（例如亚马逊简单存储服务 (Amazon S3) Simple Storage Service）或异步创建资源的服务（例如Amazon EC2）时，这是一项常见的任务。

编写逻辑以持续轮询资源状态可能非常繁琐且容易出错。服务员的目标是将这项责任从客户代码中移到对 AWS 操作时机方面有深入了解的客户守则中。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

> **Note**
>
> 以下示例使用 Amazon S3。但是，对于任何定义一个或多个等待器的 AWS 服务 ，概念都是一样的。所有扩展都是在`aws.sdk.kotlin.services.<service>.waiters`软件包中定义的（例如`aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.waiters`）。它们还遵循标准命名约定 (`waitUntil<Condition>`)。

以下代码示例显示了如何使用服务员函数，该函数允许您避免编写轮询逻辑。

导入

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.waiters.waitUntilBucketExists
```

代码

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment()

// This initiates creating an S3 bucket and potentially returns before the bucket
 exists.
s3.createBucket { bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" }

// When this function returns, the bucket either exists or an exception
// is thrown.
s3.waitUntilBucketExists { bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" }

// The bucket now exists.
```

> **Note**
>
> 每个 wait 方法都会返回一个`Outcome`实例，该实例可用于获取与达到所需条件相对应的最终响应。结果还包含其他详细信息，例如尝试达到所需状态的次数。

错误处理

了解 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 抛出异常的方式和时间对于使用 SDK 构建高质量的应用程序非常重要。接下来几节介绍开发工具包引发异常的几种不同情况，以及如何正确地处理这些异常。

服务异常

最常见的例外是`AwsServiceException`，所有特定于服务的异常（例如`S3Exception`）都继承自该异常。该异常是指来自 AWS 服务的错误响应。例如，如果您尝试终止不存在的 Amazon EC2 实例，Amazon EC2 会返回错误响应。错误响应详细信息包含在抛出`AwsServiceException`的 that 中。

当您遇到时`AwsServiceException`，这意味着您的请求已成功发送到， AWS 服务 但无法处理。这可能是因为请求的参数中存在错误，或者是因为服务端的问题。

客户端异常

ClientException表示 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 客户端代码内部发生了问题，无论是在尝试向发送请求时 AWS 还是尝试解析来自 AWS的响应时。A ClientException 通常比 a 更严重AwsServiceException，表示主要问题是客户端无法处理对的服务调用 AWS 服务。例如，ClientException如果无法解析来自服务的响应，则会 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 抛出 a。

错误元数据

每个服务异常和客户端异常都有该sdkErrorMetadata属性。这是一个键入的属性包，可用于检索有关错误的更多详细信息。

该AwsErrorMetadata类型有几个预定义的扩展名，包括但不限于以下扩展：

- sdkErrorMetadata.requestId— 唯一的请求 ID
- sdkErrorMetadata.errorMessage— 人类可读的消息（通常与匹配Exception.message，但如果服务未知异常，则可能包含更多信息）
- sdkErrorMetadata.protocolResponse— 原始协议响应

以下示例演示如何访问错误元数据。

```
try {
    s3Client.listBuckets { ... }
} catch (ex: S3Exception) {
    val awsRequestId = ex.sdkErrorMetadata.requestId
    val httpResp = ex.sdkErrorMetadata.protocolResponse as? HttpResponse

    println("requestId was: $awsRequestId")
    println("http status code was: ${httpResp?.status}")
}
```

预签名请求

您可以对某些 AWS API 操作的请求进行预签名，以便其他调用者以后无需出示自己的凭证即可使用该请求。

例如，假设 Alice 有权访问亚马逊简单存储服务 (Amazon S3) Service 对象，并且她想临时与 Bob 共享对象访问权限。Alice 可以生成与 Bob 共享的预签名GetObject请求，这样他就可以下载对象，而无需访问 Alice 的凭证。

预签名基础知识

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 在服务客户端上提供了用于对请求进行预签名的扩展方法。所有预签名的请求都需要一个持续时间，该持续时间表示已签名的请求的有效期。持续时间结束后，预签名的请求将过期，如果执行，则会引发身份验证错误。

以下代码显示了为 Amazon S3 创建预签名`GetObject`请求的示例。请求在创建后的 24 小时内有效。

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment()

val unsignedRequest = GetObjectRequest {
    bucket = "foo"
    key = "bar"
}

val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)
```

`presignGetObject`扩展方法返回一个`HttpRequest`对象。请求对象包含可在其中调用操作的预签名 URL。另一个调用者可以在不同的代码库或编程语言环境中使用该 URL（或整个请求）。

创建预签名请求后，使用 HTTP 客户端调用请求。用于调用 HTTP GET 请求的 API 取决于 HTTP 客户端。以下示例使用 Kotlin `URL.readText`方法。

```
val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()
println(objectContents)
```

高级预签名配置

在 SDK 中，每种可以预签名请求的方法都有一个重载，您可以使用它来提供高级配置选项，例如特定的签名者实现或详细的签名参数。

以下示例显示了一个 Amazon S3 `GetObject` 请求，该请求使用 CRT 签名者变体并指定了未来的签名日期。

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment()

val unsignedRequest = GetObjectRequest {
    bucket = "foo"
    key = "bar"
```

```
}

val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer = CrtAwsSigner) {
    signingDate = Instant.now() + 24.hours
    expiresAfter = 8.hours
}
```

返回的预签名请求的日期为 24 小时，在此之前无效。它将在8小时后过期。

预签名 POST 和 PUT 请求

许多可预签名的操作只需要一个 URL，并且必须作为 HTTP GET 请求执行。但是，有些操作需要主体，在某些情况下必须作为HTTP POST或HTTP PUT请求以及标头一起执行。对这些请求进行预签名与预签名 GET 请求相同，但是调用预签名的请求更为复杂。

以下是预签名 S3 `PutObject` 请求的示例：

```
val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment()

val unsignedRequest = PutObjectRequest {
    bucket = "foo"
    key = "bar"
}

val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)
```

返回`HttpRequest`的方法值为，`HttpMethod.PUT`并包含一个 URL 和标头，必须包含在 future 的 HTTP 请求调用中。您可以将此请求传递给调用方，调用者可以在不同的代码库或编程语言环境中执行该请求。

创建预签名 POST 或 PUT 请求后，使用 HTTP 客户端调用请求。调用 POST 或 PUT 请求网址的 API 取决于所使用的 HTTP 客户端。以下示例使用 OkHttp HTTP 客户端，并包含一个包含的正文`Hello world`。

```
val putRequest = Request
    .Builder()
    .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
    .apply {
        presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
            header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
        }
```

```
    }
    .put("Hello world".toRequestBody())
    .build()

val response = okHttp.newCall(putRequest).execute()
```

SDK 可以预签名的操作

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 目前支持预签名以下 API 操作，这些操作需要使用关联的 HTTP 方法调用。

AWS 服务	操作	SDK 扩展方法	使用 HTTP 方法
Amazon S3	GetObject	presignGetObject	HTTP GET
Amazon S3	PutObject	presignPutObject	HTTP P
Amazon S3	UploadPart	presignUploadPart	HTTP P
AWS Security Token Service	GetCallerIdentity	presignGetCaller身份	HTTP 文章
Amazon Polly	SynthesizeSpeech	presignSynthesizeSpeech	HTTP 文章

故障排除 FAQs

在应用程序 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 中使用时，可能会遇到本主题中列出的一些问题。使用以下建议来帮助找出根本原因并解决错误。

如何修复 “连接已关闭” 问题？

您可能会遇到 “连接已关闭” 问题，例如以下类型之一：

- `IOException: unexpected end of stream on <URL>`
- `EOFException: \n not found: limit=0`
- `HttpException: AWS_ERROR_HTTP_CONNECTION_CLOSED: The connection has closed or is closing.; crtErrorCode=2058; HttpErrorCode(CONNECTION_CLOSED)`

这些异常表示从 SDK 到服务的 TCP 连接意外关闭或重置。连接可能已被您的主机、 AWS 服务或 NAT 网关、代理或负载均衡器等中间方关闭。

这些类型的异常会自动重试，但可能仍会出现在 SDK 日志中，具体取决于您的日志配置。如果您的代码中出现异常，则表示有效的重试策略已用尽其配置的限制，例如最大尝试次数或重试令牌存储桶。有关重试策略的更多信息，请参阅本指南的the section called “ 重试”部分。另请参阅the section called “为什么在达到最大尝试次数之前会抛出异常？”。

使用进行空闲连接监控 OkHttpEngine

如果您正在使用`OkHttpEngine`并且经常遇到`IOException: unexpected end of stream on <URL>`异常，请考虑启用空闲连接监控。此功能可检测远程服务器何时关闭了仍在连接池中的连接，从而减少这些异常的发生。

为什么在达到最大尝试次数之前会抛出异常？

有时，您可能会看到预期会重试但却被抛出的异常。在这些情况下，以下步骤可能有助于解决问题。

- 验证异常是否可重试。有些异常是不可重试的，例如表示服务请求格式错误、权限不足和资源不存在的例外情况。SDK 不会自动重试此类异常。有关如何检查可重试异常的信息，请参阅。the section called “检查异常是否可以重试”
- 验证您的代码中是否存在异常。有些异常作为信息出现在日志消息中，但实际上并未被抛入您的代码中。例如，当 SDK 自动运行多个周期时，可能会记录诸如限制错误之类的可重试异常。 backoff-and-retry只有在配置的重试设置未处理的情况下，调用 SDK 操作才会引发异常。
- 验证您配置的重试设置。有关重试策略和重试策略的更多信息，请参阅本指南的the section called “ 重试”部分。确保您的代码使用的是预期的设置或自动默认设置。
- 考虑调整重试设置。在验证了之前的项目但问题仍未解决之后，可以考虑调整重试设置。
  - 增加最大尝试次数。默认情况下，一次操作的最大尝试次数为 3。如果您发现这还不够，并且在默认设置下仍然出现异常，请考虑在客户端配置中增加该`retryStrategy.maxAttempts`属性。请参阅the section called “最大尝试次数”了解更多信息。
  - 增加延迟设置。在潜在问题有机会解决之前，某些例外情况可能会过快地重试。如果您怀疑情况确实如此，请考虑在客户端配置中增加`retryStrategy.delayProvider.initialDelay`或`retryStrategy.delayProvider.maxBa`性。请参阅the section called “延迟和回退”了解更多信息。
  - 禁用断路器模式。默认情况下，SDK 会为每个服务客户端保留一桶令牌。当 SDK 尝试请求但由于可重试异常而失败时，令牌数量会减少；当请求成功时，令牌计数会增加。

默认情况下，如果此令牌桶的剩余代币数量达到 0 个，则该回路就会中断。电路中断后，SDK 会禁用重试，并且任何在第一次尝试时失败的当前和后续请求都会立即抛出异常。成功进行首次尝试后，SDK 会重新启用重试功能，为令牌存储桶返回足够的容量。这种行为是故意的，旨在防止服务中断和服务恢复期间的重试风暴。

如果您希望 SDK 继续重试配置的最大尝试次数，请考虑通过在客户端配置中将该`retryStrategy.tokenBucket.useCircuitBreakerMode`属性设置为 false 来禁用断路器模式。将此属性设置为 false 后，SDK 客户端会等到令牌存储桶达到足够的容量，而不是在还剩 0 个令牌时放弃可能导致异常的进一步重试。

我该如何修复`NoSuchMethodError`或 NoClassDefFoundError？

这些错误通常是由依赖项缺失或相互冲突造成的。请参阅the section called “如何解决依赖冲突？”了解更多信息。

我看见了 fo **`NoClassDefFoundError`** r **`okhttp3/coroutines/ExecuteAsyncKt`**

OkHttp 具体而言，这表明存在依赖问题。请参阅the section called “解决应用程序中的 OkHttp 版本冲突”了解更多信息。

如何解决依赖冲突？

使用时 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，它需要某些依赖项 AWS 和第三方依赖关系才能正常工作。如果缺少这些依赖项或在运行时出现意外版本，则可能会看到类似`NoSuchMethodError`或的错误`NoClassDefFoundError`。这些依赖问题通常分为两组：

- SDK/Smithy 依赖冲突
- 第三方依赖冲突

当你构建 Kotlin 应用程序时，你很可能会使用 Gradle 来管理依赖关系。在项目中添加对 SDK 服务客户端的依赖关系会自动包含所有必要的相关依赖项。但是，如果您的应用程序有其他依赖项，则它们可能会与 SDK 所需的依赖项发生冲突。例如，SDK 依赖 OkHttp于一个流行的 HTTP 客户端，您的应用程序也可能使用该客户端。为了帮助您发现这些冲突，Gradle 提供了一个方便的任务，它列出了项目的依赖关系：

```
./gradlew dependencies
```

遇到依赖关系冲突时，可能需要采取措施。您可以将依赖关系的特定版本或影子依赖项指定到本地命名空间。Gradle 依赖关系解析是一个复杂的主题，将在 Gradle 用户手册的以下章节中讨论：

- 了解依赖关系解析
- 依赖约束和冲突解决方案
- 对齐依赖项版本

在你的项目中管理 SDK 和 Smithy 依赖关系

使用 SDK 时，请记住，其模块通常依赖于版本号匹配的其他 SDK 模块。例如，`aws.sdk.kotlin:s3:1.2.3`依赖于 `aws.sdk.kotlin:aws-http:1.2.3`，后者依赖于`aws.sdk.kotlin:aws-core:1.2.3`，依此类推。

SDK 模块还使用特定的 Smithy 模块版本。虽然 Smithy 模块版本与 SDK 版本号不同步，但它们必须与 SDK 的预期版本相匹配。例如，`aws.sdk.kotlin:s3:1.2.3`可能依赖于`aws.smithy.kotlin:serde:1.1.1`，哪个取决于`aws.smithy.kotlin:runtime-core:1.1.1`，依此类推。

为避免依赖冲突，请同时升级所有 SDK 依赖项，并对任何明确的 Smithy 依赖项执行相同的操作。考虑使用我们的 Gradle 版本目录来保持版本同步，并消除在 SDK 和 Smithy 版本之间映射时的猜测。

请记住， SDK/Smithy 模块中的次要版本更新可能包括重大更改，如我们的版本控制政策所述。在次要版本之间升级时，请仔细查看变更日志并彻底测试运行时行为。

解决应用程序中的 OkHttp 版本冲突

OkHttp是一款流行的 HTTP 引擎，SDK 默认在 JVM 上使用该引擎。您的应用程序可能包含其他引入不同 OkHttp 版本的依赖项或框架。这可能会导致`okhttp3`命名空间中的类变为，例如`okhttp/coroutines/ExecuteAsyncKt`或`okhttp3/ConnectionListener`。`NoClassDefFoundError`发生这种情况时，通常应选择较新的版本来解决冲突。为了帮助您追踪这些冲突的根源，Gradle 提供了一项有用的任务。你可以通过运行以下命令列出所有依赖关系：

```
./gradlew dependencies
```

例如，如果 SDK 依赖 OkHttp `5.0.0-alpha.14`于其他依赖项（例如 Spring Boot），OkHttp `4.12.0`则应使用`5.0.0-alpha.14 version`。你可以在 Gradle 中使用一个`constraints`方块来做到这一点：

```
dependencies {
    constraints {
        implementation("com.squareup.okhttp3:okhttp:4.12.0")
    }
}
```

或者，如果您必须使用 OkHttp 4.x，SDK 会提供。`OkHttp4Engine`有关如何配置 Gradle 并在代码`OkHttp4Engine`中使用的信息，请参阅文档。

在里面嘲笑 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

开发人员可以使用多个框架在测试中进行模拟。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK本主题记录了某些框架所需的额外配置或特殊注意事项。

MockK

当你使用 MockK 模拟模块范围的扩展函数时，你需要做额外的配置。在 Kotlin 的 SDK 中，分页器、服务员和预签名器是扩展函数的示例，因此在模拟它们的行为时，你需要额外的配置。

`mockkStatic("<MODULE_CLASS_NAME>")`在设置模拟之前，您必须先致电。通常，模块类名为：

- 分页器：`aws.sdk.kotlin.services.<service>.paginators.PaginatorsKt`
- 服务员：`aws.sdk.kotlin.services.<service>.waiters.WaitersKt`
- 预签名者：`aws.sdk.kotlin.services.<service>.presigners.PresignersKt`

例如，在以下包含模拟`listBucketsPaginated`（分页器扩展函数）的测试中，我们添加了：`mockkStatic("aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.paginators.PaginatorsKt")`

```
    @Test
    fun testPaginatedListBuckets() = runTest {

        mockkStatic("aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.paginators.PaginatorsKt")
        val s3Client: S3Client = mockk()
        val s3BucketLister = S3BucketLister(s3Client)

        val expectedBuckets = listOf(
            Bucket { name = "bucket1" },
            Bucket { name = "bucket2" }
        )
```

```
        val response = ListBucketsResponse { buckets = expectedBuckets }
        coEvery { s3Client.listBucketsPaginated() } returns flowOf(response)

        val result = s3BucketLister.getAllBucketNames()

        assertEquals(listOf("bucket1", "bucket2"), result)
    }
```

否mockkStatic则，您会看到以下错误：

```
Missing mocked calls inside every { ... } block: make sure the object inside the block
 is a mock
io.mockk.MockKException: Missing mocked calls inside every { ... } block: make sure the
 object inside the block is a mock
    at
 io.mockk.impl.recording.states.StubbingState.checkMissingCalls(StubbingState.kt:14)
    at io.mockk.impl.recording.states.StubbingState.recordingDone(StubbingState.kt:8)
    at io.mockk.impl.recording.CommonCallRecorder.done(CommonCallRecorder.kt:47)
    at io.mockk.impl.eval.RecordedBlockEvaluator.record(RecordedBlockEvaluator.kt:63)
    at io.mockk.impl.eval.EveryBlockEvaluator.every(EveryBlockEvaluator.kt:30)
    at io.mockk.MockKDsl.internalCoEvery(API.kt:100)
    at io.mockk.MockKKt.coEvery(MockK.kt:174)
```

如果预签名器扩展函数没有mockkStatic，你可能会看到：

```
key is bound to the URI and must not be null
java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: key is bound to the URI and must not be null
    at
 aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.serde.GetObjectOperationSerializer.serialize(GetObjectOperationSeri
    at
 aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.presigners.PresignersKt.presignGetObject(Presigners.kt:49)
    at aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.presigners.PresignersKt.presignGetObject
$default(Presigners.kt:40)
    at aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.presigners.PresignersKt.presignGetObject-
exY8QGI(Presigners.kt:30)
```

所有示例工件

正在测试的代码

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.paginators.listBucketsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.filter
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.toList
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import kotlinx.coroutines.runBlocking
import org.slf4j.Logger
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory

fun main() {
    val logger: Logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(::main.javaClass)

    // Create an S3Client
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        // Create service instance
        val bucketLister = S3BucketLister(s3Client)
        // Since getAllBucketNames is a suspend function, you'll need to run it in a
 coroutine scope
        runBlocking {
            val bucketNames = bucketLister.getAllBucketNames()
            logger.info("Found buckets: $bucketNames")
        }
    }
}

class S3BucketLister(private val s3Client: S3Client) {
    suspend fun getAllBucketNames(): List<String> {
        return s3Client.listBucketsPaginated()
            .transform { response ->
                response.buckets?.forEach { bucket ->
                    emit(bucket.name ?: "")
                }
            }
            .filter { it.isNotEmpty() }
            .toList()
    }
}
```

测试课

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.S3Client
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.model.Bucket
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.paginators.listBucketsPaginated
```

```
import io.mockk.coEvery
import io.mockk.mockk
import io.mockk.mockkStatic
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.flowOf
import kotlinx.coroutines.test.runTest
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.assertEquals
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test

class S3BucketListerTest {

    @Test
    fun testPaginatedListBuckets() = runTest {

        mockkStatic("aws.sdk.kotlin.services.s3.paginators.PaginatorsKt")
        val s3Client: S3Client = mockk()
        val s3BucketLister = S3BucketLister(s3Client)

        val expectedBuckets = listOf(
            Bucket { name = "bucket1" },
            Bucket { name = "bucket2" }
        )

        val response = ListBucketsResponse { buckets = expectedBuckets }
        coEvery { s3Client.listBucketsPaginated() } returns flowOf(response)

        val result = s3BucketLister.getAllBucketNames()

        assertEquals(listOf("bucket1", "bucket2"), result)
    }
}
```

build.gradle.kts

```
plugins {
    kotlin("jvm") version "2.1.20"
    application
}

group = "org.example"
version = "1.0-SNAPSHOT"

repositories {
    mavenCentral()
```

```
}

dependencies {
    implementation(platform(awssdk.bom))
    implementation(platform("org.apache.logging.log4j:log4j-bom:2.24.3"))

    implementation(awssdk.services.s3)
    implementation("org.apache.logging.log4j:log4j-slf4j2-impl")

    // Testing Dependencies
    testImplementation(platform("org.junit:junit-bom:5.11.0"))
    testImplementation("org.junit.jupiter:junit-jupiter")
    testImplementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-coroutines-test:1.7.3")
    testImplementation("io.mockk:mockk:1.14.0")
}

tasks.test {
    useJUnitPlatform()
}

java {
    toolchain {
        languageVersion = JavaLanguageVersion.of(21)
    }
}

application {
    mainClass = "org.example.S3BucketService"
}
```

settings.gradle.kts

```
plugins {
    id("org.gradle.toolchains.foojay-resolver-convention") version "0.10.0"
}
rootProject.name = "mockK-static"

dependencyResolutionManagement {
    repositories {
        mavenCentral()
    }

    versionCatalogs {
```

```
        create("awssdk") {
            from("aws.sdk.kotlin:version-catalog:1.4.69")
        }
    }
}
```

AWS 服务 使用使用 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

本章包含有关如何使用适用于 Kotlin AWS 服务 的 SDK 的信息。

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使用 Amazon S3 使用 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

你接入 Kotlin SDK 的亚马逊简单存储服务的主接口是 S3Client。使用软件开发工具包中的其他服务客户端向 Amazon S3 发出请求。`S3Client`

可帮助您将 Kotlin 开发工具包与 S3 配合使用的资源有：

- 适用于 S 3 的 Kotlin 开发工具包 API 参考。
- S 3 服务用户指南和服务 API 参考。

以下主题提供了与 S3 配合使用的精选 Kotlin SDK APIs 的指导代码示例。

主题

- 使用校验和实现数据完整性保护
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包使用 Amazon S3 多区域接入点

使用校验和实现数据完整性保护

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 允许您在上传对象时指定校验和。当您指定校验和时，校验和与对象一起存储，并且可以在下载对象时验证该校验和。

传输文件时，校验和可提供额外的数据层完整性。使用校验和，您可以通过确认收到文件与原始文件是否匹配来验证数据一致性。有关 Amazon S3 校验和的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon Simple Storage Service 用户指南，包括支持的算法。

您可以灵活地选择最适合自己需求的算法，并让 SDK 计算校验和。或者，您也可以使用任一受支持的算法，提供预先计算好的校验和值。

> **Note**
>
> 从的 1.4.0 版开始 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK，SDK 通过自动计算上传的CRC32校验和来提供默认的完整性保护。如果您未提供预先计算的校验和值，或者未指定 SDK 计算校验和时应使用的算法，则 SDK 会计算此校验和。
> SDK 还提供数据完整性保护的全局设置，您可以在外部进行设置，您可以在AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南中阅读这些设置。

我们在两个请求阶段讨论校验和：上传对象和下载对象。

上传对象

您可以使用带请求参数的 `putObject` 函数，通过适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 将对象上传到 Amazon S3。请求数据类型提供用于启用校验和计算的 `checksumAlgorithm` 属性。

以下代码段展示了上传具有 CRC32 校验和的对象的请求。当 SDK 发送请求时，它会计算 CRC32 校验和并上传对象。Amazon S3 将校验和与对象一起存储。

```
val request = PutObjectRequest {
```

```
    bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    key = "key"
    checksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32
}
```

如果您未在请求中提供校验和算法，则校验和行为将根据您使用的 SDK 版本而异，具体如下表所示。

未提供校验和算法时的校验和行为

Kotlin SDK 版本	校验和行为
1.4.0 之前的版本	SDK 不会自动计算基于 CRC 的校验和，也不会在请求中提供该值。
1.4.0 或更高版本	SDK 使用 CRC32 算法计算校验和，并在请求中提供该值。Amazon S3 通过计算自己的 CRC32 校验和并将其与 SDK 提供的校验和进行对比，从而验证传输的完整性。如果校验和匹配，则校验和将与对象一起保存。

使用预先计算的校验和值

与请求一起提供的预先计算校验和值会禁用 SDK 的自动计算，而是使用提供的值。

以下示例显示了具有预先计算的 SHA256校验和的请求。

```
val request = PutObjectRequest {
    bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    key = "key"
    body = ByteStream.fromFile(File("file_to_upload.txt"))
    checksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
    checksumSha256 = "cfb6d06da6e6f51c22ae3e549e33959dbb754db75a93665b8b579605464ce299"
}
```

如果 Amazon S3 确定指定算法的校验和值不正确，服务就会返回错误响应。

分段上传

您也可以将校验和用于分段上传。

您必须在 CreateMultipartUpload 请求和每个 UploadPart 请求中指定校验和算法。最后一步，您必须在 CompleteMultipartUpload 中指定每个分段的校验和。以下示例展示了如何创建具有指定校验和算法的分段上传。

```
val multipartUpload = s3.createMultipartUpload {
    bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    key = "key"
    checksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.Sha1
}

val partFilesToUpload = listOf("data-part1.csv", "data-part2.csv", "data-part3.csv")

val completedParts = partFilesToUpload
    .mapIndexed { i, fileName ->
        val uploadPartResponse = s3.uploadPart {
            bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
            key = "key"
            body = ByteStream.fromFile(File(fileName))
            uploadId = multipartUpload.uploadId
            partNumber = i + 1 // Part numbers begin at 1.
            checksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.Sha1
        }

        CompletedPart {
            eTag = uploadPartResponse.eTag
            partNumber = i + 1
            checksumSha1 = uploadPartResponse.checksumSha1
        }
    }

s3.completeMultipartUpload {
    uploadId = multipartUpload.uploadId
    bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    key = "key"
    multipartUpload {
        parts = completedParts
    }
}
```

下载对象

使用 getObject 方法下载对象时，在以下情况下 SDK 会自动验证校验和：如果适用于 GetObjectRequest 的生成器的 checksumMode 属性设置为 ChecksumMode.Enabled。

以下代码段中的请求引导 SDK 通过计算校验和并比较值来验证响应中的校验和。

```
val request = GetObjectRequest {
    bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    key = "key"
    checksumMode = ChecksumMode.Enabled
}
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果上传对象时没有使用校验和，则不会进行验证。

如果您使用的是 1.4.0 或更高版本的 SDK，SDK 会自动检查 `getObject` 请求的完整性，而无需将 `checksumMode = ChecksumMode.Enabled` 添加到请求中。

异步验证

由于适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 在从 Amazon S3 下载对象时使用流式响应，因此将在您使用该对象时计算校验和。因此，您必须使用该对象才能验证校验和。

以下示例展示了如何通过充分使用响应来验证校验和。

```
val request = GetObjectRequest {
    bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    key = "key"
    checksumMode = checksumMode.Enabled
}

val response = s3Client.getObject(request) {
    println(response.body?.decodeToString()) // Fully consume the object.
    // The checksum is valid.
}
```

相比之下，以下示例中的代码并未以任何方式使用该对象，因此不会验证校验和。

```
s3Client.getObject(request) {
    println("Got the object.")
}
```

如果由 SDK 计算的校验和与随响应一起发送的预期校验和不匹配，SDK 就会抛出 `ChecksumMismatchException`。

使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包使用 Amazon S3 多区域接入点

Amazon S3 多区域接入点提供了一种全局端点，应用程序可以使用该端点来满足来自位于多个 AWS 区域的 Amazon S3 存储桶的请求。您可以使用多区域接入点构建多区域应用程序，使用单个区域中使用的相同架构，然后在世界任何地方运行这些应用程序。

Amazon S3 用户指南包含有关多区域接入点的更多背景信息。

使用多区域接入点

要创建多区域接入点，首先要在要处理请求的每个 AWS 区域中指定一个存储桶。以下代码段创建了两个存储桶。

创建存储桶

以下函数创建两个用于多区域接入点的存储桶。一个存储桶在区域中`us-east-1`，另一个存储桶在区域中`us-west-1`。

作为第一个参数传入的 S3 客户端的创建如下的第一个示例所示the section called “使用 对象”。

```
        suspend fun setUpTwoBuckets(
            s3: S3Client,
            bucketName1: String,
            bucketName2: String,
        ) {
            println("Create two buckets in different regions.")
            // The shared aws config file configures the default Region to be us-
east-1.
            s3.createBucket(
                CreateBucketRequest {
                    bucket = bucketName1
                },
            )
            s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
                bucket = bucketName1
            }
            println("  Bucket [$bucketName1] created.")

            // Override the S3Client to work with us-west-1 for the second bucket.
            s3.withConfig {
```

```
                region = "us-west-1"
            }.use { s3West ->
                s3West.createBucket(
                    CreateBucketRequest {
                        bucket = bucketName2
                        createBucketConfiguration = CreateBucketConfiguration {
                            locationConstraint = BucketLocationConstraint.UsWest1
                        }
                    },
                )
                s3West.waitUntilBucketExists {
                    bucket = bucketName2
                }
                println("  Bucket [$bucketName2] created.")
            }
        }
```

您可以使用 Kotlin SDK 的 S3 控制客户端来创建、删除和获取有关多区域接入点的信息。

添加对 S3 控件工件的依赖关系，如以下代码段所示。（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
...
implementation(platform("aws.sdk.kotlin:bom:X.Y.Z"))
implementation("aws.sdk.kotlin:s3control")
...
```

配置要使用的 S3 控制客户端 AWS 区域 `us-west-2`，如以下代码所示。所有 S3 控制客户端操作都必须以该`us-west-2`区域为目标。

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West (Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

使用 S3 控制客户端通过指定存储桶名称（之前创建的）来创建多区域接入点，如以下代码所示。

```
    suspend fun createMrap(
        s3Control: S3ControlClient,
```

```
        accountIdParam: String,
        bucketName1: String,
        bucketName2: String,
        mrapName: String,
    ): String {
        println("Creating MRAP ...")
        val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
            s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
                accountId = accountIdParam
                clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
                details {
                    name = mrapName
                    regions = listOf(
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName1
                        },
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName2
                        },
                    )
                }
            }
        val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

        // Use the request token to check for the status of the
CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
        if (requestToken != null) {
            waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
            println("MRAP created")
        }

        val getMrapResponse =
            s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
                input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    name = mrapName
                },
            )
        val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
        return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
    }
```

由于创建多区域接入点是一项异步操作，因此您可以使用从即时响应中收到的令牌来检查创建过程的状态。状态检查返回成功消息后，您可以使用该GetMultiRegionAccessPoint操作来获取多区域接入点的别名。别名是 ARN 的最后一个组成部分，这是执行对象级操作所必需的。

使用令牌查看状态

使用DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation来检查上次操作的状态。requestStatus值变为 “成功” 后，您就可以使用多区域接入点了。

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(
            s3Control: S3ControlClient,
            requestToken: String,
            accountIdParam: String,
            timeBetweenChecks: Duration = 1.minutes,
        ) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                },
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
                    },
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
            }
        }
```

使用对象和多区域接入点

您可以使用 S 3 客户端处理多区域接入点中的对象。您对存储桶中的对象使用的许多操作都可以在多区域接入点上使用。有关更多信息和操作的完整列表，请参阅多区域接入点与 S3 操作的兼容性。

使用多区域接入点的操作使用非对称 Sigv4 (Sigv4A) 签名算法进行签名。要配置 Sigv4a，请先将以下依赖项添加到您的项目中。（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
...
implementation(platform("aws.sdk.kotlin:bom:X.Y.Z"))
implementation(platform("aws.smithy.kotlin:bom:X.Y.Z"))

implementation("aws.smithy.kotlin:aws-signing-default")
implementation("aws.smithy.kotlin:http-auth-aws")
implementation("aws.sdk.kotlin:s3")
...
```

添加依赖关系后，将 S3 客户端配置为使用 Sigv4a 签名算法，如以下代码所示。

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric SigV4 (SigV4a) signing
 algorithm.
            val sigV4aScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(DefaultAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4aScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

配置 S3 客户端后，S3 支持的多区域接入点操作的工作原理相同。唯一的区别是存储桶参数必须是多区域接入点的 ARN。您可以从 Amazon S3 控制台获取 ARN，也可以通过编程方式获取 ARN，如前面返回 ARN 的`createMrap`函数中所示。

以下代码示例显示了操作中使用的 ARN。`GetObject`

```
    suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
        s3: S3Client,
        mrapArn: String,
        keyName: String,
    ): String? {
        val request = GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
 operations.
            key = keyName
        }

        var stringObj: String? = null
```

```
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
            if (stringObj != null) {
                println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
            }
        }
        return stringObj
    }
```

使用 DynamoDB 使用 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

使用 AWS 基于账户的终端节点

DynamoDB AWS 提供基于账户的终端节点，通过使用 AWS 您的账户 ID 来简化请求路由，从而提高性能。

要利用此功能，您需要使用 1.3.37 或更高版本的。 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDKMaven Central 存储库中列出了 SDK 的最新版本。在受支持的 SDK 版本处于活动状态后，它会自动使用新的端点。

如果要选择退出基于账户的路由，您可以选择四个选项：

- 配置 DynamoDB 服务客户端，将 `AccountIdEndpointMode` 设置为 `DISABLED`。
- 设置环境变量。
- 设置 JVM 系统属性。
- 更新共享 AWS 配置文件设置。

以下代码片段演示了如何通过配置 DynamoDB 服务客户端来禁用基于账户的路由：

```
DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment {
    accountIdEndpointMode = AccountIdEndpointMode.DISABLED // The default value is
 PREFERRED.
}
```

《 AWS SDKs 和工具参考指南》提供了有关最后三个配置选项的更多信息。

使用 DynamoDB 映射器（开发者预览版）将类映射到 DynamoDB 项目

⚠ DynamoDB Mapper 是开发者预览版。它功能不完整，可能会发生变化。

DynamoDB Mapper 是一个高级库，它提供了将 Kotlin 类映射到 DynamoDB 表和索引的机制，类似于 DynamoDB 增强型客户端或 适用于 Java 的 AWS SDK的对象持久化模型。 适用于 .NET 的 AWS SDK

您可以定义架构来描述您的数据对象以及如何将其转换为 DynamoDB 项目。定义架构后，DynamoDB Mapper 提供了一个直观的界面，便于使用您的对象对表和索引进行创建、读取、更新或删除 (CRUD) 操作。

主题

- 开始使用 DynamoDB 映射器
- 配置 DynamoDB 映射器
- 根据注解生成架构
- 手动定义架构
- 在 DynamoDB 映射器中使用二级索引
- 使用表达式

开始使用 DynamoDB 映射器

⚠ DynamoDB Mapper 是开发者预览版。它功能不完整，可能会发生变化。

以下教程介绍了 DynamoDB Mapper 的基本组件，并演示了如何在代码中使用它。

添加依赖项

要开始在 Gradle 项目中使用 DynamoDB Mapper，请在文件中添加一个插件和两个依赖项。`build.gradle.kts`

（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
// build.gradle.kts
val sdkVersion: String = X.Y.Z

plugins {
    id("aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.schema.generator") version "$sdkVersion-
beta" // For the Developer Preview, use the beta version of the latest SDK.
}
```

```
dependencies {
    implementation("aws.sdk.kotlin:dynamodb-mapper:$sdkVersion-beta")
    implementation("aws.sdk.kotlin:dynamodb-mapper-annotations:$sdkVersion-beta")
}
```

* *<Version>* 替换为最新版本的 SDK。要查找最新版本的 SDK，请查看最新版本 GitHub。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您计划手动定义架构，则其中一些依赖关系是可选的。the section called “手动定义架构”有关更多信息以及减少的依赖关系集，请参阅。

创建和使用映射器

DynamoDB 映射器使用的 DynamoDB 客户端与 D 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK ynamoDB 进行交互。创建映射器`DynamoDbClient`实例时，您需要提供完全配置的实例，如以下代码片段所示：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.DynamoDbMapper
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient

val client = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment()
val mapper = DynamoDbMapper(client)
```

> **Note**
>
> `DynamoDbMapper`不支持表创建操作。使用`DynamoDbClient`创建表。

创建映射器实例后，您可以使用它来获取表实例，如下所示：

```
val carsTable = mapper.getTable("cars", CarSchema)
```

前面的代码引用了DynamoDB名为的表，`cars`其架构由定义`CarSchema`（我们在下面讨论架构）。创建表实例后，您可以对其执行操作。以下代码片段显示了针对该`cars`表的两个示例操作：

```
carsTable.putItem {
    item = Car(make = "Ford", model = "Model T", ...)
}
```

```
carsTable
   .queryPaginated {
        keyCondition = KeyFilter(partitionKey = "Peugeot")
   }
   .items()
   .collect { car -> println(car) }
```

前面的代码在cars表中创建了一个新项目。该代码使用Car类创建了一个内联Car实例，其定义如下所示。接下来，代码在cars表中查询分区键为的项目Peugeot并打印出来。下文将对操作进行更详细的描述。

使用类注释定义架构

对于各种 Kotlin 类，SDK 可以在构建时使用适用于 Gradle 的 DynamoDB 映射器架构生成器插件自动生成架构。当您使用架构生成器时，SDK 会检查您的类以推断架构，从而减轻手动定义架构所涉及的一些样板。您可以使用其他标注和配置来自定义生成的架构。

要从注解中生成架构，请先使用和注释您的类，@DynamoDbItem并使用和为任何键添加注释。@DynamoDbPartitionKey @DynamoDbSortKey以下代码显示了带注释的Car类：

```
// The annotations used in the Car class are used by the plugin to generate a schema.
@DynamoDbItem
data class Car(
    @DynamoDbPartitionKey
    val make: String,

    @DynamoDbSortKey
    val model: String,

    val initialYear: Int
)
```

构建完成后，你可以参考自动生成的CarSchema。您可以使用映射器getTable方法中的引用来获取表实例，如下所示：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.generatedschemas.CarSchema

// `CarSchema` is generated at build time.
val carsTable = mapper.getTable("cars", CarSchema)
```

或者，您可以利用在构建时自动生成的扩展方法来获取表实例。DynamoDbMapper通过使用这种方法，您无需按名称引用架构。如下所示，自动生成的getCarsTable扩展方法返回对表实例的引用：

```
val carsTable = mapper.getCarsTable("cars")
```

有关更多详情和示例，请参阅the section called “生成架构”。

调用操作

DynamoDB 映射器支持软件开发工具包上可用操作的子集。DynamoDbClient映射器操作的名称与 SDK 客户端上的对应操作相同。许多映射器 request/response 成员与他们的 SDK 客户端成员相同，尽管有些成员已被重命名、重新键入或完全删除。

您可以使用 DSL 语法在表实例上调用操作，如下所示：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.operations.putItem
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnConsumedCapacity

val putResponse = carsTable.putItem {
    item = Car(make = "Ford", model = "Model T", ...)
    returnConsumedCapacity = ReturnConsumedCapacity.Total
}

println(putResponse.consumedCapacity)
```

您也可以使用显式请求对象来调用操作：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.operations.PutItemRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnConsumedCapacity

val putRequest = PutItemRequest<Car> {
    item = Car(make = "Ford", model = "Model T", ...)
    returnConsumedCapacity = ReturnConsumedCapacity.Total
}

val putResponse = carsTable.putItem(putRequest)
println(putResponse.consumedCapacity)
```

前两个代码示例是等效的。

处理分页回复

有些操作（如query和）scan可能会返回的数据集合，这些数据集合可能太大，无法在单个响应中返回。为了确保所有对象都得到处理，DynamoDB Mapper 提供了分页方法，这些方法不会立即调用 DynamoDB，而是返回操作响应类型中的Flow一个，如下所示：Flow<ScanResponse<Car>>

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.operations.scanPaginated

val scanResponseFlow = carsTable.scanPaginated { }

scanResponseFlow.collect { response ->
    val items = response.items.orEmpty()
    println("Found page with ${items.size} items:")

    items.forEach { car -> println(car) }
}
```

通常，对象流比包含对象的响应流对业务逻辑更有用。映射器提供了一种用于访问对象流的分页响应的扩展方法。例如，以下代码返回 a `Flow<Car>` 而不是前面`Flow<ScanResponse<Car>>`所示的：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.operations.items
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.operations.scanPaginated

val carFlow = carsTable
    .scanPaginated { }
    .items()

carFlow.collect { car -> println(car) }
```

配置 DynamoDB 映射器

> ⚠ DynamoDB Mapper 是开发者预览版。它功能不完整，可能会发生变化。

DynamoDB Mapper 提供了配置选项，您可以使用这些选项自定义库的行为以适应您的应用程序。

使用拦截器

DynamoDB 映射器库定义了在映射器请求管道的关键阶段可以利用的挂钩。您可以实现`Interceptor`接口来实现挂钩以观察或修改映射器进程。

您可以在单个 DynamoDB 映射器上注册一个或多个拦截器作为配置选项。有关如何注册拦截器的信息，请参阅本节末尾的示例。

了解请求管道

映射器的请求管道包括以下 5 个步骤：

1. 初始化：设置操作并收集初始上下文。
2. 序列化：将高级请求对象转换为低级请求对象。此步骤将高级别 Kotlin 对象转换为由属性名称和值组成的 DynamoDB 项目。
3. 低级调用：在底层 DynamoDB 客户端上执行请求。
4. 反序列化：将低级响应对象转换为高级响应对象。此步骤包括将由属性名称和值组成的 DynamoDB 项目转换为高级别 Kotlin 对象。
5. 完成：完成高级回复以返回给来电者。如果在管道执行期间抛出了异常，则此步骤会最终确定向调用者抛出的异常。

挂钩

Hooks 是映射器在管道中的特定步骤之前或之后调用的拦截器方法。钩子有两种变体：只读和修改（或读写）。例如，`readBeforeInvocation`是映射器在低级调用步骤之前的阶段执行的只读挂钩。

只读挂钩

映射器在管道的每个步骤之前和之后调用只读挂钩（初始化步骤之前和完成步骤之后除外）。只读引擎盖提供正在进行的高级操作的只读视图。例如，它们提供了一种检查操作状态的机制，用于记录、调试、收集指标等。每个只读钩子都会接收一个上下文参数并返回`Unit`。

映射器捕获只读挂钩期间抛出的任何异常，并将其添加到上下文中。然后，它将上下文传递给同一阶段的后续拦截器挂钩。映射器只有在调用同一阶段的最后一个拦截器的只读钩子后，才会向调用者抛出任何异常。例如，如果映射器配置了两个拦截器`B`，`A`并且 and `A`的`readAfterSerialization`钩子抛出异常，则映射器会将异常添加到传递给的钩子的上下文中。`B` `readAfterSerialization``readAfterSerialization`挂钩完成后`B`，映射器会将异常抛回给调用者。

修改挂钩

映射器在管道的每个步骤之前调用修改挂钩（初始化之前除外）。修改挂钩提供了查看和修改正在进行的高级操作的功能。它们可用于以映射器配置和项目架构所不具备的方式自定义行为和数据。每个 modify 钩子都会接收一个上下文参数，并返回该上下文的某些子集作为结果——要么由钩子修改，要么从输入上下文中传递过来。

如果映射器在执行修改挂钩时发现任何异常，则它不会在同一阶段执行任何其他拦截器的修改挂钩。映射器将异常添加到上下文中，并将其传递给下一个只读挂钩。映射器只有在调用

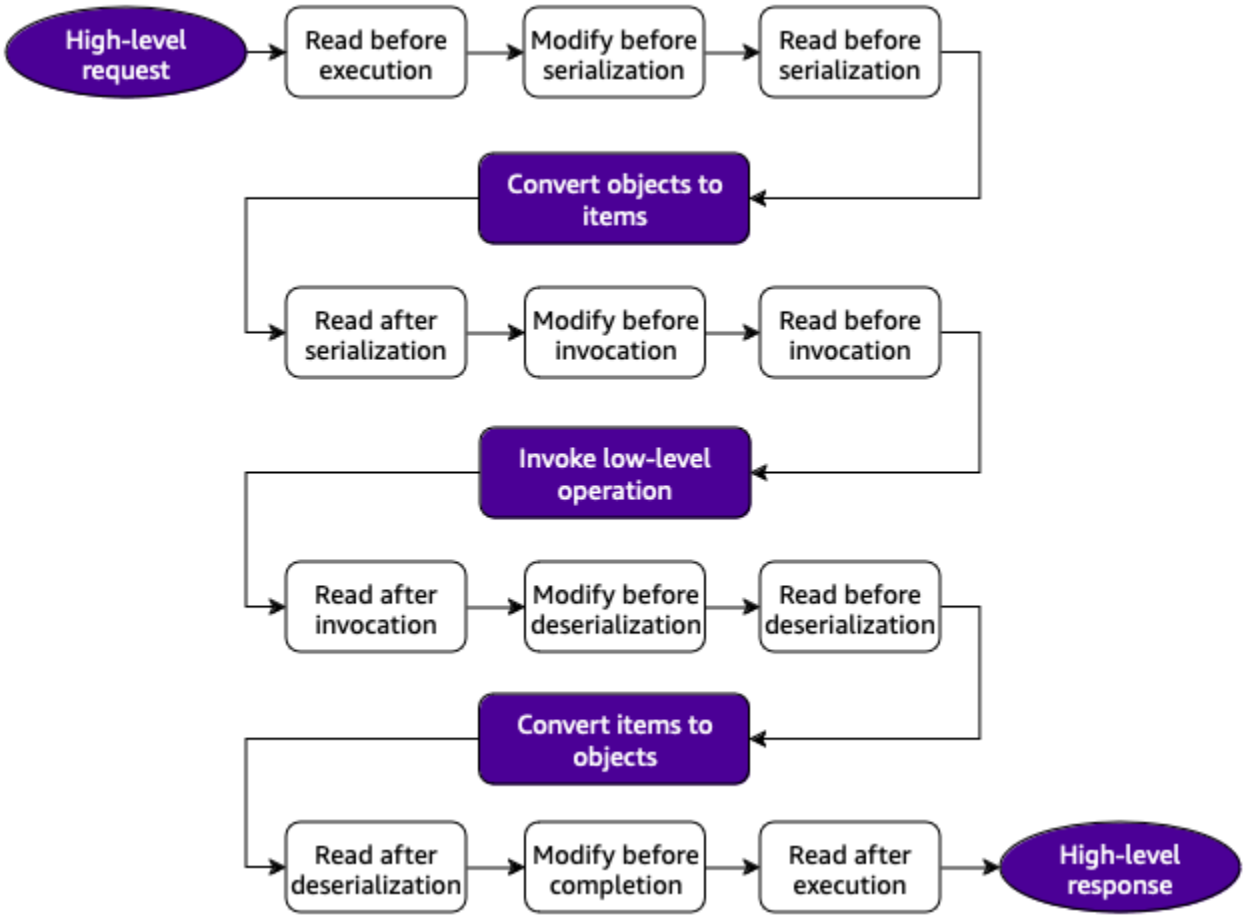
同一阶段的最后一个拦截器的只读钩子后，才会向调用者抛出任何异常。例如，如果映射器配置了两个拦截器B，A并且A的modifyBeforeSerialization钩子抛出异常，则不会调用B该modifyBeforeSerialization钩子。拦截器和 B' s A 的readAfterSerialization钩子将执行，之后异常将被抛回给调用者。

执行顺序

拦截器在映射器配置中的定义顺序决定了映射器调用钩子的顺序：

- 对于低级调用步骤之前的阶段，它执行挂钩的顺序与在配置中添加挂钩的顺序相同。
- 对于低级调用步骤之后的阶段，它以与在配置中添加挂钩的顺序相反的顺序执行挂钩。

下图显示了挂钩方法的执行顺序：



钩子方法执行顺序的文字描述

映射器按以下顺序执行拦截器的钩子：

1. DynamoDB 映射器调用高级请求

2. 执行前请先阅读

3. 序列化前修改

4. 序列化前请先阅读

5. DynamoDB 映射器将对象转换为项目

6. 序列化后读取

7. 调用前修改

8. 在调用前阅读

9. DynamoDB Mapper 调用低级操作

10.调用后读取

11.在反序列化之前进行修改

12.在反序列化之前阅读

13DynamoDB 映射器将项目转换为对象

14反序列化后读取

15完成前修改

16执行后读取

17DynamoDB 映射器返回高级别响应

示例配置

以下示例说明如何在DynamoDbMapper实例上配置拦截器：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.DynamoDbMapper
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.operations.ScanRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.operations.ScanResponse
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.pipeline.Interceptor
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest as LowLevelScanRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse as LowLevelScanResponse

val printingInterceptor = object : Interceptor<User, ScanRequest<User>,
 LowLevelScanRequest, LowLevelScanResponse, ScanResponse<User>> {
    override fun readBeforeDeserialization(ctx: LResContext<User, ScanRequest<User>,
 LowLevelScanRequest, LowLevelScanResponse>) {
        println("Scan response contains ${ctx.lowLevelResponse.count} items.")
    }
```

```
}

val client = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment()

val mapper = DynamoDbMapper(client) {
    interceptors += printingInterceptor
}
```

根据注解生成架构

⚠ DynamoDB Mapper 是开发者预览版。它功能不完整，可能会发生变化。

DynamoDB Mapper 依赖于定义你的 Kotlin 类和 DynamoDB 项目之间映射的架构。你的 Kotlin 类可以使用架构生成器 Gradle 插件来推动架构的创建。

应用插件

要开始为类生成代码架构，请在应用程序的生成脚本中应用该插件，然后添加对注释模块的依赖关系。以下 Gradle 脚本片段显示了生成代码所需的必要设置。

（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
// build.gradle.kts
val sdkVersion: String = X.Y.Z

plugins {
    id("aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.schema.generator") version "$sdkVersion-
beta" // For the Developer Preview, use the beta version of the latest SDK.
}

dependencies {
    implementation("aws.sdk.kotlin:dynamodb-mapper:$sdkVersion-beta")
    implementation("aws.sdk.kotlin:dynamodb-mapper-annotations:$sdkVersion-beta")
}
```

配置 插件

该插件提供了许多配置选项，您可以通过在构建脚本中使用`dynamoDbMapper { ... }`插件扩展来应用这些选项：

Option	选项描述	值
generateBuilderClasses	控制是否为带有注释的类生成 DSL 风格的生成器类 @DynamoDbItem	WHEN_REQUIRED （默认）：对于仅包含公共可变成员且具有零参数构造函数的类，不会生成生成器类 ALWAYS: 生成器类将始终生成
visibility	控制生成的类的可见性	PUBLIC（默认值） INTERNAL
destinationPackage	为生成的类指定软件包名称	RELATIVE（默认）：架构类将在子包中生成，相对于您的带注释的类。默认情况下，子包已命名dynamodbmapper.generatedschemas ，可通过传递字符串参数进行配置 ABSOLUTE: 架构类将在相对于应用程序根目录的绝对包中生成。默认情况下，软件包已命名aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.generatedschemas ，可通过传递字符串参数进行配置。
generateGetTableExtension	控制是否生成DynamoDbMapper.get${CLASS_NAME}Table 扩展方法	true（默认值） false

Example代码生成插件配置示例

以下示例配置目标包和生成架构的可见性：

```
// build.gradle.kts
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.codegen.annotations.DestinationPackage
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.codegen.annotations.Visibility
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.ExperimentalApi

@OptIn(ExperimentalApi::class)
dynamoDbMapper {
    destinationPackage = DestinationPackage.RELATIVE("my.configured.package")
    visibility = Visibility.INTERNAL
}
```

为类添加注释

架构生成器会查找类注释以确定要为哪些类生成架构。要选择生成架构，请使用注释您的类。@DynamoDbItem您还必须使用注释对用作项目分区键的类属性进行注释。@DynamoDbPartitionKey

以下类定义显示了架构生成所需的最低限度注释：

Example

```
@DynamoDbItem
data class Employee(
    @DynamoDbPartitionKey
    val id: Int,

    val name: String,
    val role: String,
)
```

类注释

以下标注应用于类以控制架构生成：

- @DynamoDbItem：指定这 class/interface 描述了表中的项目类型。除非明确忽略这些属性，否则所有此类公共属性都将映射到属性。如果存在，则将为该类生成一个架构。
  - converterName：一个可选参数，表示应使用自定义架构，而不是架构生成器插件创建的架构。这是自定义ItemConverter类的完全限定名称。本the section called “定义自定义项目转换器”节显示了创建和使用自定义架构的示例。

属性注释

您可以将以下标注应用于类属性以控制架构的生成：

- @DynamoDbPartitionKey：指定项目的分区键。
- @DynamoDbSortKey：为该项目指定一个可选的排序键。
- @DynamoDbIgnore：指定 DynamoDB 映射 to/from 器不应将该类属性转换为项目属性。
- @DynamoDbAttribute：为该类属性指定一个可选的自定义属性名称。

定义自定义项目转换器

在某些情况下，你可能需要为你的类定义一个自定义的项目转换器。其中一个原因是，如果你的类使用的类型不受架构生成器插件的支持。我们使用以下版本的Employee类作为示例：

```
import kotlin.uuid.Uuid

@DynamoDbItem
data class Employee(
    @DynamoDbPartitionKey
    var id: Int,

    var name: String,
    var role: String,
    var workstationId: Uuid
)
```

该Employee类现在使用一种kotlin.uuid.Uuid类型，架构生成器目前不支持该类型。架构生成失败并出现错误：Unsupported attribute type TypeRef(pkg=kotlin.uuid, shortName=Uuid, genericArgs=[], nullable=false)。此错误表示插件无法为该类生成项目转换器。因此，我们需要自己写。

为此，我们ItemConverter为类实现一个，然后通过指定新项目转换器的完全限定名称来修改@DynamoDbItem类注释。

首先，我们ValueConverter为kotlin.uuid.Uuid类实现 a：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.values.ValueConverter
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue
import kotlin.uuid.Uuid
```

```
public val UuidValueConverter = object : ValueConverter<Uuid> {
    override fun convertFrom(to: AttributeValue): Uuid =
        Uuid.parseHex(to.asS())

    override fun convertTo(from: Uuid): AttributeValue =
        AttributeValue.S(from.toHexString())
}
```

然后，我们ItemConverter为我们的Employee班级实现一个。在 “workstationID” 的属性描述符中ItemConverter使用了这个新的值转换器：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.items.AttributeDescriptor
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.items.ItemConverter
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.items.SimpleItemConverter
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.values.scalars.IntConverter
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.values.scalars.StringConverter

public object MyEmployeeConverter : ItemConverter<Employee> by SimpleItemConverter(
    builderFactory = { Employee() },
    build = { this },
    descriptors = arrayOf(
        AttributeDescriptor(
            "id",
            Employee::id,
            Employee::id::set,
            IntConverter,
        ),
        AttributeDescriptor(
            "name",
            Employee::name,
            Employee::name::set,
            StringConverter,
        ),
        AttributeDescriptor(
            "role",
            Employee::role,
            Employee::role::set,
            StringConverter
        ),
        AttributeDescriptor(
            "workstationId",
            Employee::workstationId,
            Employee::workstationId::set,
```

```
            UuidValueConverter
        )
    ),
)
```

现在我们已经定义了项目转换器，我们可以将其应用到我们的类中。我们通过提供完全限定的类名来更新@DynamoDbItem注释以引用项目转换器，如下所示：

```
import kotlin.uuid.Uuid

@DynamoDbItem("my.custom.item.converter.MyEmployeeConverter")
data class Employee(
    @DynamoDbPartitionKey
    var id: Int,

    var name: String,
    var role: String,
    var workstationId: Uuid
)
```

最后，我们可以开始在 DynamoDB Mapper 中使用该类了。

手动定义架构

⚠ DynamoDB Mapper 是开发者预览版。它功能不完整，可能会发生变化。

在代码中定义架构

为了最大限度地提高控制和可定制性，您可以在代码中手动定义和自定义架构。

如以下代码段所示，与使用注释驱动的架构创建相比，您需要在build.gradle.kts文件中包含更少的依赖关系。

（您可以导航到该*X.Y.Z*链接以查看可用的最新版本。）

```
// build.gradle.kts
val sdkVersion: String = X.Y.Z

dependencies {
```

```
    implementation("aws.sdk.kotlin:dynamodb-mapper:$sdkVersion-beta") // For the
 Developer Preview, use the beta version of the latest SDK.
}
```

请注意，你不需要架构生成器插件，也不需要注解包。

Kotlin 类和 DynamoDB 项目之间的映射需要ItemSchema<T>一个实现，T其中是 Kotlin 类的类型。架构由以下元素组成：

- 一个项目转换器，它定义了如何在 Kotlin 对象实例和 DynamoDB 项目之间进行转换。
- 分区键规范，用于定义分区键属性的名称和类型。
- （可选）排序键规范，用于定义排序键属性的名称和类型。

在下面的代码中，我们手动创建了一个CarSchema实例：

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.items.ItemConverter
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.items.ItemSchema
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.model.itemOf

// We define a schema for this data class.
data class Car(val make: String, val model: String, val initialYear: Int)

// First, define an item converter.
val carConverter = object : ItemConverter<Car> {
    override fun convertTo(from: Car, onlyAttributes: Set<String>?): Item  = itemOf(
        "make" to AttributeValue.S(from.make),
        "model" to AttributeValue.S(from.model),
        "initialYear" to AttributeValue.N(from.initialYear.toString()),
    )

    override fun convertFrom(to: Item): Car = Car(
        make = to["make"]?.asSOrNull() ?: error("Invalid attribute `make`"),
        model = to["model"]?.asSOrNull() ?: error("Invalid attribute `model`"),
        initialYear = to["initialYear"]?.asNOrNull()?.toIntOrNull()
            ?: error("Invalid attribute `initialYear`"),
    )
}

// Next, define the specifications for the partition key and sort key.
val makeKey = KeySpec.String("make")
val modelKey = KeySpec.String("model")
```

```
// Finally, create the schema from the converter and key specifications.
// Note that the KeySpec for the partition key comes first in the ItemSchema
 constructor.
val CarSchema = ItemSchema(carConverter, makeKey, modelKey)
```

前面的代码创建了一个名为的转换器carConverter，该转换器被定义为的匿名实现ItemConverter<Car>。转换器的convertTo方法接受Car参数并返回一个表示 DynamoDB 项目属性的文字键和值的Item实例。转换器的convertFrom方法接受一个Item参数并从Item参数的属性值中返回一个Car实例。

接下来，代码创建了两个密钥规范：一个用于分区键，另一个用于排序键。每个 DynamoDB 表或索引都必须只有一个分区键，相应地，每个 DynamoDB 映射器架构定义也必须如此。架构也可能有一个排序键。

在最后一条语句中，该代码根据转换器和密钥规范为 cars DynamoDB 表创建架构。

生成的架构等同于我们在本节中生成的注释驱动架构。the section called “使用类注释定义架构”作为参考，以下是我们使用的带注释的类：

带有 DynamoDB Mapper 注释的汽车类别

```
@DynamoDbItem
data class Car(
    @DynamoDbPartitionKey
    val make: String,

    @DynamoDbSortKey
    val model: String,

    val initialYear: Int
)
```

除了自己实现之外ItemConverter，DynamoDB Mapper 还包括几个有用的实现，例如：

- SimpleItemConverter: 通过使用生成器类和属性描述符提供简单的转换逻辑。有关如何使用此the section called “定义自定义项目转换器”实现方法的信息，请参阅中的示例。
- HeterogeneousItemConverter: 通过使用鉴别器属性提供多态类型转换逻辑，并为子类型委托ItemConverter实例。
- DocumentConverter：为Document对象中的非结构化数据提供转换逻辑。

在 DynamoDB 映射器中使用二级索引

⚠ DynamoDB Mapper 是开发者预览版。它功能不完整，可能会发生变化。

为二级索引定义架构

DynamoDB 表支持二级索引，这些二级索引使用与基表本身定义的键不同的键来访问数据。与基表一样，DynamoDB 映射器使用类型与索引进行交互。`ItemSchema`

DynamoDB 二级索引无需包含基表中的所有属性。因此，映射到索引的 Kotlin 类可能与映射到该索引基表的 Kotlin 类不同。在这种情况下，必须为索引类声明一个单独的架构。

以下代码手动为 DynamoDB `cars` 表创建索引架构。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.items.ItemConverter
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.items.ItemSchema
import aws.sdk.kotlin.hll.dynamodbmapper.model.itemOf

// This is a data class for modelling the index of the Car table. Note
// that it contains a subset of the fields from the Car class and also
// uses different names for them.
data class Model(val name: String, val manufacturer: String)

// We define an item converter.
val modelConverter = object : ItemConverter<Model> {
    override fun convertTo(from: Model, onlyAttributes: Set<String>?): Item  = itemOf(
        "model" to AttributeValue.S(from.name),
        "make" to AttributeValue.S(from.manufacturer),
    )

    override fun convertFrom(to: Item): Model = Model(
        name = to["model"]?.asSOrNull() ?: error("Invalid attribute `model`"),
        manufacturer = to["make"]?.asSOrNull() ?: error("Invalid attribute `make`"),
    )
}
val modelKey = KeySpec.String("model")
val makeKey = KeySpec.String("make")

val modelSchema = ItemSchema(modelConverter, modelKey, makeKey) // The partition key
 specification is the second parameter.
```

```
/* Note that `Model` index's partition key is `model` and its sort key is `make`,
   whereas the `Car` base table uses `make` as the partition key and `model` as the
 sort key:

        @DynamoDbItem
        data class Car(
            @DynamoDbPartitionKey
            val make: String,

            @DynamoDbSortKey
            val model: String,

            val initialYear: Int
        )
*/
```

我们现在可以在操作中使用Model实例。

在操作中使用二级索引

DynamoDB 映射器支持对索引的一部分操作，即和。queryPaginated scanPaginated要对索引调用这些操作，必须先从表对象中获取对索引的引用。在以下示例中，我们使用之前为cars-by-model索引创建的（此处未显示创建内容）：modelSchema

```
val table = mapper.getTable("cars", CarSchema)
val index = table.getIndex("cars-by-model", modelSchema)

val modelFlow = index
    .scanPaginated { }
    .items()

modelFlow.collect { model -> println(model) }
```

使用表达式

⚠ DynamoDB Mapper 是开发者预览版。它功能不完整，可能会发生变化。

某些 DynamoDB 操作接受可用于指定约束或条件的表达式。DynamoDB Mapper 提供了一种惯用的 Kotlin DSL 来创建表达式。DSL 为您的代码带来了更好的结构和可读性，还可以更轻松地编写表达式。

本节介绍了 DSL 语法并提供了各种示例。

在操作中使用表达式

你可以在诸如这样的操作中使用表达式scan，它们会根据你定义的条件筛选返回的项目。要在 DynamoDB Mapper 中使用表达式，请在操作请求中添加表达式组件。

以下片段显示了在scan操作中使用的筛选表达式的示例。它使用 lambda 参数来描述筛选条件，该条件将要返回的项目限制为year属性值为 2001 的项目：

```
val table = // A table instance.

table.scanPaginated {
    filter {
        attr("year") eq 2001
    }
}
```

以下示例显示了在两个地方支持表达式的query操作：排序键筛选和非键过滤：

```
table.queryPaginated {
    keyCondition = KeyFilter(partitionKey = 1000) { sortKey startsWith "M" }
    filter {
        attr("year") eq 2001
    }
}
```

前面的代码将结果筛选为满足所有三个条件的结果：

- 分区键属性值为 1000 -AND-
- 排序键属性值以字母 M - AND-开头
- 年份属性值为 2001

DSL 组件

DSL 语法公开了几种用于构建表达式的组件（如下所述）。

属性

大多数条件都引用属性，这些属性由其密钥或文档路径标识。使用 DSK，您可以使用attr函数创建所有属性引用，也可以进行其他修改。

以下代码显示了一系列从简单到复杂的示例属性引用，例如按索引进行列表取消引用和按键进行映射取消引用：

```
attr("foo")           // Refers to the value of top-level attribute `foo`.

attr("foo")[3]        // Refers to the value at index 3 in the list value of
                      // attribute `foo`.

attr("foo")[3]["bar"] // Refers to the value of key `bar` in the map value at
                      // index 3 of the list value of attribute `foo`.
```

平等与不平等

可以按等式和不等式比较表达式中的属性值。您可以将属性值与文字值或其他属性值进行比较。用于指定条件的函数有：

- eq: 等于（等于==）
- neq: 不等于（等于!=）
- gt: 大于（等于>）
- gte: 大于或等于（等于>=）
- lt: 小于（等于<）
- lte: 小于或等于（等于<=）

您可以使用中缀表示法将比较函数与参数组合在一起，如以下示例所示：

```
attr("foo") eq 42           // Uses a literal. Specifies that the attribute value `foo`
 must be
                            // equal to 42.

attr("bar") gte attr("baz") // Uses another attribute value. Specifies that the
 attribute
                            // value `bar` must be greater than or equal to the
                            // attribute value of `baz`.
```

范围和套装

除了单个值外，您还可以将属性值与范围或集合中的多个值进行比较。您可以使用中缀isIn函数进行比较，如以下示例所示：

```
attr("foo") isIn 0..99  // Specifies that the attribute value `foo` must be
                        // in the range of `0` to `99` (inclusive).

attr("foo") isIn setOf( // Specifies that the attribute value `foo` must be
    "apple",            // one of `apple`, `banana`, or `cherry`.
    "banana",
    "cherry",
)
```

该isIn函数为集合（例如Set<String>）和可以表示为 Kotlin 的边界ClosedRange<T>（例如）提供重载。IntRange对于无法表示为 a 的边界ClosedRange<T>（例如字节数组或其他属性引用），可以使用以下isBetween函数：

```
val lowerBytes = byteArrayOf(0x48, 0x65, 0x6c)  // Specifies that the attribute value
val upperBytes = byteArrayOf(0x6c, 0x6f, 0x21)  // `foo` is between the values
attr("foo").isBetween(lowerBytes, upperBytes)   // `0x48656c` and `0x6c6f21`

attr("foo").isBetween(attr("bar"), attr("baz")) // Specifies that the attribute value
                                                // `foo` is between the values of
                                                // attributes `bar` and `baz`.
```

布尔逻辑

您可以使用以下函数组合单个条件或使用布尔逻辑进行更改：

- and: 每个条件都必须为真（等同于 &&）
- or: 至少有一个条件必须为真（等同于||）
- not: 给定条件必须为假（等同于！）

以下示例显示了每个函数：

```
and(                            // Both conditions must be met:
    attr("foo") eq "banana",    // * attribute value `foo` must equal `banana`
    attr("bar") isIn 0..99,     // * attribute value `bar` must be between
)                               //   0 and 99 (inclusive)

or(                             // At least one condition must be met:
    attr("foo") eq "cherry",    // * attribute value `foo` must equal `cherry`
    attr("bar") isIn 100..199, // * attribute value `bar` must be between
)                               //   100 and 199 (inclusive)
```

```
not(                            // The attribute value `foo` must *not* be
    attr("baz") isIn setOf(     // one of `apple`, `banana`, or `cherry`.
        "apple",                // Stated another way, the attribute value
        "banana",               // must be *anything except* `apple`, `banana`,
        "cherry",               // or `cherry`--including potentially a
    ),                          // non-string value or no value at all.
)
```

您可以通过布尔函数进一步组合布尔条件来创建嵌套逻辑，如以下表达式所示：

```
or(
    and(
        attr("foo") eq 123,
        attr("bar") eq "abc",
    ),
    and(
        attr("foo") eq 234,
        attr("bar") eq "bcd",
    ),
)
```

前面的表达式将结果筛选为满足以下任一条件的结果：

- 这两个条件都成立：
  - `foo`属性值为 123 -AND-
  - `bar`属性值为 “abc”
- 这两个条件都成立：
  - `foo`属性值为 234 -AND-
  - `bar`属性值为 “bcd”

这等同于以下 Kotlin 布尔表达式：

```
(foo == 123 && bar == "abc") || (foo == 234 && bar == "bcd")
```

函数和属性

以下函数和属性提供了额外的表达式功能：

- `contains`: 检查 string/list 属性值是否包含给定值

- exists: 检查属性是否已定义并包含任何值（包括null）
- notExists: 检查属性是否未定义
- isOfType: 检查属性值是否为给定类型，例如字符串、数字、布尔值等
- size: 获取属性的大小，例如集合中元素的数量或字符串的长度
- startsWith: 检查字符串属性值是否以给定的子字符串开头

以下示例说明了可以在表达式中使用的其他函数和属性的用法：

```
attr("foo") contains "apple" // Specifies that the attribute value `foo` must be
                             // a list that contains an `apple` element or a string
                             // which contains the substring `apple`.

attr("bar").exists()         // Specifies that the `bar` must exist and have a
                             // value (including potentially `null`).

attr("baz").size lt 100      // Specifies that the attribute value `baz` must have
                             // a size of less than 100.

attr("qux") isOfType AttributeType.String // Specifies that the attribute `qux`
                                          // must have a string value.
```

对关键筛选器进行排序

排序键上的筛选表达式（例如在query操作的keyCondition参数中）不使用命名的属性值。要在筛选器中使用排序键，必须在所有比较sortKey中使用该关键字。sortKey关键字将替换attr("<sort key name>")，如以下示例所示：

```
sortKey startsWith "abc" // The sort key attribute value must begin with the
                         // substring `abc`.

sortKey isIn 0..99       // The sort key attribute value must be between 0
                         // and 99 (inclusive).
```

不能将排序键过滤器与布尔逻辑结合使用，它们仅支持上述比较的子集：

- 等式和不等式：支持所有比较
- 范围和集合：支持所有比较
- 布尔逻辑：不支持

- 函数和属性：`startsWith`仅支持

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 代码示例

本主题中的代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK。 AWS

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您展示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

某些服务包含其他示例类别，这些类别说明如何利用特定于服务的库或函数。

Services

- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 API Gateway 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Aurora 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Auto Scaling 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Bedrock 示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Bedrock 运行时示例
- CloudWatch 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- CloudWatch 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 记录示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供者示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Comprehend 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 DynamoDB 示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包的亚马逊 EC2 示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon ECR 示例
- OpenSearch 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的服务示例
- EventBridge 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- AWS Glue 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 IAM 示例
- AWS IoT 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- AWS IoT data 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- AWS IoT FleetWise 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Keyspaces 示例
- AWS KMS 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Lambda 示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Location 示例
- MediaConvert 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Pinpoint 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon RDS 示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 数据服务示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Redshift 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Rekognition 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Route 53 域注册示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon S3 示例
- SageMaker 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的人工智能示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Secrets Manager 示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon SNS 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon SQS 示例
- 使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Step Functions 示例
- 支持 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例
- 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Translate 示例

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 API Gateway 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 API Gateway 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 场景

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Aurora 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Aurora 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

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每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作
- 场景

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建自定义 Aurora 数据库集群参数组并设置参数值。
- 创建一个使用参数组的数据库集群。
- 创建包含数据库的数据库实例。
- 拍摄数据库集群的快照，然后清理资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
```

```
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
2. Creates a custom DB parameter group.
3. Gets the parameter groups.
4. Gets the parameters in the group.
5. Modifies the auto_increment_increment parameter.
6. Displays the updated parameter value.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database.
9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
12. Waits for the database instance in the cluster to be ready.
13. Creates a snapshot.
14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
15. Deletes the DB instance.
16. Deletes the DB cluster.
17. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */

var slTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
        Where:
            dbClusterGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
```

```
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbClusterGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3]
    val dbName = args[4]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5]
    val secretName = args[6]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeAuroraDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter group")
    describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBClusterParas(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated parameter value")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database")
    val arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(dbClusterGroupName, dbName,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the cluster is $arnClusterVal")
```

```
    println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine")
    val instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses()

    println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.")
    val clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifier,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, instanceClass)
    println("The ARN of the database is $clusterDBARN")

    println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("13. Create a snapshot")
    createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("15. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("16. Delete the DB cluster")
    deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("17. Delete the DB cluster group")
    if (clusterDBARN != null) {
        deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN)
    }
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
```

```
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
```

```
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

suspend fun getListInstanceClasses(): String {
    val optionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    var instanceClass = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(optionsRequest)
        response.orderableDbInstanceOptions?.forEach { instanceOption ->
            instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass.toString()
            println("The instance class is ${instanceOption.dbInstanceClass}")
            println("The engine version is ${instanceOption.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
```

```
    return instanceClass
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbClustersRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusters(instanceRequest)
            response.dbClusters?.forEach { cluster ->
                instanceReadyStr = cluster.status.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database cluster is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
```

```
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }
```

```
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAuroraDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            defaultOnly = true
            maxRecords = 20
        }
```

```
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { engineOb ->
            println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}")
            println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}")
            println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - 创建DBCluster
  - 创建DBClusterParameterGroup
  - 创建DBCluster快照
  - 创建DBInstance
  - 删除DBCluster
  - 删除DBClusterParameterGroup
  - 删除DBInstance
  - 描述DBClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述DBCluster参数
  - 描述DBCluster快照
  - 描述DBClusters
  - 描述DBEngine版本
  - 描述DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

操作

`CreateDBCluster`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBCluster`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBCluster在 AWS SDK 中创建 Kotlin API 参考。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中创建 Kotlin API 参考。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅在 AWS SDK 中创建DBCluster快照适用于 Kotlin 的 API 参考。

`CreateDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBInstance`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
```

```
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBInstance在 AWS SDK 中创建 Kotlin API 参考。

`DeleteDBCluster`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDBCluster`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBCluster 版AWS SDK 中删除 API 参考。

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
```

```
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBCluster ParameterGroup 版AWS SDK 中删除 API 参考。

`DeleteDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDBInstance`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
```

```
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBInstance 版AWS SDK 中删除 API 参考。

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBCluster ParameterGroups 版AWS SDK 中的描述 API 参考。

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterParameters`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
```

```
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin 版AWS SDK 中描述DBCluster参数 API 参考。

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
```

```
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅在 AWS SDK 中描述DBCluster快照 for Kotlin API 参考。

`DescribeDBClusters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBClusters`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbClusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }
```

```
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBClusters 版AWS SDK 中的描述 API 参考。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅描述适用于 Kotlin 的AWS SDK 中的DBEngine版本 API 参考。

`DescribeDBInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }
```

```
    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBInstances 版AWS SDK 中的描述 API 参考。

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }
```

```
    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中修改 Kotlin 版 API 参考。

场景

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪与报告存储与 Amazon RDS 数据库的工作项。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 Spring REST API 以及如何让 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Auto Scaling 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Auto Scaling 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 使用启动模板和可用区创建一个 Amazon A EC2 uto Scaling 群组，并获取有关正在运行的实例的信息。
- 启用 Amazon CloudWatch 指标收集。
- 更新组的所需容量，并等待实例启动。
- 终止组中的实例。
- 列出为响应用户请求和容量变化而发生的扩缩活动。
- 获取 CloudWatch 指标的统计数据，然后清理资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN> <vpcZoneId>

    Where:
        groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.
        serviceLinkedRoleARN - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the service-linked
 role that the Auto Scaling group uses.
        vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where instances in
 the Auto Scaling group can be created.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val groupName = args[0]
    val launchTemplateName = args[1]
    val serviceLinkedRoleARN = args[2]
    val vpcZoneId = args[3]

    println("**** Create an Auto Scaling group named $groupName")
    createAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN,
 vpcZoneId)

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
 empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    val instanceId = getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName)
    if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
        println("Error - no instance Id value")
        exitProcess(1)
    } else {
        println("The instance Id value is $instanceId")
    }

    println("**** Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value $instanceId")
    describeAutoScalingInstance(instanceId)
```

```
    println("**** Enable metrics collection $instanceId")
    enableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Update an Auto Scaling group to maximum size of 3")
    updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN)

    println("**** Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current state of the
 groups")
    describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** Describe account details")
    describeAccountLimits()

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
 empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    println("**** Set desired capacity to 2")
    setDesiredCapacity(groupName)

    println("**** Get the two instance Id values and state")
    getAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group")
    describeScalingActivities(groupName)

    println("**** Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group")
    terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceId)

    println("**** Stop the metrics collection")
    disableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Delete the Auto Scaling group")
    deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName)
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
```

```
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun describeScalingActivities(groupName: String?) {
    val scalingActivitiesRequest =
        DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { activity ->
            println("The activity Id is ${activity.activityId}")
            println("The activity details are ${activity.details}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }
```

```
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}

suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }
```

```
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}

suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
```

```
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName: String): String {
    var instanceId = ""
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
```

```
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")

            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceId = instance.instanceId.toString()
            }
        }
    }
    return instanceId
}

suspend fun describeAccountLimits() {
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits(DescribeAccountLimitsRequest {})
        println("The max number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
        println("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
```

```
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

操作

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
```

```
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateAutoScalingGroup于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteAutoScalingGroup于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
```

```
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAutoScalingGroups于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAutoScalingInstances于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeScalingActivities`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeScalingActivities`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeScalingActivities于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DisableMetricsCollection`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DisableMetricsCollection`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DisableMetricsCollection于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`EnableMetricsCollection`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `EnableMetricsCollection`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
```

```
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用EnableMetricsCollection于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`SetDesiredCapacity`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SetDesiredCapacity`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SetDesiredCapacity于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用UpdateAutoScalingGroup于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Bedrock 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Amazon Bedrock 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`ListFoundationModels`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListFoundationModels`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

列出可用的 Amazon Bedrock 基础模型。

```
suspend fun listFoundationModels(): List<FoundationModelSummary>? {
    BedrockClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { bedrockClient ->
        val response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(ListFoundationModelsRequest {})
        response.modelSummaries?.forEach { model ->
            println("========================================")
            println(" Model ID: ${model.modelId}")
            println("----------------------------------------")
            println(" Name: ${model.modelName}")
            println(" Provider: ${model.providerName}")
            println(" Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}")
            println(" Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}")
            println(" Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}")
            println(" Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}")
            println("----------------------------------------\n")
        }
        return response.modelSummaries
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListFoundationModels于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Bedrock 运行时示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 AWS 适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包和 Amazon Bedrock Runtime 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- Amazon Nova

Amazon Nova

Converse

以下代码示例演示如何使用 Bedrock 的 Converse API 向 Amazon Nova 发送文本消息。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 Bedrock 的 Converse API 向 Amazon Nova 发送文本消息。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
```

```
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converse().also { println(it) }
}

suspend fun converse(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            val response = client.converse(request)
            return response.output!!.asMessage().content.first().asText()
        }.getOrElse { error ->
```

```
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Converse。

ConverseStream

以下代码示例演示如何使用 Bedrock 的 Converse API 向 Amazon Nova 发送文本消息并实时处理响应流。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 Bedrock 的 Converse API 向 Amazon Nova 发送文本消息并实时处理回复流。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamOutput
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message with a prompt
 * - Configure a streaming request with parameters
 * - Process the response stream in real time
```

```
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converseStream()
}

suspend fun converseStream(): String {
    // A buffer to collect the complete response
    val completeResponseBuffer = StringBuilder()

    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in a
 paragraph."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseStreamRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Process the streaming response
        runCatching {
            client.converseStream(request) { response ->
                response.stream?.collect { chunk ->
                    when (chunk) {
                        is ConverseStreamOutput.ContentBlockDelta -> {
                            // Process each text chunk as it arrives
                            chunk.value.delta?.asText()?.let { text ->
```

```
                                print(text)
                                System.out.flush() // Ensure immediate output
                                completeResponseBuffer.append(text)
                            }
                        }
                        else -> {} // Other output block types can be handled as
 needed
                    }
                }
            }
        }.onFailure { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId:
 $error", error)
        }
    }

    return completeResponseBuffer.toString()
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ConverseStream于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

CloudWatch 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。
CloudWatch

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能

- 操作

开始使用

你好 CloudWatch

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 CloudWatch。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
}
```

```
suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListMetrics于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 列出 CloudWatch 命名空间和指标。
- 获取指标和预估账单的统计数据。
- 创建和更新控制面板。
- 创建数据并将数据添加到指标。
- 创建并触发告警，然后查看告警历史记录。
- 添加异常检测器
- 获取指标映像，然后清理资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

运行演示 CloudWatch 功能的交互式场景。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing alerts
 are enabled for your account:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch. Select a namespace from the
 list.
 2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.
 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 10. Describe current alarms.
 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
```

```
 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */

val DASHES: String? = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson> <dashboardAdd>
 <settings> <metricImage>

        Where:
            myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For example,
 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS Billing and Cost
 Management statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.
            dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a dashboard.
 (See Readme file.)
            settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
 read. (See Readme file.)
            metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        System.exit(1)
    }

    val myDate = args[0]
    val costDateWeek = args[1]
    val dashboardName = args[2]
    val dashboardJson = args[3]
    val dashboardAdd = args[4]
    val settings = args[5]
    var metricImage = args[6]
    val dataPoint = "10.0".toDouble()
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.")
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch. Select a CloudWatch namespace from the list.")
    val list: ArrayList<String> = listNameSpaces()
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${z + 1}. ${list[z]}")
    }

    var selectedNamespace: String
    var selectedMetrics = ""
    var num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    println("You selected $num")

    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedNamespace = list[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedNamespace")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace and select one
from the list.")
    val metList = listMets(selectedNamespace)
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${ z + 1}. ${metList?.get(z)}")
    }
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedMetrics = metList![num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        System.exit(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedMetrics")
    val myDimension = getSpecificMet(selectedNamespace)
    if (myDimension == null) {
        println("Error - Dimension is null")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.")
    val metricOption: String
    val statTypes = ArrayList<String>()
    statTypes.add("SampleCount")
    statTypes.add("Average")
    statTypes.add("Sum")
    statTypes.add("Minimum")
    statTypes.add("Maximum")

    for (t in 0..4) {
        println("    ${t + 1}. ${statTypes[t]}")
    }
    println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:")
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        metricOption = statTypes[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $metricOption")
    getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics, metricOption,
myDate, myDimension)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.")
    getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.")
    createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardName, dashboardJson)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.")
    listDashboards()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.")
    createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.")
    addMetricToDashboard(dashboardAdd, dashboardName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.")
    val alarmName: String = createAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Describe 10 current alarms.")
    describeAlarms()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Get current data for the new custom metric.")
    getCustomMetricData(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.")
    addMetricDataForAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.")
    checkForMetricAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.")
    getAlarmHistory(settings, myDate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.")
    addAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.")
    describeAnomalyDetectors(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.")
    getAndOpenMetricImage(metricImage)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.")
    deleteDashboard(dashboardName)
    deleteAlarm(alarmName)
    deleteAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
```

```
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
```

```
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}

suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
```

```
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
```

```
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}

suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }
```

```
    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createAlarm(fileName: String): String {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
```

```
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode: JsonNode = ObjectMapper().readTree(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText()
    val accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText()
    val region2 = rootNode.findValue("region").asText()

    // Create a List for alarm actions.
    val alarmActionObs: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    alarmActionObs.add("arn:aws:sns:$region2:$accountId:$emailTopic")
    val alarmRequest =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmActions = alarmActionObs
            alarmDescription = "Example metric alarm"
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold
            threshold = 100.00
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            period = 10
            statistic = Statistic.Maximum
            datapointsToAlarm = 1
            treatMissingData = "ignore"
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
        println("$alarmNameVal was successfully created!")
        return alarmNameVal
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricToDashboard(
    fileNameVal: String,
    dashboardNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully updated.")
    }
}

suspend fun createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint: Double) {
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "UNIQUE_PAGES"
            value = "URLS"
        }

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = "PAGES_VISITED"
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = dataPoint
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
            dimensions = listOf(dimension)
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
            metricData = listOf(datum)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED")
    }
}

suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
```

```
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

fun readFileAsString(file: String): String =
 String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)))

suspend fun getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek: String?) {
    val start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "Currency"
```

```
            value = "USD"
        }

    val dimensionList: MutableList<Dimension> = ArrayList()
    dimensionList.add(dimension)

    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            metricName = "EstimatedCharges"
            namespace = "AWS/Billing"
            dimensions = dimensionList
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.Maximum)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            period = 86400
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data: List<Datapoint>? = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp:  ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
```

```
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}

suspend fun getSpecificMet(namespaceVal: String?): Dimension? {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        val myList = response.metrics
        if (myList != null) {
            return myList[0].dimensions?.get(0)
        }
    }
    return null
}

suspend fun listNameSpaces(): ArrayList<String> {
    val nameSpaceList = ArrayList<String>()
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(ListMetricsRequest {})
        response.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.namespace
            if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                nameSpaceList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return nameSpaceList
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory

- DescribeAlarms
- DescribeAlarmsForMetric
- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

操作

`DeleteAlarms`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAlarms`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteAlarms于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteAnomalyDetector`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAnomalyDetector`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteAnomalyDetector于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteDashboards`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDashboards`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteDashboards于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeAlarmHistory`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAlarmHistory`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAlarmHistory于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeAlarms`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAlarms`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAlarms于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAlarmsForMetric于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DescribeAnomalyDetectors

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeAnomalyDetectors。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAnomalyDetectors于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DisableAlarmActions

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DisableAlarmActions。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun disableActions(alarmName: String) {
    val request =
        DisableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.disableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully disabled actions on alarm $alarmName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DisableAlarmActions于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`EnableAlarmActions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `EnableAlarmActions`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun enableActions(alarm: String) {
    val request =
        EnableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarm)
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.enableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully enabled actions on alarm $alarm")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用[EnableAlarmActions](#)于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetMetricData`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetMetricData`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
```

```
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetMetricData于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetMetricStatistics`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetMetricStatistics`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
```

```
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetMetricStatistics于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetMetricWidgetImage`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetMetricWidgetImage`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
```

```
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetMetricWidgetImage于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListDashboards`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListDashboards`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListDashboards于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListMetrics`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListMetrics`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListMetrics于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`PutAnomalyDetector`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutAnomalyDetector`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutAnomalyDetector于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

PutDashboard

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutDashboard。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutDashboard于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`PutMetricAlarm`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutMetricAlarm`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun putMetricAlarm(
    alarmNameVal: String,
    instanceIdVal: String,
) {
    val dimensionOb =
        Dimension {
            name = "InstanceId"
            value = instanceIdVal
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanThreshold
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            metricName = "CPUUtilization"
            namespace = "AWS/EC2"
            period = 60
            statistic = Statistic.fromValue("Average")
            threshold = 70.0
            actionsEnabled = false
            alarmDescription = "An Alarm created by the Kotlin SDK when server CPU
 utilization exceeds 70%"
            unit = StandardUnit.fromValue("Seconds")
            dimensions = listOf(dimensionOb)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(request)
        println("Successfully created an alarm with name $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutMetricAlarm于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

PutMetricData

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutMetricData。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
```

```
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutMetricData于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

CloudWatch 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 记录示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带 CloudWatch 日志的 Kotlin AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteSubFilter(
    filter: String?,
    logGroup: String?,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest {
            filterName = filter
            logGroupName = logGroup
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { logs ->
        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request)
        println("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter named
 $filter")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteSubscriptionFilter于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeFilters(logGroup: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest {
            logGroupName = logGroup
            limit = 1
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { cwlClient ->
        val response = cwlClient.describeSubscriptionFilters(request)
        response.subscriptionFilters?.forEach { filter ->
            println("Retrieved filter with name  ${filter.filterName} pattern
 ${filter.filterPattern} and destination ${filter.destinationArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeSubscriptionFilters于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`StartLiveTail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartLiveTail`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

包含所需的文件。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.takeWhile
```

启动 Live Tail 会话

```
    val client = CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment()

    val request = StartLiveTailRequest {
        logGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiersVal
        logStreamNames = logStreamNamesVal
        logEventFilterPattern = logEventFilterPatternVal
    }
```

```
    val startTime = System.currentTimeMillis()

    try {
        client.startLiveTail(request) { response ->
            val stream = response.responseStream
            if (stream != null) {
                /* Set a timeout to unsubcribe from the flow. This will:
                * 1). Close the stream
                * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
                */
                stream.takeWhile { System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime <
10000 }.collect { value ->
                    if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionStart) {
                        println(value.asSessionStart())
                    } else if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionUpdate) {
                        for (e in value.asSessionUpdate().sessionResults!!) {
                            println(e)
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown event type")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw IllegalArgumentException("No response stream")
            }
        }
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Exception occurred during StartLiveTail: $e")
        System.exit(1)
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用StartLiveTail于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供者示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商的 AWS Kotlin 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景

操作

`AdminGetUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AdminGetUser`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AdminGetUser于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`AdminInitiateAuth`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AdminInitiateAuth`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AdminInitiateAuth于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 AdminRespondToAuthChallenge。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
```

```
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AdminRespondToAuthChallenge于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AssociateSoftwareToken`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AssociateSoftwareToken于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ConfirmSignUp`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ConfirmSignUp`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ConfirmSignUp于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListUsers`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListUsers`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllUsers(userPoolId: String) {
    val request =
        ListUsersRequest {
            this.userPoolId = userPoolId
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { cognitoClient ->
        val response = cognitoClient.listUsers(request)
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("The user name is ${user.username}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListUsers于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ResendConfirmationCode`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ResendConfirmationCode`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
```

```
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ResendConfirmationCode于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`SignUp`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SignUp`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }
```

```
    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SignUp于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`VerifySoftwareToken`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `VerifySoftwareToken`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
```

```
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用VerifySoftwareToken于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

场景

向需要 MFA 的用户池注册用户

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 使用用户名、密码和电子邮件地址注册和确认用户。
- 通过将 MFA 应用程序与用户关联来设置多重身份验证。
- 使用密码和 MFA 代码登录。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
```

```
 TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development
 Kit (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at resources/cdk/
cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.

 This code example performs the following operations:

 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another code.
 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
 set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is “ChallengeName”:
 “MFA_SETUP”).
 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private key.
 This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being prompted
 to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <clientId> <poolId>
        Where:
            clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.
            poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.
    """

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val clientId = args[0]
    val poolId = args[1]

    // Use the console to get data from the user.
    println("*** Enter your use name")
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val userName = inOb.nextLine()
    println(userName)
```

```
    println("*** Enter your password")
    val password: String = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Enter your email")
    val email = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Signing up $userName")
    signUp(clientId, userName, password, email)

    println("*** Getting $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    println("*** Conformation code sent to $userName. Would you like to send a new
 code? (Yes/No)")
    val ans = inOb.nextLine()

    if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
        println("*** Sending a new confirmation code")
        resendConfirmationCode(clientId, userName)
    }
    println("*** Enter the confirmation code that was emailed")
    val code = inOb.nextLine()
    confirmSignUp(clientId, code, userName)

    println("*** Rechecking the status of $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    val authResponse = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val mySession = authResponse.session
    val newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(mySession)
    println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val myCode = inOb.nextLine()

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    verifyTOTP(newSession, myCode)
    println("*** Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val mfaCode: String = inOb.nextLine()
    val authResponse1 = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val session2 = authResponse1.session
    adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName, clientId, mfaCode, session2)
}

suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
```

```
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}

suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}

// Respond to an authentication challenge.
```

```
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}

// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}

suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}

suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
```

```
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。

- AdminGetUser
- AdminInitiateAuth
- AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
- AssociateSoftwareToken
- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Comprehend 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS 软件开发工具包和 Amazon Comprehend 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 场景

场景

创建消息收发应用程序

以下代码示例演示如何使用 Amazon SQS 创建消息收发应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何使用 Amazon SQS API 开发用于发送和检索消息的 Spring REST API。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 DynamoDB 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 DynamoDB 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作
- 场景

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建可保存电影数据的表。
- 在表中加入单一电影，获取并更新此电影。
- 向 JSON 示例文件的表中写入电影数据。

- 查询在给定年份发行的电影。
- 扫描在年份范围内发行的电影。
- 删除表中的电影后再删除表。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创建 DynamoDB 表。

```
suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }
```

```
    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

创建帮助函数以下载并提取示例 JSON 文件。

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
```

```
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

从表中获取项目。

```
suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
```

```
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

完整示例。

```
suspend fun main() {
    val tableName = "Movies"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    val partitionAlias = "#a"

    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named id and
 a sort key named title.")
    createScenarioTable(tableName, "year")
    loadData(tableName, fileName)
    getMovie(tableName, "year", "1933")
    scanMovies(tableName)
    val count = queryMovieTable(tableName, "year", partitionAlias)
    println("There are $count Movies released in 2013.")
    deletIssuesTable(tableName)
}

suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }
```

```
    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
```

```
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deletIssuesTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun queryMovieTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = "year"
```

```
    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.N("2013")

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}

suspend fun scanMovies(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable

- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

操作

`CreateTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTable`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createNewTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
): String? {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
```

```
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        var tableArn: String
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        tableArn = response.tableDescription!!.tableArn.toString()
        println("Table $tableArn is ready")
        return tableArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateTable于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteItem`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
```

```
    val request =
        DeleteItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = keyToGet
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteItem(request)
        println("Item with key matching $keyVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteItem于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTable`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteTable于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetItem

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetItem。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getSpecificItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetItem于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

ListTables

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListTables。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllTables() {
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest {})
        response.tableNames?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is $tableName")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListTables于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`PutItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutItem`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun putItemInTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
    keyVal: String,
    albumTitle: String,
    albumTitleValue: String,
    awards: String,
    awardVal: String,
```

```
    songTitle: String,
    songTitleVal: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()

    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues[key] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
    itemValues[songTitle] = AttributeValue.S(songTitleVal)
    itemValues[albumTitle] = AttributeValue.S(albumTitleValue)
    itemValues[awards] = AttributeValue.S(awardVal)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println(" A new item was placed into $tableNameVal.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutItem于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`Query`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Query`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun queryDynTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionKeyVal: String,
```

```
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = partitionKeyName

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.S(partitionKeyVal)

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Query。

Scan

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Scan。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun scanItems(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
```

```
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateItem`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateTableItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
    name: String,
    updateVal: String,
) {
    val itemKey = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    itemKey[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val updatedValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValueUpdate>()
    updatedValues[name] =
        AttributeValueUpdate {
            value = AttributeValue.S(updateVal)
```

```
            action = AttributeAction.Put
        }

    val request =
        UpdateItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = itemKey
            attributeUpdates = updatedValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.updateItem(request)
        println("Item in $tableNameVal was updated")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用UpdateItem于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

- Amazon SNS

创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪 DynamoDB 数据

以下代码示例演示如何创建一个 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon DynamoDB 表中的工作项，并使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）来发送报告。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 创建用于跟踪 DynamoDB 工作数据的动态 Web 应用程序。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

使用批量 PartiQL 语句查询表

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 通过运行多个 SELECT 语句来获取一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 INSERT 语句来添加一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 UPDATE 语句来更新一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 DELETE 语句来删除一批项目。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch"
```

```
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named $tableName with a key named id
 and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb, tableName, "year")
    putRecordBatch(ddb)
    updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb)
    deleteItemsBatch(ddb)
    deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQLBatch(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
```

```
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun putRecordBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"

    // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    val parametersMovie1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie1
        }

    // Set data for Movie 2.
    val parametersMovie2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie2
        }

    // Set data for Movie 3.
    val parametersMovie3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))
```

```
    val statementRequestMovie3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: " + response.toString())
    println("Added new movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Update record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }
```

```
    // Update record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
    println("Updated three movies using a batch command.")
    println("Items were updated!")
}

suspend fun deleteItemsBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    // Specify three records to delete.
    val sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))

    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Specify record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
```

```
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Specify record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用BatchExecuteStatement于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 PartiQL 来查询表

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 通过运行 SELECT 语句来获取项目。
- 通过运行 INSERT 语句来添加项目。
- 通过运行 UPDATE 语句来更新项目。
- 通过运行 DELETE 语句来删除项目。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQ"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key named
 id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQL(ddb, tableName, "year")
    loadDataPartiQL(ddb, fileName)

    println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    getMoviePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    putRecordPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Updating a record.")
    updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.")
```

```
    queryTablePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Deleting the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    deleteTablePartiQL(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
```

```
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun loadDataPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
    var t = 0

    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 200) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.N(year.toString()))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(title))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(info))

        executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
        println("Added Movie $title")
        parameters.clear()
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun getMoviePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?"
```

```
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2012"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The Perks of Being a Wallflower"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun putRecordPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2020"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("No Info"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Added new movie.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C.
 Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\' where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The East"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Item was updated!")
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
suspend fun queryTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQL(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
```

```
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun executeStatementPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    statementVal: String,
    parametersVal: List<AttributeValue>,
): ExecuteStatementResponse {
    val request =
        ExecuteStatementRequest {
            statement = statementVal
            parameters = parametersVal
        }

    return ddb.executeStatement(request)
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ExecuteStatement于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包的亚马逊 EC2 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何通过在 Amazon EC2 上使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS 软件开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

你好 Amazon EC2

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon EC2。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeSecurityGroups于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建密钥对和安全组。
- 选择 Amazon 机器映像 (AMI) 和兼容的实例类型，然后创建实例。

- 停止实例，然后再重启。
- 将弹性 IP 地址与您的实例相关联。
- 使用 SSH 连接到您的实例，然后清理资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 2. Lists key pairs.
 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 4. Displays security group information.
 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 6. Gets more information about the image.
 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI's
 architecture.
 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an instance
 type.
 9. Displays information about the instance.
 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 15. Terminates the instance.
 16. Deletes the security group.
 17. Deletes the key pair.
```

```
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId> <myIpAddress>

        Where:
            keyName - A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).
            fileName - A file name where the key information is written to.
            groupName - The name of the security group.
            groupDesc - The description of the security group.
            vpcId - A VPC ID. You can get this value from the AWS Management
 Console.
            myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.

"""

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val keyName = args[0]
    val fileName = args[1]
    val groupName = args[2]
    val groupDesc = args[3]
    val vpcId = args[4]
    val myIpAddress = args[5]
    var newInstanceId: String? = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as a .pem
 file.")
    createKeyPairSc(keyName, fileName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("2. List key pairs.")
    describeEC2KeysSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a security group.")
    val groupId = createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Display security group info for the newly created security group.")
    describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId.toString())
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2 in the
name.")
    val instanceId = getParaValuesSc()
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value isn't valid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The instance Id is $instanceId.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image and return the AMI
value.")
    val amiValue = instanceId?.let { describeImageSc(it) }
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value is invalid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The AMI value is $amiValue.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Get a list of instance types.")
    val instanceType = getInstanceTypesSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create an instance.")
    if (amiValue != null) {
```

```
        newInstanceId = runInstanceSc(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue)
        println("The instance Id is $newInstanceId")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display information about the running instance. ")
    var ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10.  Stop the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        stopInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11.  Start the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        startInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
instance.")
    val allocationId = allocateAddressSc()
    println("The allocation Id value is $allocationId")
    val associationId = associateAddressSc(newInstanceId, allocationId)
    println("The associate Id value is $associationId")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Describe the instance again.")
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.")
    disassociateAddressSc(associationId)
    releaseEC2AddressSc(allocationId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        terminateEC2Sc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete the security group.")
    if (groupId != null) {
        deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Delete the key pair.")
    deleteKeysSc(keyName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeysSc(keyPair: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
```

```
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted security group with Id $groupIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateEC2Sc(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val ti =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
    println("Wait for the instance to terminate. This will take a few minutes.")
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.terminateInstances(ti)
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceTerminated {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
        println("$instanceIdVal is terminated!")
    }
}

suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}

suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
```

```
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}

suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}

suspend fun allocateAddressSc(): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        return allocateResponse.allocationId
    }
}

suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
```

```
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId: String?): String {
    var pubAddress = ""
    var isRunning = false
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(newInstanceId.toString())
        }

    while (!isRunning) {
        Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
            val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
            val state =
                response.reservations
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.instances
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.state
                    ?.name
                    ?. value
            if (state != null) {
                if (state.compareTo("running") == 0) {
```

```
                    println("Image id is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.imageId}")
                    println("Instance type is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.instanceType}")
                    println("Instance state is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.state}")
                    pubAddress =
                        response.reservations!!
                            .get(0)
                            .instances
                            ?.get(0)
                            ?.publicIpAddress
                            .toString()
                    println("Instance address is $pubAddress")
                    isRunning = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return pubAddress
}

suspend fun runInstanceSc(
    instanceTypeVal: String,
    keyNameVal: String,
    groupNameVal: String,
    amiIdVal: String,
): String {
    val runRequest =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            instanceType = InstanceType.fromValue(instanceTypeVal)
            keyName = keyNameVal
            securityGroups = listOf(groupNameVal)
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
            imageId = amiIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiIdVal")
        return instanceId.toString()
```

```
    }
}

// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}

// Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
suspend fun describeImageSc(instanceId: String): String? {
    val imagesRequest =
        DescribeImagesRequest {
            imageIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest)
        println("The description of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.description}")
        println("The name of the first image is  ${response.images?.get(0)?.name}")
```

```
        // Return the image Id value.
        return response.images?.get(0)?.imageId
    }
}

// Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
suspend fun getParaValuesSc(): String? {
    val parameterRequest =
        GetParametersByPathRequest {
            path = "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
        }

    SsmClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ssmClient ->
        val response = ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            println("The name of the para is: ${para.name}")
            println("The type of the para is: ${para.type}")
            println("")
            if (para.name?.let { filterName(it) } == true) {
                return para.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

fun filterName(name: String): Boolean {
    val parts = name.split("/").toTypedArray()
    val myValue = parts[4]
    return myValue.contains("amzn2")
}

suspend fun describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        for (group in response.securityGroups!!) {
            println("Found Security Group with id " + group.groupId.toString() + "
 and group VPC " + group.vpcId)
```

```
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
```

```
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2KeysSc() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createKeyPairSc(
    keyNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        val content = response.keyMaterial
        if (content != null) {
            File(fileNameVal).writeText(content)
        }
        println("Successfully created key pair named $keyNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair

- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

操作

`AllocateAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AllocateAddress`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getAllocateAddress(instanceIdVal: String?): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }
```

```
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        val allocationIdVal = allocateResponse.allocationId

        val request =
            AssociateAddressRequest {
                instanceId = instanceIdVal
                allocationId = allocationIdVal
            }

        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(request)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AllocateAddress于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`AssociateAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AssociateAddress`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }
```

```
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AssociateAddress于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }
```

```
        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateKeyPair`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKeyPair`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createEC2KeyPair(keyNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        println("The key ID is ${response.keyPairId}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateKeyPair于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateSecurityGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateSecurityGroup`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroup(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
```

```
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "0.0.0.0/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateSecurityGroup于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteKeyPair

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteKeyPair。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteKeys(keyPair: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteKeyPair于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteSecurityGroup`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroup(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
```

```
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted Security Group with id $groupIdVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteSecurityGroup于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeInstanceTypes`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
```

```
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeInstanceTypes于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeEC2Instances() {
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            maxResults = 6
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
        response.reservations?.forEach { reservation ->
            reservation.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("Instance Id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("Image id is ${instance.imageId}")
                println("Instance type is ${instance.instanceType}")
                println("Instance state name is ${instance.state?.name}")
                println("monitoring information is ${instance.monitoring?.state}")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeInstances于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeKeyPairs`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeKeyPairs`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeEC2Keys() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeKeyPairs于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeSecurityGroups`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeSecurityGroups于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DisassociateAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DisassociateAddress`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
```

```
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DisassociateAddress于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ReleaseAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ReleaseAddress`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ReleaseAddress于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`RunInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `RunInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createEC2Instance(
    name: String,
    amiId: String,
): String? {
    val request =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            imageId = amiId
            instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(request)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        val tag =
            Tag {
                key = "Name"
                value = name
            }

        val requestTags =
            CreateTagsRequest {
                resources = listOf(instanceId.toString())
                tags = listOf(tag)
            }
        ec2.createTags(requestTags)
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI $amiId")
        return instanceId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用RunInstances于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`StartInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用StartInstances于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`StopInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StopInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用StopInstances于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`TerminateInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `TerminateInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun terminateEC2(instanceID: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceID)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.terminateInstances(request)
        response.terminatingInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("The ID of the terminated instance is ${instance.instanceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用TerminateInstances于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon ECR 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Amazon ECR 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon ECR

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon ECR。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
            Usage: <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.

    """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val repoName = args[0]
    listImageTags(repoName)
}

suspend fun listImageTags(repoName: String?) {
    val listImages =
        ListImagesRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
        }
```

```
    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val imageResponse = ecrClient.listImages(listImages)
        imageResponse.imageIds?.forEach { imageId ->
            println("Image tag: ${imageId.imageTag}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 listImages。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建 Amazon ECR 存储库。
- 设置存储库策略。
- 检索存储库 URIs。
- 获取 Amazon ECR 授权令牌。
- 设置 Amazon ECR 存储库的生命周期策略。
- 将 Docker 映像推送到 Amazon ECR 存储库。
- 验证 Amazon ECR 存储库中是否存在映像。
- 列出您账户的 Amazon ECR 存储库，并获取有关它们的详细信息。
- 删除 Amazon ECR 存储库。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

运行一个交互式场景，演示 Amazon ECR 的功能。

```
import java.util.Scanner

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 *
 * This code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact with the
 Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This code example requires a local docker image named echo-text. Without a local
 image,
 * this program will not successfully run. For more information including how to
 create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

        Where:
           iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions to
 access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
           accountId - Your AWS account number.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
```

```
        return
    }

    var iamRole = args[0]
    var localImageName: String
    var accountId = args[1]
    val ecrActions = ECRActions()
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(
        """
        The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker
container registry
        service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to securely
        store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images throughout
their lifecycle,
        from building and testing to production deployment.

        The `EcrClient` service client that is part of the AWS SDK for Kotlin
provides a set of methods to
        programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
        automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as part
of their application
        deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying
their
        applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure
required to
        host and manage a container registry.

        This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
        Let's get started...

         You have two choices:
            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
            this program that did not complete).

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    while (true) {
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("1", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("2", ignoreCase = true)) {
            val repoName = "echo-text"
            ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
            return
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        1. Create an ECR repository.

        The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-text.
        If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

        An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
        by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
        to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
    val doesExist = ecrActions.listLocalImages()
    val repoName: String
    if (!doesExist) {
        println("The local image named echo-text does not exist")
        return
    } else {
        localImageName = "echo-text"
        repoName = "echo-text"
    }

    val repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName).toString()
```

```
    println("The ARN of the ECR repository is $repoArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is
crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy
allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images
stored within your ECR
        repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName)
    println("Policy Text:")
    println(policyText)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
```

```
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible
for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests
to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.


        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.getAuthToken()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to
pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val repositoryURI: String? = ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName)
    println("The repository URI is $repositoryURI")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.
```

```
        An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images
stored in your ECR repositories.
        These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker images
from your repositories,
        freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val pol = ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName)
    println(pol)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by making a
call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message indicating
that the image was pushed to ECR.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon ECR
 by using the CLI.")
    println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)")
    val ans = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (ans.equals("y", true)) {
        val instructions = """
        1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR,
 you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

            aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username
 AWS --password-stdin $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

        2. Describe the image using this command:

           aws ecr describe-images --repository-name $repoName --image-ids imageTag=
$localImageName

        3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

           docker run --rm $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/$repoName:
$localImageName
        """
        println(instructions)
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.")
    println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
 repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository and
 have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.")
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
        ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario")
    println(DASHES)
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon ECR SDK 方法的封装类。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.EcrException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.RepositoryAlreadyExistsException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest
```

```
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory
import java.io.IOException
import java.util.Base64

class ECRActions {
    private var dockerClient: DockerClient? = null

    private fun getDockerClient(): DockerClient? {
        val osName = System.getProperty("os.name")
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            val dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375" // Use the Docker Desktop
 default port.
            val dockerCmdExecFactory: DockerCmdExecFactory =

 NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000)
            dockerClient =
 DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactory).
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build()
        }
        return dockerClient
    }


    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
 policy.
     */
    suspend fun setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName: String): String? {
        val polText =
            """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
```

```
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14
                    },
                    "action": {
                        "type": "expire"
                    }
                }
            ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
            StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest {
                lifecyclePolicyText = polText
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        // Execute the request asynchronously.
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest)
            return response.lifecyclePolicyText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
```

```
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
```

```
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     */
    suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
        repoName: String?,
        iamRole: String?,
    ) {
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version":"2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
```

```
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
     * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
     * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
     */
    suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
        val request =
            CreateRepositoryRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        return try {
            EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
                val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
                response.repository?.repositoryArn
            }
        } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
            println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
            repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
        } catch (e: EcrException) {
            println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
            null
        }
    }

    suspend fun getRepoARN(repoName: String): String? {
        // Fetch the existing repository's ARN.
        val describeRequest =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(describeRequest)
            return describeResponse.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryArn
```

```
        }
    }

    fun listLocalImages(): Boolean = try {
        val images = getDockerClient()?.listImagesCmd()?.exec()
        images?.any { image ->
            image.repoTags?.any { tag -> tag.startsWith("echo-text") } ?: false
        } ?: false
    } catch (ex: Exception) {
        println("ERROR: ${ex.message}")
        false
    }


    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    suspend fun pushDockerImage(
        repoName: String,
        imageName: String,
    ) {
        println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
        val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val desRequest =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
            val repoData =
                describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull { it.repositoryName
== repoName }
                    ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

            val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
            if (tagImageCmd != null) {
                tagImageCmd.exec()
```

```
            }
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
```

```
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
 empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }

    // Return an AuthConfig.
    private suspend fun getAuthConfig(repoName: String): AuthConfig {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
```

```
            val decodedToken = String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token))
            val password = decodedToken.substring(4)

            val request =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val descrRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            val repoData = descrRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
 { it.repositoryName == repoName }
            val registryURL: String = repoData?.repositoryUri?.split("/")?.get(0) ?:
 ""

            return AuthConfig()
                .withUsername("AWS")
                .withPassword(password)
                .withRegistryAddress(registryURL)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

操作

`CreateRepository`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateRepository`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
     * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
     * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
     */
    suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
        val request =
            CreateRepositoryRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        return try {
            EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
                val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
                response.repository?.repositoryArn
            }
        } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
            println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
            repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
        } catch (e: EcrException) {
            println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
            null
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateRepository于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteRepository

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteRepository。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteRepository于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DescribeImages

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeImages。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
 be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
 be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeImages于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeRepositories`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeRepositories`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
```

```
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeRepositories于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetAuthorizationToken`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetAuthorizationToken`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetAuthorizationToken于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetRepositoryPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetRepositoryPolicy。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考GetRepositoryPolicy。

PushImageCmd

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PushImageCmd。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
   /**
    * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
    * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
    */
   suspend fun pushDockerImage(
       repoName: String,
       imageName: String,
   ) {
       println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
       val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

       EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
           val desRequest =
               DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                   repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
               }

           val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
           val repoData =
               describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull { it.repositoryName
== repoName }
                   ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

           val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
           if (tagImageCmd != null) {
               tagImageCmd.exec()
           }
           val pushImageCmd =
               repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
```

```
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PushImageCmd于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

SetRepositoryPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SetRepositoryPolicy。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
 *
 * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
 * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
 */
suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
    repoName: String?,
    iamRole: String?,
) {
```

```
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version":"2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SetRepositoryPolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
 be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
 be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用StartLifecyclePolicyPreview于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

OpenSearch 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的服务示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 S OpenSearch ervice 的 Kotlin AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`CreateDomain`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDomain`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createNewDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            dedicatedMasterEnabled = true
            dedicatedMasterCount = 3
            dedicatedMasterType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceCount = 5
        }
```

```
    val ebsOptionsOb =
        EbsOptions {
            ebsEnabled = true
            volumeSize = 10
            volumeType = VolumeType.Gp2
        }

    val encryptionOptionsOb =
        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions {
            enabled = true
        }

    val request =
        CreateDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            engineVersion = "OpenSearch_1.0"
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
            ebsOptions = ebsOptionsOb
            nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions = encryptionOptionsOb
        }

    println("Sending domain creation request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val createResponse = searchClient.createDomain(request)
        println("Domain status is ${createResponse.domainStatus}")
        println("Domain Id is ${createResponse.domainStatus?.domainId}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateDomain于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteDomain`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDomain`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
        }
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        searchClient.deleteDomain(request)
        println("$domainNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteDomain于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListDomainNames`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListDomainNames`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllDomains() {
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val response: ListDomainNamesResponse =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(ListDomainNamesRequest {})
        response.domainNames?.forEach { domain ->
            println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListDomainNames于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`UpdateDomainConfig`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateDomainConfig`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            instanceCount = 3
        }

    val request =
        UpdateDomainConfigRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
        }

    println("Sending domain update request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val updateResponse = searchClient.updateDomainConfig(request)
        println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch Service:")
        println(updateResponse.toString())
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用UpdateDomainConfig于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

EventBridge 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。EventBridge

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

你好 EventBridge

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 EventBridge。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request =
        ListEventBusesRequest {
            limit = 10
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse = eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListEventBuses于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建规则并为其添加目标。
- 启用和禁用规则。
- 列出并更新规则和目标。
- 发送事件，然后清理资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/*
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
```

```
 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:

 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with Amazon
 EventBridge.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
 events enabled.
 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and lets the
 user subscribe to it.
 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object is
 created.
 8. Lists targets.
 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 11. Disables a specific rule.
 12. Checks and prints the state of the rule.
 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 14. Enables a specific rule.
 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 16. Updates the rule to a custom rule pattern.
 17. Sends an event to trigger the rule.
 18. Cleans up resources.
*/
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name to
 create.
        topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic to create.
        eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
    """
    val polJSON =
        "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "\"Principal\": {" +
            "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
            "}," +
            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
            "}]" +
            "}"

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val roleName = args[0]
    val bucketName = args[1]
    val topicName = args[2]
    val eventRuleName = args[3]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
Amazon EventBridge.")
    val roleArn = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.")
    if (checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        println("$bucketName already exists. Ending this scenario.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    createBucket(bucketName)
    delay(3000)
    setBucketNotification(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon
S3.")
```

```
    delay(10000)
    addEventRule(roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. List rules on the event bus.")
    listRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user subscribe to the
topic.")
    val topicArn = createSnsTopic(topicName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified
topic.")
    println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS topic:")
    val email = sc.nextLine()
    subEmail(topicArn, email)
    println("Use the link in the email you received to confirm your subscription.
Then press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3
object is created.")
    addSnsEventRule(eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName, eventRuleName, bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. List targets.")
    listTargets(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.")
    listTargetRules(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
```

```
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Disable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, false)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.")
    checkRule(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.")
    updateSnsEventRule(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Enable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, true)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Update the rule to a custom rule pattern.")
    updateToCustomRule(eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event rule $eventRuleName to use a custom pattern.")
    updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event target $topicArn.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Send an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a subscription
email.")
    triggerCustomRule(email)
```

```
    println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up resources.")
    println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)")
    val ans = sc.nextLine()
    if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        cleanupResources(topicArn, eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName)
    } else {
        println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun cleanupResources(
    topicArn: String?,
    eventRuleName: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    roleName: String?,
) {
    println("Removing all targets from the event rule.")
    deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName)
    deleteRuleByName(eventRuleName)
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    deleteS3Bucket(bucketName)
    deleteRole(roleName)
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String?) {
    val policyArnVal = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    val policyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")
```

```
        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest =
            DeleteRoleRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteS3Bucket(bucketName: String?) {
    // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val myObjects = res.contents
        val toDelete = mutableListOf<ObjectIdentifier>()

        if (myObjects != null) {
            for (myValue in myObjects) {
                toDelete.add(
                    ObjectIdentifier {
                        key = myValue.key
                    },
                )
            }
        }

        val delOb =
            Delete {
                objects = toDelete
            }

        val dor =
            DeleteObjectsRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
                delete = delOb
            }
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
```

```
        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        val deleteBucketRequest =
            DeleteBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest)
        println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects")
    }
}

// Delete the SNS topic.
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println(" $topicArnVal was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateToCustomRule(ruleName: String?) {
    val customEventsPattern =
        "{" +
            "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
            "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
            "}"
    val request =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            description = "Custom test rule"
            eventPattern = customEventsPattern
```

```
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putRule(request)
    }
}

// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
suspend fun updateSnsEventRule(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myMap = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    myMap["bucket"] = "$.detail.bucket.name"
    myMap["time"] = "$.time"

    val inputTransOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
 <bucket> at <time>.\""
            inputPathsMap = myMap
        }
    val targetOb =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(targetOb)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}

suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}

// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
@Throws(IOException::class)
suspend fun uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName: String?) {
    val fileSuffix = SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(Date())
    val fileName = "TextFile$fileSuffix.txt"
```

```
    val myFile = File(fileName)
    val fw = FileWriter(myFile.absoluteFile)
    val bw = BufferedWriter(fw)
    bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.")
    bw.close()

    val putOb =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = fileName
            body = myFile.asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putObject(putOb)
    }
}

suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
```

```
        }
    }
}

// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}

suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    email: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
```

```
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" Subscription ARN: ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createSnsTopic(topicName: String): String? {
    val topicPolicy = """
    {
        "Version":"2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Sid": "EventBridgePublishTopic",
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {
                    "Service": "events.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Resource": "*",
                "Action": "sns:Publish"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val topicAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    topicAttributes["Policy"] = topicPolicy

    val topicRequest =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
            attributes = topicAttributes
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        println("Added topic $topicName for email subscriptions.")
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}

// Set the Amazon S3 bucket notification configuration.
suspend fun setBucketNotification(bucketName: String) {
    val eventBridgeConfig =
        EventBridgeConfiguration {
        }

    val configuration =
        NotificationConfiguration {
            eventBridgeConfiguration = eventBridgeConfig
        }

    val configurationRequest =
        PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            notificationConfiguration = configuration
            skipDestinationValidation = true
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest)
        println("Added bucket $bucketName with EventBridge events enabled.")
    }
}

// Create an S3 bucket using a waiter.
suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
```

```
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String?): Boolean {
    try {
        // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
        val headBucketRequest =
            HeadBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }

        S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        System.err.println(e.message)
    }
    return false
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    val rolePolicyRequest =
        AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        val response = iam.createRole(request)
        iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

操作

`DeleteRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteRule`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
```

```
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteRule于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeRule`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeRule于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DisableRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DisableRule`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DisableRule于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`EnableRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `EnableRule`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用EnableRule于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListRuleNamesByTarget`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListRuleNamesByTarget于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListRules`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListRules`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listRules() {
```

```
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListRules于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListTargetsByRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTargetsByRule`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListTargetsByRule于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`PutEvents`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutEvents`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutEvents于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`PutRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutRule`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创建计划规则。

```
suspend fun createScRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    cronExpression: String?,
) {
    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            eventBusName = "default"
            scheduleExpression = cronExpression
            state = RuleState.Enabled
            description = "A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the Kotlin
 API"
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

创建规则，将对象添加到 Amazon Simple Storage Service 桶时触发。

```
// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutRule于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

PutTargets

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutTargets。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}
```

将输入转换器添加到规则的目标。

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutTargets于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

RemoveTargets

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 RemoveTargets。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用RemoveTargets于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

AWS Glue 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS Glue

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建爬网程序，爬取公有 Amazon S3 存储桶并生成包含 CSV 格式的元数据的数据库。
- 列出您的中的数据库和表的相关信息 AWS Glue Data Catalog。
- 创建任务，从 S3 存储桶提取 CSV 数据，转换数据，然后将 JSON 格式的输出加载到另一个 S3 存储桶中。
- 列出有关作业运行的信息，查看转换后的数据，并清除资源。

有关更多信息，请参阅教程： AWS Glue Studio 入门。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName> <scriptLocation>
 <locationUri>

        Where:
            iam - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) role that has AWS Glue and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3) permissions.
            s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
 contains data (for example, CSV data).
            cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (for example,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
            dbName - The database name.
            crawlerName - The name of the crawler.
            jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
            scriptLocation - Specifies the Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
 job.
            locationUri - Specifies the location of the database
        """

    if (args.size != 8) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val iam = args[0]
    val s3Path = args[1]
    val cron = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val crawlerName = args[4]
    val jobName = args[5]
    val scriptLocation = args[6]
    val locationUri = args[7]

    println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario")
    createDatabase(dbName, locationUri)
    createCrawler(iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName)
    getCrawler(crawlerName)
    startCrawler(crawlerName)
    getDatabase(dbName)
    getGlueTables(dbName)
```

```
    createJob(jobName, iam, scriptLocation)
    startJob(jobName)
    getJobs()
    getJobRuns(jobName)
    deleteJob(jobName)
    println("*** Wait for 5 MIN so the $crawlerName is ready to be deleted")
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5)
    deleteMyDatabase(dbName)
    deleteCrawler(crawlerName)
}

suspend fun createDatabase(
    dbName: String?,
    locationUriVal: String?,
) {
    val input =
        DatabaseInput {
            description = "Built with the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = dbName
            locationUri = locationUriVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateDatabaseRequest {
            databaseInput = input
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createDatabase(request)
        println("The database was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun createCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }
```

```
    val targetList = ArrayList<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }

    val crawlerRequest =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Java API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun getCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}

suspend fun startCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val crawlerRequest =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
```

```
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}

suspend fun getDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}

suspend fun getGlueTables(dbName: String?) {
    val tableRequest =
        GetTablesRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest)
        response.tableList?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is ${tableName.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun startJob(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val runRequest =
        StartJobRunRequest {
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest)
        println("The job run Id is ${response.jobRunId}")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun createJob(
    jobName: String,
    iam: String?,
    scriptLocationVal: String?,
) {
    val commandOb =
        JobCommand {
            pythonVersion = "3"
            name = "MyJob1"
            scriptLocation = scriptLocationVal
        }

    val jobRequest =
        CreateJobRequest {
            description = "A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2"
            glueVersion = "2.0"
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            name = jobName
            role = iam
            command = commandOb
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobName was successfully created.")
    }
}

suspend fun getJobs() {
    val request =
        GetJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobs(request)
        response.jobs?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.name}")
        }
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun getJobRuns(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetJobRunsRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobRuns(request)
        response.jobRuns?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.jobName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteJob(jobNameVal: String) {
    val jobRequest =
        DeleteJobRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobNameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMyDatabase(databaseName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request)
        println("$databaseName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
```

```
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

操作

`CreateCrawler`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateCrawler`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createGlueCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    // Add the S3Target to a list.
    val targetList = mutableListOf<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }

    val request =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Kotlin API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateCrawler于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetCrawler

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetCrawler。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetCrawler于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetDatabase

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetDatabase。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getSpecificDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetDatabase于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`StartCrawler`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartCrawler`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun startSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
```

```
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用StartCrawler于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 IAM 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 IAM 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何创建用户并代入角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 为了避免安全风险，在开发专用软件或处理真实数据时，请勿使用 IAM 用户进行身份验证，而是使用与身份提供者的联合身份验证，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 创建没有权限的用户。

- 创建授予列出账户的 Amazon S3 存储桶的权限的角色
- 添加策略以允许用户代入该角色。
- 代入角色并使用临时凭证列出 S3 存储桶，然后清除资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创建包装 IAM 用户操作的函数。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation>
 <bucketName>

    Where:
        username - The name of the IAM user to create.
        policyName - The name of the policy to create.
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the assumeRole
 operation.
        fileLocation - The file location to the JSON required to create the role
 (see Readme).
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val userName = args[0]
    val policyName = args[1]
    val roleName = args[2]
    val roleSessionName = args[3]
    val fileLocation = args[4]
```

```
    val bucketName = args[5]

    createUser(userName)
    println("$userName was successfully created.")

    val polArn = createPolicy(policyName)
    println("The policy $polArn was successfully created.")

    val roleArn = createRole(roleName, fileLocation)
    println("$roleArn was successfully created.")
    attachRolePolicy(roleName, polArn)

    println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available.")
    delay(60000)
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName)

    println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources.")
    deleteRole(roleName, polArn)
    deleteUser(userName)
    println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun createUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}

suspend fun createPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentValue = """
    {
        "Version":"2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "s3:*"
                ],
```

```
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentValue
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun createRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    fileLocation: String?,
): String? {
    val jsonObject = fileLocation?.let { readJsonSimpleDemo(it) } as JSONObject

    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = jsonObject.toJSONString()
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun attachRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkMyList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkMyList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}

suspend fun assumeGivenRole(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    roleSessionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
```

```
) {
    val stsClient = StsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val roleRequest =
        AssumeRoleRequest {
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            roleSessionName = roleSessionNameVal
        }

    val roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest)
    val myCreds = roleResponse.credentials
    val key = myCreds?.accessKeyId
    val secKey = myCreds?.secretAccessKey
    val secToken = myCreds?.sessionToken

    val staticCredentials = StaticCredentialsProvider {
        accessKeyId = key
        secretAccessKey = secKey
        sessionToken = secToken
    }

    // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
    val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-east-1"
        credentialsProvider = staticCredentials
    }

    println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.")
    println("Listing objects in $bucketName")

    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    val response = s3.listObjects(listObjects)
    response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
        println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
        println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRole(
    roleNameVal: String,
    polArn: String,
```

```
) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }

    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    val rolePolicyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)

    // Delete the policy.
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
        }

    iam.deletePolicy(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $polArn")

    // Delete the role.
    val roleRequest =
        DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
}

suspend fun deleteUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteUser(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $userNameVal")
}

@Throws(java.lang.Exception::class)
fun readJsonSimpleDemo(filename: String): Any? {
```

```
    val reader = FileReader(filename)
    val jsonParser = JSONParser()
    return jsonParser.parse(reader)
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

操作

`AttachRolePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AttachRolePolicy`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun attachIAMRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
```

```
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AttachRolePolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateAccessKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAccessKey`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createIAMAccessKey(user: String?): String {
    val request =
        CreateAccessKeyRequest {
            userName = user
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createAccessKey(request)
        return response.accessKey?.accessKeyId.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateAccessKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateAccountAlias`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAccountAlias`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
    val request =
        CreateAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.createAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully created account alias named $alias")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateAccountAlias于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreatePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreatePolicy`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createIAMPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentVal = """
    {
        "Version":"2012-10-17",
```

```
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
                    "dynamodb:GetItem",
                    "dynamodb:PutItem",
                    "dynamodb:Scan",
                    "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreatePolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateUser`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createIAMUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateUser于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteAccessKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAccessKey`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteKey(
    userNameVal: String,
    accessKey: String,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest {
            accessKeyId = accessKey
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccessKey(request)
        println("Successfully deleted access key $accessKey from $userNameVal")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteAccessKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteAccountAlias`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAccountAlias`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully deleted account alias $alias")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteAccountAlias于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeletePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeletePolicy`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMPolicy(policyARNVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyARNVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deletePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully deleted $policyARNVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeletePolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteUser`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }
```

```
    // To delete a user, ensure that the user's access keys are deleted first.
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteUser(request)
        println("Successfully deleted user $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteUser于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DetachRolePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetachRolePolicy`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun detachPolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.detachRolePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DetachRolePolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetPolicy。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getIAMPolicy(policyArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetPolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.getPolicy(request)
        println("Successfully retrieved policy ${response.policy?.policyName}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetPolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

ListAccessKeys

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListAccessKeys。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listKeys(userNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    val request =
        ListAccessKeysRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccessKeys(request)
        response.accessKeyMetadata?.forEach { md ->
            println("Retrieved access key ${md.accessKeyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListAccessKeys于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListAccountAliases`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListAccountAliases`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAliases() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccountAliases(ListAccountAliasesRequest {})
        response.accountAliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("Retrieved account alias $alias")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListAccountAliases于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListUsers`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListUsers`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllUsers() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listUsers(ListUsersRequest { })
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("Retrieved user ${user.userName}")
            val permissionsBoundary = user.permissionsBoundary
            if (permissionsBoundary != null) {
                println("Permissions boundary details
 ${permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryType}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListUsers于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`UpdateUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateUser`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateIAMUser(
    curName: String?,
    newName: String?,
) {
    val request =
        UpdateUserRequest {
            userName = curName
            newUserName = newName
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.updateUser(request)
        println("Successfully updated user to $newName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用UpdateUser于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

AWS IoT 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS IoT

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

你好 AWS IoT

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 AWS IoT。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest =
        ListThingsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 listThings。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建 AWS IoT 事物。
- 生成设备证书。
- 使用属性更新 AWS IoT 事物。
- 返回一个唯一的端点。
- 列出您的 AWS IoT 证书。
- 更新 AWS IoT 阴影。
- 写出状态信息。
- 创建规则。
- 列出您的规则。
- 使用事物名称搜索事物。
- 删除 AWS IoT 事物。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.Action
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttributePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SnsAction
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.toByteArray
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.regex.Pattern
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, ensure that your development environment
 * is set up, including configuring your credentials.
 *
 * For detailed instructions, refer to the following documentation topic:
 * [Setting Up Your Development Environment](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-
kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html)
 *
 * This code example requires an SNS topic and an IAM Role.
 * Follow the steps in the documentation to set up these resources:
 *
 * - [Creating an SNS Topic](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-getting-
started.html#step-create-topic)
 * - [Creating an IAM Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html)
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
val TOPIC = "your-iot-topic"

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <roleARN> <snsAction>

        Where:
            roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work with AWS
 IOT.
            snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
```

```
        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    var thingName: String
    val roleARN = args[0]
    val snsAction = args[1]
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example scenario.")
    println(
        """
        This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS Internet
of Things (IoT) Core service.
        The program guides you through a series of steps, including creating an IoT
thing, generating a device certificate,
        updating the thing with attributes, and so on.

        It utilizes the AWS SDK for Kotlin and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT things, certificates, rules,
        shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
        developers working with AWS IoT in a Kotlin environment.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS IoT thing.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that can
be associated with a physical device.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    // Prompt the user for input.
```

```
    print("Enter thing name: ")
    thingName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTThing(thingName)
    describeThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Generate a device certificate.")
    println(
        """
        A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication between
devices (things) and the AWS IoT platform.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Do you want to create a certificate for $thingName? (y/n)")
    val certAns = scanner.nextLine()
    var certificateArn: String? = ""
    if (certAns != null && certAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        certificateArn = createCertificate()
        println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT thing.")
        attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn)
    } else {
        println("A device certificate was not created.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Update an AWS IoT thing with Attributes.")
    println(
        """
        IoT thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
        management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web Services
account.")
    println(
        """
        An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator that
serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT
service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val endpointUrl = describeEndpoint()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    if (certificateArn!!.isNotEmpty()) {
        listCertificates()
    } else {
        println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this step.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital representation or
virtual twin of a physical IoT device")
    println(
        """
        A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
        of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
and control the state of a device between
        the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example, you
can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateShawdowThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    getPayload(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Creates a rule")
    println(
        """
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
 processed by the rule.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Enter Rule name: ")
    val ruleName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. List your rules.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    listIoTRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Search things using the name.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val queryString = "thingName:$thingName"
    searchThings(queryString)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    if (certificateArn.length > 0) {
        print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for $thingName? (y/
n)")
        val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
 true)) {
            println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the certificate.")
```

```
            print("Press Enter to continue...")
            scanner.nextLine()
            detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn)
            deleteCertificate(certificateArn)
        } else {
            println("11. You selected not to delete the certificate.")
        }
    } else {
        println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is nothing to
 delete.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS IoT thing.")
    print("Do you want to delete the IoT thing? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
    if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase = true))
 {
        deleteIoTThing(thingName)
    } else {
        println("The IoT thing was not deleted.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
```

```
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

private fun extractCertificateId(certificateArn: String): String? {
    // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
    val arnParts = certificateArn.split(":".toRegex()).dropLastWhile
 { it.isEmpty() }.toTypedArray()
    val certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.size - 1]
    return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
}

suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
```

```
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listIoTRules() {
    val listTopicRulesRequest = ListTopicRulesRequest {}

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val listTopicRulesResponse = iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest)
        println("List of IoT rules:")
        val ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules
        ruleList?.forEach { rule ->
            println("Rule name: ${rule.ruleName}")
            println("Rule ARN: ${rule.ruleArn}")
            println("--------------")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }
```

```
    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}

suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
```

```
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}

private fun getValue(input: String?): String {
    // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
    val pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\\.com")

    // Match the pattern against the input string.
    val matcher = pattern.matcher(input)

    // Check if a match is found.
    if (matcher.find()) {
        val subdomain = matcher.group(1)
        println("Extracted subdomain: $subdomain")
        return subdomain
    } else {
        println("No match found")
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }
```

```
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

操作

`AttachThingPrincipal`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AttachThingPrincipal`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AttachThingPrincipal于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKeysAndCertificate`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateKeysAndCertificate于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateThing`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateThing`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateThing于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateTopicRule`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTopicRule`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
```

```
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateTopicRule于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteCertificate`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
```

```
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteCertificate于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteThing`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteThing`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteThing于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeEndpoint`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeEndpoint`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeEndpoint于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeThing`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeThing`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
```

```
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeThing于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DetachThingPrincipal`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetachThingPrincipal`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DetachThingPrincipal于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListCertificates`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListCertificates`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListCertificates于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`SearchIndex`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SearchIndex`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SearchIndex于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`UpdateThing`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateThing`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
```

```
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用UpdateThing于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

AWS IoT data 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS IoT data

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`GetThingShadow`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetThingShadow`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetThingShadow于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`UpdateThingShadow`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateThingShadow`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用UpdateThingShadow于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

AWS IoT FleetWise 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS IoT FleetWise

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

你好 AWS IoT FleetWise

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 AWS IoT FleetWise。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listSignalCatalogs()
}

/**
 * Lists the AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs associated with the current AWS account.
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogs() {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogs(request)
        val summaries = response.summaries

        if (summaries.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs were found.")
        } else {
            summaries.forEach { summary ->
                with(summary) {
```

```
                    println("Catalog Name: $name")
                    println("ARN: $arn")
                    println("Created: $creationTime")
                    println("Last Modified: $lastModificationTime")
                    println("---------------")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin 的AWS SDK 中的listSignalCatalogs分页器 API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建标准化信号的集合。
- 创建表示一组车辆的实例集。
- 创建模型清单。
- 创建解码器清单。
- 检查模型清单的状态。
- 检查解码器的状态。
- 创建 IoT 事物。
- 创建车辆。
- 显示车辆详细信息。
- 删除资 AWS IoT FleetWise 产。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

运行演示 AWS IoT SiteWise 功能的交互式场景。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
var scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName> <decName>

        Where:
            signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to create (eg,
 catalog30).
            manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model Manifest)
 to create (eg, manifest30).
            fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg, fleet30).
            vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create (eg,
 vehicle30).
            decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to create (eg,
 decManifest30).

        """.trimIndent()

   if (args.size != 5) {
        println(usage)
        return
   }
```

```
    val signalCatalogName = args[0]
    val manifestName = args[1]
    val fleetId = args[2]
    val vecName = args[3]
    val decName = args[4]

    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
        process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
        data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
        and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
        specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
        temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
        AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
        techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
        transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
        helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

        At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
        scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
        supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
        You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that describe
        how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data, making
        the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
        manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
        and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
        into fleet operations.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    runScenario(signalCatalogName, fleetId, manifestName, decName, vecName)
}

suspend fun runScenario(signalCatalogName: String, fleetIdVal: String, manifestName:
 String, decName: String, vecName: String) {
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be reused to
 create vehicle models")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val signalCatalogArn = createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName)
    println("The collection ARN is $signalCatalogArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles")
    println(
        """
        Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently collect,
        organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-time
        insights into vehicle performance and health.

        It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and prioritize
        only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced analytics
        and predictive maintenance use cases.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val fleetid = createFleet(signalCatalogArn, fleetIdVal)
    println("The fleet Id is $fleetid")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodeList = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a model manifest")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
        relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
        which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
        while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle data
        into meaningful signals.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodes = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    val manifestArn = nodes?.let { createModelManifest(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, it) }
    println("The manifest ARN is $manifestArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a decoder manifest")
    println(
        """
```

```
        A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
        data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
        into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
        that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
        using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
        data from different vehicle models, even when their data
        formats vary.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val decArn = createDecoderManifest(decName, manifestArn)
    println("The decoder manifest ARN is $decArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check the status of the model manifest")
    println(
        """
        The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateModelManifest(manifestName)
    waitForModelManifestActive(manifestName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check the status of the decoder")
    println(
        """
        The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDecoderManifest(decName)
    waitForDecoderManifestActive(decName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("7. Create an IoT Thing")
    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the same
        name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle method.
        Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
        with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createThingIfNotExist(vecName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create a vehicle")
    println(
        """
        Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
        represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS ecosystem.
        This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and transmission
        of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createVehicle(vecName, manifestArn, decArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display vehicle details")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    getVehicleDetails(vecName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets")
    println("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteVehicle(vecName)
        deleteDecoderManifest(decName)
        deleteModelManifest(manifestName)
        deleteFleet(fleetid)
        deleteSignalCatalog(signalCatalogName)
    }
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use demo. We hope
 you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today.
        For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-library.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )
```

```
        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String) {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
 *
 * @param vecName the name of the IoT Thing to create
 */
suspend fun createThingIfNotExist(vecName: String) {
    val request = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = vecName
    }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.createThing(request)
        println("The $vecName IoT Thing was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
```

```
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
```

```
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }
```

```
                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
```

```
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
```

```
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
```

```
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
```

```
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in the
 specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to associate
 with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
```

```
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
```

```
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()

        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

操作

`createDecoderManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `createDecoderManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
```

```
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用createDecoderManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`createFleet`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `createFleet`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to associate
 with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 createFleet。

`createModelManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `createModelManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用createModelManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`createSignalCatalog`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `createSignalCatalog`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }
```

```
    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用createSignalCatalog于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`createVehicle`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `createVehicle`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String) {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 createVehicle。

`deleteDecoderManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `deleteDecoderManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用deleteDecoderManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`deleteFleet`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `deleteFleet`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 deleteFleet。

`deleteModelManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `deleteModelManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用deleteModelManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`deleteSignalCatalog`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `deleteSignalCatalog`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
```

```
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用deleteSignalCatalog于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`deleteVehicle`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `deleteVehicle`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 deleteVehicle。

`getDecoderManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `getDecoderManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
```

```
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用getDecoderManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`getModelManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `getModelManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
```

```
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用getModelManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`getVehicle`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `getVehicle`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 getVehicle。

`listSignalCatalogNodes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `listSignalCatalogNodes`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in the
 specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin AWS 的 SDK 中的listSignalCatalog节点 API 参考。

`updateDecoderManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `updateDecoderManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用updateDecoderManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`updateModelManifest`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `updateModelManifest`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
```

```
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用updateModelManifest于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Keyspaces 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Amazon Keyspaces 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon Keysp

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 Amazon Keyspaces。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest =
        ListKeyspacesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListKeyspaces于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建密钥空间和表。表架构保存电影数据并启用了 point-in-time恢复。
- 使用带有 Sigv4 身份验证的安全 TLS 连接连接到密钥空间。
- 查询表。添加、检索和更新电影数据。
- 更新表。添加一列来跟踪观看的电影。
- 将表还原到以前的状态并清理资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This example uses a secure file format to hold certificate information for
 Kotlin applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Create a keyspace.
 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
```

```
 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 recovery.
 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 9. Get a specific Movie.
 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 12. Update an item as watched.
 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 16. Delete the table.
 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

/*
   Usage:
     fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this file
 from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
 */
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main() {
    val fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>"
    val keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>"
    val titleUpdate = "The Family"
    val yearUpdate = 2013
    val tableName = "MovieKotlin"
    val tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore"

    val loader = DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf")
    val session =
        CqlSession
            .builder()
            .withConfigLoader(loader)
            .build()

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create a keyspace.")
    createKeySpace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    delay(5000)
    println("2. Check for keyspace existence.")
    checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.")
    listKeyspacesPaginator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-
time recovery.")
    createTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.")
    delay(6000)
    checkTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.")
    listTables(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie
 table.")
    delay(6000)
    loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.")
    getMovieData(session, keyspaceName)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get a specific Movie.")
    getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.")
    val utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC)
    println("DATETIME = ${Date.from(utc.toInstant())}")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean column.")
    updateTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Update an item as watched.")
    delay(10000) // Wait 10 seconds for the update.
    updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Query for items with watched = True.")
    getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.")
    println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20 minutes.")
    restoreTable(keyspaceName, utc)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.")
    delay(5000)
    checkRestoredTable(keyspaceName, "MovieRestore")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete both tables.")
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
```

```
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.")
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableName)
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Delete the keyspace.")
    deleteKeyspace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The scenario has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkTableDelete(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse
    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    try {
        KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
```

```
            // Keep looping until the table cannot be found and a
 ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
                status = response.status.toString()
                println(". The table status is $status")
                delay(500)
            }
        }
    } catch (e: ResourceNotFoundException) {
        println(e.message)
    }
    println("The table is deleted")
}

suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRestoredTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
```

```
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println("The table status is $status")

            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }

        val cols = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}
```

```
fun getWatchedData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\"
 WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

fun updateRecord(
    session: CqlSession,
    keySpace: String,
    titleUpdate: String?,
    yearUpdate: Int,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND
 year = :k1;"
    val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
    builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
    val preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
    builder.addStatement(
        preparedStatement
            .boundStatementBuilder()
            .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
            .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
            .build(),
    )
    val batchStatement = builder.build()
    session.execute(batchStatement)
}

suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
```

```
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

fun getSpecificMovie(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet =
        session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE title
 = 'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;")

    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Get records from the Movie table.
fun getMovieData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin
\";")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}
```

```
// Load data into the table.
fun loadData(
    session: CqlSession,
    fileName: String,
    keySpace: String,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "INSERT INTO \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" (title, year, plot) values
 (:k0, :k1, :k2)"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
        val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
        val preparedStatement: PreparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
        builder.addStatement(
            preparedStatement
                .boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", title)
                .setInt("k1", year)
                .setString("k2", info)
                .build(),
        )

        val batchStatement = builder.build()
        session.execute(batchStatement)
        t++
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
```

```
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

操作

`CreateKeyspace`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKeyspace`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateKeyspace于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTable`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
```

```
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateTable于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteKeyspace

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteKeyspace。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteKeyspace于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTable`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
```

```
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteTable于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetKeyspace`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetKeyspace`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetKeyspace于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetTable`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetTable于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListKeyspaces`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListKeyspaces`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListKeyspaces于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListTables`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTables`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListTables于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`RestoreTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `RestoreTable`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun restoreTable(
```

```
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用RestoreTable于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`UpdateTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateTable`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
```

```
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用UpdateTable于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

AWS KMS 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS KMS

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`CreateAlias`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAlias`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createCustomAlias(
    targetKeyIdVal: String?,
    aliasNameVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        CreateAliasRequest {
            aliasName = aliasNameVal
            targetKeyId = targetKeyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.createAlias(request)
        println("$aliasNameVal was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateAlias于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateGrant`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateGrant`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createNewGrant(
```

```
    keyIdVal: String?,
    granteePrincipalVal: String?,
    operation: String,
): String? {
    val operationOb = GrantOperation.fromValue(operation)
    val grantOperationList = ArrayList<GrantOperation>()
    grantOperationList.add(operationOb)

    val request =
        CreateGrantRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            granteePrincipal = granteePrincipalVal
            operations = grantOperationList
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.createGrant(request)
        return response.grantId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateGrant于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKey`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createKey(keyDesc: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateKeyRequest {
            description = keyDesc
            customerMasterKeySpec = CustomerMasterKeySpec.SymmetricDefault
```

```
            keyUsage = KeyUsageType.fromValue("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val result = kmsClient.createKey(request)
        println("Created a customer key with id " + result.keyMetadata?.arn)
        return result.keyMetadata?.keyId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`Decrypt`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Decrypt`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Decrypt。

`DescribeKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeKey`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeSpecifcKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DescribeKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
```

```
    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.describeKey(request)
        println("The key description is ${response.keyMetadata?.description}")
        println("The key ARN is ${response.keyMetadata?.arn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DisableKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DisableKey`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun disableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DisableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.disableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully disabled")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DisableKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`EnableKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `EnableKey`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun enableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        EnableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.enableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully enabled.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用EnableKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`Encrypt`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Encrypt`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()
```

```
    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Encrypt。

ListAliases

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListAliases。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllAliases() {
    val request =
        ListAliasesRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listAliases(request)
        response.aliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("The alias name is ${alias.aliasName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListAliases于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListGrants`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListGrants`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun displayGrantIds(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
```

```
        ListGrantsRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listGrants(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("The grant Id is ${grant.grantId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListGrants于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListKeys`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListKeys`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllKeys() {
    val request =
        ListKeysRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listKeys(request)
        response.keys?.forEach { key ->
            println("The key ARN is ${key.keyArn}")
            println("The key Id is ${key.keyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListKeys于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Lambda 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Lambda 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作
- 场景

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函数，然后上传处理程序代码。
- 使用单个参数来调用函数并获取结果。
- 更新函数代码并使用环境变量进行配置。
- 使用新参数来调用函数并获取结果。显示返回的执行日志。
- 列出账户函数，然后清除函数。

有关更多信息，请参阅使用控制台创建 Lambda 函数。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <updatedBucketName> <key>

        Where:
            functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function.
            role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that
 has AWS Lambda permissions.
            handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).
            bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name
 that contains the ZIP or JAR used for the Lambda function's code.
            updatedBucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the .zip
 or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.
            key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar file (for
 example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
            """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val functionName = args[0]
    val role = args[1]
    val handler = args[2]
    val bucketName = args[3]
    val updatedBucketName = args[4]
    val key = args[5]

    println("Creating a Lambda function named $functionName.")
```

```
    val funArn = createScFunction(functionName, bucketName, key, handler, role)
    println("The AWS Lambda ARN is $funArn")

    // Get a specific Lambda function.
    println("Getting the $functionName AWS Lambda function.")
    getFunction(functionName)

    // List the Lambda functions.
    println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.")
    listFunctionsSc()

    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    println("*** Update the Lambda function code.")
    updateFunctionCode(functionName, updatedBucketName, key)

    // println("*** Invoke the function again after updating the code.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    println("Update the run time of the function.")
    updateFunctionConfiguration(functionName, handler)

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
    println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.")
    delFunction(functionName)
}

suspend fun createScFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }
```

```
    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val functionRequest =
        GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest)
        println("The runtime of this Lambda function is
 ${response.configuration?.runtime}")
    }
}

suspend fun listFunctionsSc() {
    val request =
        ListFunctionsRequest {
            maxItems = 10
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.listFunctions(request)
        response.functions?.forEach { function ->
            println("The function name is ${function.functionName}")
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun invokeFunctionSc(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            payload = byteArray
            logType = LogType.Tail
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("The function payload is ${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionCode(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    key: String?,
) {
    val functionCodeRequest =
        UpdateFunctionCodeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            publish = true
            s3Bucket = bucketName
            s3Key = key
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionUpdated {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }
        println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified)
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionConfiguration(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    handlerVal: String?,
```

```
) {
    val configurationRequest =
        UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            handler = handlerVal
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun delFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

操作

`CreateFunction`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateFunction`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String? {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateFunction于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteFunction

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteFunction。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteFunction于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

Invoke

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Invoke。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun invokeFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            logType = LogType.Tail
            payload = byteArray
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
        println("The log result is ${res.logResult}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API 参考》中的 Invoke。

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

- Amazon SNS

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Location 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Amazon Location 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

Hello Amazon Location

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon Location Service。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
console. For information, see the following documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:
            <colletionName>

        Where:
            colletionName - The Amazon location collection name.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val colletionName = args[0]
    listGeofences(colletionName)
}

/**
 * Lists the geofences for the specified collection name.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection
 */
suspend fun listGeofences(collectionName: String) {
    val request = ListGeofencesRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.listGeofences(request)
        val geofences = response.entries
        if (geofences.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No Geofences found")
        } else {
            geofences.forEach { geofence ->
                println("Geofence ID: ${geofence.geofenceId}")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - ListGeofenceCollections
  - ListGeofences

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建 Amazon Location 地图。
- 创建 Amazon Location API 密钥。
- 显示地图 URL。
- 创建地理围栏集合。
- 存储地理围栏几何结构。
- 创建跟踪器资源。
- 更新设备的位置。
- 检索指定设备的最新位置更新。
- 创建路线计算器。
- 确定西雅图和温哥华之间的距离。
- 使用更高级别的 Amazon 位置 APIs。
- 删除 Amazon Location 资产。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
 <calculatorName> <deviceId>

        Where:
            mapName - The name of the map to create (e.g., "AWSMap").
            keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
            collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
 "AWSLocationCollection").
            geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (e.g.,
 "geoId").
            trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
            calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
 "AWSRouteCalc").
            deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val mapName = args[0]
    val keyName = args[1]
    val collectionName = args[2]
    val geoId = args[3]
    val trackerName = args[4]
    val calculatorName = args[5]
    val deviceId = args[6]

    println(
```

```
        """
    AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web Services
(AWS) that
    provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies
    the integration of location-based features into applications, making it
    easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

    The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
    including:

    - Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery,
      and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to
      easily embed maps into their applications.

    - Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile devices,
      assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications
      that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

    - Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or
      location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),
      and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search
      and routing functionality into their applications.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Location Service map")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
        application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
        features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
        allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
        other points of interest within a specific region.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val mapArn = createMap(mapName)
    println("The Map ARN is: $mapArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("2. Create an AWS Location API key")
    println(
        """
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val keyArn = createKey(keyName, mapArn)
    println("The Key ARN is: $keyArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Display Map URL")
    println(
        """
        In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
        You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
        Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
        AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
        the AWS Location Documentation.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/$mapName/tiles/{z}/
{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}"
    println("Embed this URL in your Web app: $mapUrl")
    println("")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val collectionArn: String =
        createGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
    println("The geofence collection was successfully created: $collectionArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
area
        on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
        assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region.

        To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
        polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
        defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
        the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

        This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
        interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
        accurately processed within the defined area.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    putGeofence(collectionName, geoId)
    println("Successfully created geofence: $geoId")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and
historical location of devices.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val trackerArn: String = createTracker(trackerName)
    println("Successfully created tracker. ARN: $trackerArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking system.")
    println(
        """
        The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId, but
it must:
            - Be a string (case-sensitive).
            - Be 1–100 characters long.
            - Contain only:
```

```
            - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
            - Underscores (_)
            - Hyphens (-)
            - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("$deviceId was successfully updated in the location tracking system.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified device.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val response = getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("Successfully fetched device position: ${response.position}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create a route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val routeResponse = createRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    println("Route calculator created successfully: ${routeResponse.calculatorArn}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Determine the distance in kilometers between Seattle and Vancouver
using the route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val responseDis = calcDistance(calculatorName)
    println("Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is
${responseDis.summary?.distance}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Use the GeoPlacesClient to perform additional operations.")
    println(
        """
```

```
        This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
        location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.

        We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
            - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates
into addresses.
            - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
            - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    reverseGeocode()

    println("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchText("coffee shop")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchNearby()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.")
    println("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteMap(mapName)
        deleteKey(keyName)
        deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
        deleteTracker(trackerName)
        deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS resources will not be deleted.")
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence collection
 has been deleted
 */
```

```
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
 * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
 * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
 */
suspend fun searchNearby() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)

    // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
    val request = SearchNearbyRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
        this.queryRadius = 1000L
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchNearby(request)

        // Process the response and print the results.
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("Title: ${result.title}")
            println("Address: ${result.address?.label}")
            println("Distance: ${result.distance} meters")
            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
 information of the first result.
 *
 * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex, coffee
 shop)
 */
suspend fun searchText(searchQuery: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
```

```
    val request = SearchTextRequest {
        this.queryText = searchQuery
        this.biasPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchText(request)

        response.resultItems?.firstOrNull()?.let { result ->
            val placeId = result.placeId // Get Place ID
            println("Found Place with id: $placeId")

            // Fetch detailed info using getPlace.
            val getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest {
                this.placeId = placeId
            }

            val placeResponse = client.getPlace(getPlaceRequest)

            // Print detailed place information.
            println("Detailed Place Information:")
            println("Title: ${placeResponse.title}")
            println("Address: ${placeResponse.address?.label}")

            // Print each food type (if any).
            placeResponse.foodTypes?.takeIf { it.isNotEmpty() }?.let {
                println("Food Types:")
                it.forEach { foodType ->
                    println("  - $foodType")
                }
            } ?: run {
                println("No food types available.")
            }

            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
 * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates (latitude
 and longitude) to a human-readable address.
```

```
 * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input, and
 prints the resulting address.
 */
suspend fun reverseGeocode() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    println("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194")

    // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
    val request = ReverseGeocodeRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.reverseGeocode(request)
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("The address is: ${result.address?.label}")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters, Kilometers,
 Miles
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
```

```
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude, latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the Amazon
 Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
```

```
    }
}

/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
```

```
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}

fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

操作

`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `BatchUpdateDevicePosition`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude, latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用BatchUpdateDevicePosition于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CalculateRoute`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CalculateRoute`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters, Kilometers,
 Miles
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CalculateRoute于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateGeofenceCollection`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateGeofenceCollection`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateGeofenceCollection于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKey`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
```

```
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateMap`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateMap`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
```

```
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateMap于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateRouteCalculator`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateRouteCalculator`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateRouteCalculator于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateTracker`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTracker`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the Amazon
 Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateTracker于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteGeofenceCollection

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteGeofenceCollection。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence collection
 has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteGeofenceCollection于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteKey

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteKey。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteKey于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteMap`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteMap`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
```

```
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteMap于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteRouteCalculator`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteRouteCalculator`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteRouteCalculator于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteTracker`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTracker`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteTracker于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetDevicePosition`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetDevicePosition`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetDevicePosition于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`PutGeofence`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutGeofence`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutGeofence于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

MediaConvert 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。
MediaConvert

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`CreateJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateJob`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createMediaJob(
    mcClient: MediaConvertClient,
    mcRoleARN: String,
    fileInput1: String,
): String? {
    // Step 1: Describe endpoints to get the MediaConvert endpoint URL
    val describeResponse = mcClient.describeEndpoints(
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 1
        },
    )

    val endpointUrl = describeResponse.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error("No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // Step 2: Create MediaConvert client with resolved endpoint
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointUrl)
        }
```

```
    }

    // Output destination folder in S3 - put in 'output/' folder beside input
    val outputDestination = fileInput1.substringBeforeLast('/') + "/output/"

    // Step 3: Create the job request with minimal valid video codec settings
    val jobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
        role = mcRoleARN
        settings = JobSettings {
            inputs = listOf(
                Input {
                    fileInput = fileInput1
                },
            )
            outputGroups = listOf(
                OutputGroup {
                    outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                        type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                        fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                            destination = outputDestination
                        }
                    }
                    outputs = listOf(
                        Output {
                            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                                container = ContainerType.Mp4
                            }
                            videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                                width = 1280
                                height = 720
                                codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                                    codec = VideoCodec.H264
                                    h264Settings = H264Settings {
                                        rateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                                        qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings {
                                            qvbrQualityLevel = 7
                                        }
                                        maxBitrate = 5_000_000
                                        codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                                        codecProfile = H264CodecProfile.Main
                                        framerateControl =
H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                                    }
                                }
```

```
                            }
                        },
                    )
                },
            )
        }
    }

    // Step 4: Call MediaConvert to create the job
    val response = mediaConvert.createJob(jobRequest)

    // Return the job ID or null if not found
    return response.job?.id
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用[CreateJob](于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。)

`GetJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetJob`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getSpecificJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, jobId: String) {
    // 1. Discover the correct endpoint
    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest { maxResults =
 1 })
    var endpointUrl = res.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error(" No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // 2. Create a new client using the endpoint
    val clientWithEndpoint = MediaConvertClient {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointUrl = endpointUrl
    }
```

```
    // 3. Get the job details
    val jobResponse = clientWithEndpoint.getJob(GetJobRequest { id = jobId })
    val job = jobResponse.job

    println("Job status: ${job?.status}")
    println("Job ARN: ${job?.arn}")
    println("Output group count: ${job?.settings?.outputGroups?.size}")
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetJob于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListJobs`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListJobs`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listCompleteJobs(mcClient: MediaConvertClient) {
    val describeEndpoints =
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 20
        }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!![0].url!!
    val mediaConvert =
        MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
            region = "us-west-2"
            endpointProvider =
                MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
```

```
                    Endpoint(endpointURL)
                }
        }

    val jobsRequest =
        ListJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            status = JobStatus.fromValue("COMPLETE")
        }

    val jobsResponse = mediaConvert.listJobs(jobsRequest)
    val jobs = jobsResponse.jobs
    if (jobs != null) {
        for (job in jobs) {
            println("The JOB ARN is ${job.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListJobs于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Pinpoint 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Amazon Pinpoint 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`CreateApp`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateApp`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createApplication(applicationName: String?): String? {
    val createApplicationRequestOb =
        CreateApplicationRequest {
            name = applicationName
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.createApp(
                CreateAppRequest {
                    createApplicationRequest = createApplicationRequestOb
                },
            )
        return result.applicationResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateApp于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateCampaign`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateCampaign`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createPinCampaign(
    appId: String,
    segmentIdVal: String,
) {
    val scheduleOb =
        Schedule {
            startTime = "IMMEDIATE"
        }

    val defaultMessageOb =
        Message {
            action = Action.OpenApp
            body = "My message body"
            title = "My message title"
        }

    val messageConfigurationOb =
        MessageConfiguration {
            defaultMessage = defaultMessageOb
        }

    val writeCampaign =
        WriteCampaignRequest {
            description = "My description"
            schedule = scheduleOb
            name = "MyCampaign"
            segmentId = segmentIdVal
            messageConfiguration = messageConfigurationOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result: CreateCampaignResponse =
            pinpoint.createCampaign(
                CreateCampaignRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    writeCampaignRequest = writeCampaign
                },
            )
        println("Campaign ID is ${result.campaignResponse?.id}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateCampaign于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateSegment`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateSegment`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createPinpointSegment(applicationIdVal: String?): String? {
    val segmentAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeDimension>()
    val myList = mutableListOf<String>()
    myList.add("Lakers")

    val atts =
        AttributeDimension {
            attributeType = AttributeType.Inclusive
            values = myList
        }

    segmentAttributes["Team"] = atts
    val recencyDimension =
        RecencyDimension {
            duration = Duration.fromValue("DAY_30")
            recencyType = RecencyType.fromValue("ACTIVE")
        }

    val segmentBehaviors =
        SegmentBehaviors {
            recency = recencyDimension
        }

    val segmentLocation = SegmentLocation {}
    val dimensionsOb =
        SegmentDimensions {
            attributes = segmentAttributes
            behavior = segmentBehaviors
```

```
            demographic = SegmentDemographics {}
            location = segmentLocation
        }

    val writeSegmentRequestOb =
        WriteSegmentRequest {
            name = "MySegment101"
            dimensions = dimensionsOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val createSegmentResult: CreateSegmentResponse =
            pinpoint.createSegment(
                CreateSegmentRequest {
                    applicationId = applicationIdVal
                    writeSegmentRequest = writeSegmentRequestOb
                },
            )
        println("Segment ID is ${createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id}")
        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateSegment于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteApp`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteApp`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deletePinApp(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
```

```
            pinpoint.deleteApp(
                DeleteAppRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        val appName = result.applicationResponse?.name
        println("Application $appName has been deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteApp于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteEndpoint`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteEndpoint`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deletePinEncpoint(
    appIdVal: String?,
    endpointIdVal: String?,
) {
    val deleteEndpointRequest =
        DeleteEndpointRequest {
            applicationId = appIdVal
            endpointId = endpointIdVal
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(deleteEndpointRequest)
        val id = result.endpointResponse?.id
        println("The deleted endpoint is  $id")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteEndpoint于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetEndpoint`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetEndpoint`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun lookupPinpointEndpoint(
    appId: String?,
    endpoint: String?,
) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.getEndpoint(
                GetEndpointRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    endpointId = endpoint
                },
            )
        val endResponse = result.endpointResponse

        // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
        val gson: com.google.gson.Gson =
            GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting()
                .create()

        val endpointJson: String = gson.toJson(endResponse)
        println(endpointJson)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetEndpoint于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetSegments

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetSegments。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listSegs(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val response =
            pinpoint.getSegments(
                GetSegmentsRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        response.segmentsResponse?.item?.forEach { segment ->
            println("Segement id is ${segment.id}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetSegments于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

SendMessages

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SendMessages。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val body: String =
    """
    Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Kotlin)

    This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK for
 Kotlin.

    """.trimIndent()

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <subject> <appId> <senderAddress> <toAddress>

    Where:
        subject - The email subject to use.
        senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
        toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
```

```
    }

    val subject = args[0]
    val senderAddress = args[1]
    val toAddress = args[2]
    sendEmail(subject, senderAddress, toAddress)
}

suspend fun sendEmail(
    subjectVal: String?,
    senderAddress: String,
    toAddressVal: String,
) {
    var content =
        Content {
            data = body
        }

    val messageBody =
        Body {
            text = content
        }

    val subContent =
        Content {
            data = subjectVal
        }

    val message =
        Message {
            body = messageBody
            subject = subContent
        }

    val destinationOb =
        Destination {
            toAddresses = listOf(toAddressVal)
        }

    val emailContent =
        EmailContent {
            simple = message
        }
```

```
    val sendEmailRequest =
        SendEmailRequest {
            fromEmailAddress = senderAddress
            destination = destinationOb
            this.content = emailContent
        }

    PinpointEmailClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { pinpointemail
 ->
        pinpointemail.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest)
        println("Message Sent")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SendMessages于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon RDS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包和 Amazon R AWS DS 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作
- 场景

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建自定义数据库参数组并设置参数值。
- 创建一个配置为使用参数组的数据库实例。数据库实例还包含一个数据库。
- 拍摄实例的快照。
- 删除实例和参数组。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines by invoking the
 DescribeDbEngineVersions method.
```

```
2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group by invoking the
 createDBParameterGroup method.
3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the DescribeDbParameterGroups method.
4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the DescribeDbParameters method.
5. Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 by invoking the modifyDbParameterGroup method.
6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the describeDbEngineVersions
 method.
8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
9. Creates an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) database instance that
 contains a MySQL database and uses the parameter group.
10. Waits for DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection endpoint value.
11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
12. Waits for the DB snapshot to be ready.
13. Deletes the DB instance.
14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */

var sleepTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>

        Where:
            dbGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
```

```
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4]
    val secretName = args[5]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter groups")
    describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBParas(dbGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated value")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    getMicroInstances()

    println("9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and
uses the parameter group")
    val dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupName, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the new database is $dbARN")

    println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
    println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance")
    createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("13. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("14. Delete the parameter group")
    if (dbARN != null) {
        deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName, dbARN)
    }

    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun deleteParaGroup(
    dbGroupName: String,
    dbARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false // Reset this value.
            didFind = false // Reset this value.
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        println("$dbARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
```

```
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database name.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    index++
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the para group.
        val parameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        rdsClient.deleteDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
suspend fun waitForSnapshotReady(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
```

```
        DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest {
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    while (!snapshotReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList: List<DbSnapshot>? = response.dbSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

// Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
suspend fun createDbSnapshot(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbSnapshotRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        print("The Snapshot id is ${response.dbSnapshot?.dbiResourceId}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
```

```
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }
    var endpoint = ""
    while (!instanceReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

// Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNameVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNameVal
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupNameVal
```

```
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro"
            engineVersion = "8.0.35"
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

// Get a list of micro instances.
suspend fun getMicroInstances() {
    val dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest)
        val orderableDBInstances = response.orderableDbInstanceOptions
        if (orderableDBInstances != null) {
            for (dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstances) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbInstanceOption.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbInstanceOption.engine}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        val dbEngines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions
```

```
        if (dbEngines != null) {
            for (dbEngine in dbEngines) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBParas(dbGroupName: String) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.Immediate
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList: ArrayList<Parameter> = ArrayList()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

// Retrieve parameters in the group.
suspend fun describeDbParameters(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
```

```
        } else {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        val dbParameters: List<Parameter>? = response.parameters
        var paraName: String
        if (dbParameters != null) {
            for (para in dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName.toString()
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is
 ${para.parameterValue}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is
 ${para.dataType}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        val groups = response.dbParameterGroups
        if (groups != null) {
            for (group in groups) {
                println("The group name is ${group.dbParameterGroupName}")
```

```
                println("The group description is ${group.description}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Create a parameter group.
suspend fun createDBParameterGroup(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbParameterGroup?.dbParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

// Returns a list of the available DB engines.
suspend fun describeDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            defaultOnly = true
            engine = "mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        val engines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions

        // Get all DbEngineVersion objects.
        if (engines != null) {
            for (engineOb in engines) {
                println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}.")
                println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}.")
```

```
                println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretValues(secretName: String?): String? {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        return valueResponse.secretString
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - 创建DBInstance
  - 创建DBParameter群组
  - 创建DBSnapshot
  - 删除DBInstance
  - 删除DBParameter群组
  - 描述DBEngine版本
  - 描述DBInstances
  - 描述DBParameter群组
  - 描述DBParameters
  - 描述DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions
  - 修改DBParameter群组

操作

`CreateDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBInstance`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNamedbVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNamedbVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro" // Use a supported instance class
            engineVersion = "8.0.39" // Use a supported engine version
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val sleepTime: Long = 20
```

```
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        println("...$instanceReadyStr")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        println("Database instance is available!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBInstance在 AWS SDK 中创建 Kotlin API 参考。

DeleteDBInstance

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteDBInstance。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteDatabaseInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBInstance 版AWS SDK 中删除 API 参考。

`DescribeAccountAttributes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAccountAttributes`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getAccountAttributes() {
```

```
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes(DescribeAccountAttributesRequest {})
        response.accountQuotas?.forEach { quotas ->
            val response = response.accountQuotas
            println("Name is: ${quotas.accountQuotaName}")
            println("Max value is ${quotas.max}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAccountAttributes于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeDBInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBInstances`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeInstances() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(DescribeDbInstancesRequest {})
        response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("Instance Identifier is ${instance.dbInstanceIdentifier}")
            println("The Engine is ${instance.engine}")
            println("Connection endpoint is ${instance.endpoint?.address}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 K otlin DBInstances 版AWS SDK 中的描述 API 参考。

`ModifyDBInstance`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ModifyDBInstance`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun updateIntance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        ModifyDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            publiclyAccessible = true
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val instanceResponse = rdsClient.modifyDbInstance(request)
        println("The ARN of the modified database is
 ${instanceResponse.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅DBInstance在 AWS SDK 中修改 Kotlin 版 API 参考。

场景

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪与报告存储与 Amazon RDS 数据库的工作项。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 Spring REST API 以及如何让 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 数据服务示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包和 Amazon R AWS DS 数据服务来执行操作和实现常见场景。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 场景

场景

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪与报告存储与 Amazon RDS 数据库的工作项。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 Spring REST API 以及如何让 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Redshift 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS 软件开发工具包和 Amazon Redshift 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景

操作

`CreateCluster`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateCluster`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创建集群。

```
suspend fun createCluster(
    clusterId: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            availabilityZone = "us-east-1a"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
            nodeType = "ra3.4xlarge"
            publiclyAccessible = true
            numberOfNodes = 2
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest)
        println("Created cluster ${clusterResponse.cluster?.clusterIdentifier}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateCluster于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteCluster`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteCluster`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

请删除集群。

```
suspend fun deleteRedshiftCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            skipFinalClusterSnapshot = true
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val response = redshiftClient.deleteCluster(request)
        println("The status is ${response.cluster?.clusterStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteCluster于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeClusters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeClusters`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

描述集群。

```
suspend fun describeRedshiftClusters() {
```

```
    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.describeClusters(DescribeClustersRequest {})
        val clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters

        if (clusterList != null) {
            for (cluster in clusterList) {
                println("Cluster database name is ${cluster.dbName}")
                println("Cluster status is ${cluster.clusterStatus}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeClusters于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ModifyCluster`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ModifyCluster`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

修改集群。

```
suspend fun modifyCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val modifyClusterRequest =
        ModifyClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            preferredMaintenanceWindow = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
        println(
```

```
            "The modified cluster was successfully modified and has
 ${clusterResponse.cluster?.preferredMaintenanceWindow} as the maintenance window",
        )
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ModifyCluster于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

场景

创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪 Amazon Redshift 数据

以下代码示例演示如何使用 Amazon Redshift 数据库创建用于跟踪和报告工作项的 Web 应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪与报告存储与 Amazon Redshift 数据库的工作项。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Redshift 数据的 Spring REST API 以及供 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例。GitHub

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon Rekognition 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS 软件开发工具包和 Amazon Rekognition 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景

操作

`CompareFaces`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CompareFaces。

有关更多信息，请参阅比较图像中的人脸。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun compareTwoFaces(
    similarityThresholdVal: Float,
    sourceImageVal: String,
    targetImageVal: String,
) {
    val sourceBytes = (File(sourceImageVal).readBytes())
    val targetBytes = (File(targetImageVal).readBytes())

    // Create an Image object for the source image.
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = sourceBytes
        }

    val tarImage =
        Image {
            bytes = targetBytes
        }

    val facesRequest =
```

```
        CompareFacesRequest {
            sourceImage = souImage
            targetImage = tarImage
            similarityThreshold = similarityThresholdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->

        val compareFacesResult = rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest)
        val faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches

        if (faceDetails != null) {
            for (match: CompareFacesMatch in faceDetails) {
                val face = match.face
                val position = face?.boundingBox
                if (position != null) {
                    println("Face at ${position.left} ${position.top} matches with
 ${face.confidence} % confidence.")
                }
            }
        }

        val uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces
        if (uncompared != null) {
            println("There was ${uncompared.size} face(s) that did not match")
        }

        println("Source image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection}")
        println("target image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CompareFaces于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

CreateCollection

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateCollection。

有关更多信息，请参阅创建集合。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.createCollection(request)
        println("Collection ARN is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("Status code is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateCollection于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteCollection`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteCollection`。

有关更多信息，请参阅删除集合。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
```

```
        DeleteCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.deleteCollection(request)
        println("The collectionId status is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteCollection于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteFaces`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteFaces`。

有关更多信息，请参阅从集合中删除人脸。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteFacesCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    faceIdVal: String,
) {
    val deleteFacesRequest =
        DeleteFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            faceIds = listOf(faceIdVal)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest)
        println("$faceIdVal was deleted from the collection")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteFaces于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DescribeCollection

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeCollection。

有关更多信息，请参阅描述集合。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeColl(collectionName: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionName
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.describeCollection(request)
        println("The collection Arn is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("The collection contains this many faces ${response.faceCount}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeCollection于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DetectFaces

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DetectFaces。

有关更多信息，请参阅检测图像中的人脸。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun detectFacesinImage(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectFacesRequest {
            attributes = listOf(Attribute.All)
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectFaces(request)
        response.faceDetails?.forEach { face ->
            val ageRange = face.ageRange
            println("The detected face is estimated to be between ${ageRange?.low}
 and ${ageRange?.high} years old.")
            println("There is a smile ${face.smile?.value}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DetectFaces于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DetectLabels`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetectLabels`。

有关更多信息，请参阅检测图像中的标签。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun detectImageLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }
    val request =
        DetectLabelsRequest {
            image = souImage
            maxLabels = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectLabels(request)
        response.labels?.forEach { label ->
            println("${label.name} : ${label.confidence}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DetectLabels于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DetectModerationLabels`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetectModerationLabels`。

有关更多信息，请参阅检测不适宜的图像。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun detectModLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val myImage =
        Image {
            this.bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectModerationLabelsRequest {
            image = myImage
            minConfidence = 60f
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectModerationLabels(request)
        response.moderationLabels?.forEach { label ->
            println("Label: ${label.name} - Confidence: ${label.confidence} %
 Parent: ${label.parentName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DetectModerationLabels于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DetectText`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetectText`。

有关更多信息，请参阅检测图像中的文本。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun detectTextLabels(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectTextRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectText(request)
        response.textDetections?.forEach { text ->
            println("Detected: ${text.detectedText}")
            println("Confidence: ${text.confidence}")
            println("Id: ${text.id}")
            println("Parent Id:  ${text.parentId}")
            println("Type: ${text.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DetectText于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`IndexFaces`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `IndexFaces`。

有关更多信息，请参阅将人脸添加到集合中。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun addToCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    sourceImage: String,
) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        IndexFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            image = souImage
            maxFaces = 1
            qualityFilter = QualityFilter.Auto
            detectionAttributes = listOf(Attribute.Default)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(request)

        // Display the results.
        println("Results for the image")
        println("\n Faces indexed:")
        facesResponse.faceRecords?.forEach { faceRecord ->
            println("Face ID: ${faceRecord.face?.faceId}")
            println("Location: ${faceRecord.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
        }

        println("Faces not indexed:")
        facesResponse.unindexedFaces?.forEach { unindexedFace ->
            println("Location: ${unindexedFace.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
            println("Reasons:")
```

```
            unindexedFace.reasons?.forEach { reason ->
                println("Reason:  $reason")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用IndexFaces于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListCollections`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListCollections`。

有关更多信息，请参阅列出集合。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllCollections() {
    val request =
        ListCollectionsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listCollections(request)
        response.collectionIds?.forEach { resultId ->
            println(resultId)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListCollections于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

ListFaces

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListFaces。

有关更多信息，请参阅列出集合中的人脸。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listFaces(request)
        response.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Confidence level there is a face: ${face.confidence}")
            println("The face Id value is ${face.faceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListFaces于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

RecognizeCelebrities

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 RecognizeCelebrities。

有关更多信息，请参阅识别图像中的名人。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun recognizeAllCelebrities(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        RecognizeCelebritiesRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request)
        response.celebrityFaces?.forEach { celebrity ->
            println("Celebrity recognized: ${celebrity.name}")
            println("Celebrity ID:${celebrity.id}")
            println("Further information (if available):")
            celebrity.urls?.forEach { url ->
                println(url)
            }
        }
        println("${response.unrecognizedFaces?.size} face(s) were unrecognized.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用RecognizeCelebrities于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

场景

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

检测视频中的信息

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 启动 Amazon Rekognition 任务，检测视频中的人物、对象和文本等元素。
- 查看任务状态，直到任务完成。
- 输出每个任务检测到的元素列表。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

检测存储在 Amazon S3 存储桶内的视频中的人脸

```
suspend fun startFaceDetection(
    channelVal: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String,
```

```
    videoVal: String,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }

    val request =
        StartFaceDetectionRequest {
            jobTag = "Faces"
            faceAttributes = FaceAttributes.All
            notificationChannel = channelVal
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startLabelDetectionResult = rekClient.startFaceDetection(request)
        startJobId = startLabelDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFaceResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var response: GetFaceDetectionResponse? = null

        val recognitionRequest =
            GetFaceDetectionRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            response = rekClient.getFaceDetection(recognitionRequest)
            status = response.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
```

```
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = response?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        // Show face information.
        response?.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Age: ${face.face?.ageRange}")
            println("Face: ${face.face?.beard}")
            println("Eye glasses: ${face?.face?.eyeglasses}")
            println("Mustache: ${face.face?.mustache}")
            println("Smile: ${face.face?.smile}")
        }
    }
}
```

检测存储在 Amazon S3 存储桶内的视频中的不当或冒犯性内容。

```
suspend fun startModerationDetection(
    channel: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String?,
    videoVal: String?,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }
```

```
    val request =
        StartContentModerationRequest {
            jobTag = "Moderation"
            notificationChannel = channel
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startModDetectionResult = rekClient.startContentModeration(request)
        startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getModResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var modDetectionResponse: GetContentModerationResponse? = null

        val modRequest =
            GetContentModerationRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest)
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
```

```
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        modDetectionResponse?.moderationLabels?.forEach { mod ->
            val seconds: Long = mod.timestamp / 1000
            print("Mod label: $seconds ")
            println(mod.moderationLabel)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking
  - StartSegmentDetection
  - StartTextDetection

检测图像中的对象

以下代码示例演示如何构建采用 Amazon Rekognition 来按类别检测图像中物体的应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API 创建应用程序，该应用程序采用 Amazon Rekognition 来按类别识别位于 Amazon Simple Storage Service（Amazon S3）存储桶的图像当中的对象。该应用程序使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理员发送包含结果的电子邮件通知。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Route 53 域注册示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 和 Route 53 域名注册来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

开始使用 Route 53 域注册

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Route 53 域名注册。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            maxItems = 10
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
```

```
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListPrices于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 列出当前域，并列出过去一年的操作。
- 查看过去一年的账单，并查看域类型的价格。
- 获取域建议。
- 检查域可用性和可转移性。
- （可选）申请域注册。
- 获取操作详细信息。
- （可选）获取域详细信息。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
```

```
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin code example performs the following operations:

1. List current domains.
2. List operations in the past year.
3. View billing for the account in the past year.
4. View prices for domain types.
5. Get domain suggestions.
6. Check domain availability.
7. Check domain transferability.
8. Request a domain registration.
9. Get operation details.
10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion> <firstName>
 <lastName> <city>
        Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
           phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example, +1.2065550100)
           email - The email address to use.
           domainSuggestion - The domain suggestion (for example, findmy.example).
           firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.
           lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.
           city - The city to use to register a domain.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    val phoneNumber = args[1]
    val email = args[2]
```

```
    val domainSuggestion = args[3]
    val firstName = args[4]
    val lastName = args[5]
    val city = args[6]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List current domains.")
    listDomains()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List operations in the past year.")
    listOperations()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.")
    listBillingRecords()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. View prices for domain types.")
    listAllPrices(domainType)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get domain suggestions.")
    listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check domain availability.")
    checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Check domain transferability.")
    checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Request a domain registration.")
    val opId = requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email,
 firstName, lastName, city)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get operation details.")
    getOperationalDetail(opId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get domain details.")
    println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get details.")
    println("Otherwise an exception is thrown that states ")
    println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.")
    getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}

suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
```

```
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}

suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}

suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
```

```
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
```

```
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

操作

`CheckDomainAvailability`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CheckDomainAvailability`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
```

```
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CheckDomainAvailability于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CheckDomainTransferability`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CheckDomainTransferability`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CheckDomainTransferability于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetDomainDetail

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetDomainDetail。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetDomainDetail于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

GetDomainSuggestions

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetDomainSuggestions。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetDomainSuggestions于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetOperationDetail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetOperationDetail`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetOperationDetail于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListDomains`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListDomains`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListDomains于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListOperations`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListOperations`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。ListOperations

`ListPrices`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListPrices`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`RegisterDomain`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `RegisterDomain`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }
```

```
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用RegisterDomain于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ViewBilling`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ViewBilling`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
```

```
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ViewBilling于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon S3 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包和 Amazon AWS S3 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 基本功能
- 操作
- 场景

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建桶并将文件上载到其中。
- 从桶中下载对象。
- 将对象复制到存储桶中的子文件夹。
- 列出存储桶中的对象。
- 删除存储桶及其对象。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

    Where:
        bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
        key - The key to use.
        objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).
        savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's downloaded (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to (for example,
 C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val bucketName = args[0]
    val key = args[1]
    val objectPath = args[2]
    val savePath = args[3]
    val toBucket = args[4]
```

```
    // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
    createBucket(bucketName)

    // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
    putObject(bucketName, key, objectPath)

    // Download the object to another local file.
    getObjectFromMrap(bucketName, key, savePath)

    // List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
    listBucketObs(bucketName)

    // Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
    copyBucketOb(bucketName, key, toBucket)

    // Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucketObs(bucketName, key)

    // Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucket(bucketName)
    println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed")
}

suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun putObject(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"
```

```
    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            this.body = Paths.get(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}

suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObs(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
```

```
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun copyBucketOb(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObs(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }
```

```
    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

操作

`CopyObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CopyObject`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun copyBucketObject(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CopyObject于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateBucket`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateBucket`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createNewBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateBucket于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

将 S3 控制客户端配置为向 us-west-2 区域发送请求。

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West (Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
```

```
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

创建多区域接入点。

```
    suspend fun createMrap(
        s3Control: S3ControlClient,
        accountIdParam: String,
        bucketName1: String,
        bucketName2: String,
        mrapName: String,
    ): String {
        println("Creating MRAP ...")
        val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
            s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
                accountId = accountIdParam
                clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
                details {
                    name = mrapName
                    regions = listOf(
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName1
                        },
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName2
                        },
                    )
                }
            }
        val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

        // Use the request token to check for the status of the
CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
        if (requestToken != null) {
            waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
            println("MRAP created")
        }

        val getMrapResponse =
            s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
```

```
                input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    name = mrapName
                },
            )
        val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
        return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
    }
```

等待多区域接入点变为可用状态。

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(
            s3Control: S3ControlClient,
            requestToken: String,
            accountIdParam: String,
            timeBetweenChecks: Duration = 1.minutes,
        ) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                },
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse =
s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
                    },
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
            }
        }
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Kotlin 开发人员指南。

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteBucketPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteBucketPolicy。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteS3BucketPolicy(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(request)
        println("Done!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteBucketPolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

DeleteObjects

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteObjects。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteObjects于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetBucketPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetBucketPolicy`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getPolicy(bucketName: String): String? {
    println("Getting policy for bucket $bucketName")

    val request =
        GetBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(request)
        return policyRes.policy
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetBucketPolicy于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetObject`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getObjectBytes(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
```

```
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetObject于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetObjectAcl`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetObjectAcl`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getBucketACL(
    objectKey: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
        }
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.getObjectAcl(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("Grant permission is ${grant.permission}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetObjectAcl于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListObjectsV2`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListObjectsV2`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The object is ${myObject.size?.let { calKb(it) }} KBs")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

private fun calKb(intValue: Long): Long = intValue / 1024
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin 的AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2 API 参考。

`PutBucketAcl`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutBucketAcl`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun setBucketAcl(
    bucketName: String,
    idVal: String,
) {
    val myGrant =
        Grantee {
            id = idVal
            type = Type.CanonicalUser
        }

    val ownerGrant =
        Grant {
            grantee = myGrant
            permission = Permission.FullControl
        }

    val grantList = mutableListOf<Grant>()
    grantList.add(ownerGrant)

    val ownerOb =
        Owner {
            id = idVal
        }

    val acl =
        AccessControlPolicy {
            owner = ownerOb
            grants = grantList
```

```
        }

    val request =
        PutBucketAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            accessControlPolicy = acl
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putBucketAcl(request)
        println("An ACL was successfully set on $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutBucketAcl于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`PutObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutObject`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun putS3Object(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
```

```
            body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用PutObject于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

场景

创建预签名 URL

以下代码示例演示了如何为 Amazon S3 创建预签名 URL 以及如何上传对象。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创建 GetObject 预签名请求并使用 URL 下载对象。

```
suspend fun getObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): String {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)
```

```
    // Use the URL from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent HTTP GET request
 to retrieve the object.
    val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()

    return objectContents
}
```

使用高级选项创建 GetObject 预签名请求。

```
suspend fun getObjectPresignedMoreOptions(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): HttpRequest {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest =
        s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer = CrtAwsSigner) {
            signingDate = Instant.now() + 12.hours // Presigned request can be used
 12 hours from now.
            algorithm = AwsSigningAlgorithm.SIGV4_ASYMMETRIC
            signatureType = AwsSignatureType.HTTP_REQUEST_VIA_QUERY_PARAMS
            expiresAfter = 8.hours // Presigned request expires 8 hours later.
        }
    return presignedRequest
}
```

创建 PutObject 预签名请求并使用它上传对象。

```
suspend fun putObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    content: String,
```

```
) {
    // Create a PutObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL and any headers from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent
 HTTP PUT request to retrieve the object.
    // Create a PUT request using the OKHttpClient API.
    val putRequest =
        Request
            .Builder()
            .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
            .apply {
                presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
                    header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
                }
            }.put(content.toRequestBody())
            .build()

    val response = OkHttpClient().newCall(putRequest).execute()
    assert(response.isSuccessful)
}
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Kotlin 开发人员指南。

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

检测图像中的对象

以下代码示例演示如何构建采用 Amazon Rekognition 来按类别检测图像中物体的应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API 创建应用程序，该应用程序采用 Amazon Rekognition 来按类别识别位于 Amazon Simple Storage Service（Amazon S3）存储桶的图像当中的对象。该应用程序使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理员发送包含结果的电子邮件通知。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

从多区域接入点中获取对象

以下代码示例显示如何从多区域接入点中获取对象。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

将 S3 客户端配置为使用非对称 Sigv4（Sigv4a）签名算法。

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric SigV4 (SigV4a) signing
algorithm.
            val sigV4aScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(DefaultAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4aScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

使用多区域接入点 ARN 而不是桶名称来检索对象。

```
    suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
        s3: S3Client,
        mrapArn: String,
        keyName: String,
    ): String? {
        val request = GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
operations.
            key = keyName
        }

        var stringObj: String? = null
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
            if (stringObj != null) {
                println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
            }
        }
        return stringObj
```

```
    }
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Kotlin 开发人员指南。
- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetObject于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

SageMaker 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的人工智能示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 SageMaker AI 的 Kotlin AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 操作
- 场景

开始使用

你好 SageMaker AI

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 SageMaker AI。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listBooks() {
    SageMakerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient -
>
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListNotebookInstances于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

操作

`CreatePipeline`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreatePipeline`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
```

```
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreatePipeline于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeletePipeline`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeletePipeline`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }
```

```
    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeletePipeline于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribePipelineExecution`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribePipelineExecution`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribePipelineExecution于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`StartPipelineExecution`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartPipelineExecution`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
```

```
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
```

```
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用StartPipelineExecution于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

场景

开始使用地理空间作业和管道

以下代码示例演示了操作流程：

- 为管道设置资源。
- 设置用于执行地理空间作业的管道。
- 启动管道执行。
- 监控执行的状态。
- 查看管道的输出。
- 清理资源。

有关更多信息，请参阅在 Community.aws AWS SDKs 上使用创建和运行 SageMaker 管道。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
private var eventSourceMapping = ""

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
          <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionName> <functionKey>
 <queueName> <bucketName> <bucketFunction> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>

    Where:
        sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.
        lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.
        functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).
        functionKey - The name of the Amazon S3 key name that represents the Lambda
 function (for example, SageMakerLambda.zip).
        queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket.
        bucketFunction - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the Lambda
 ZIP file.
        lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file required for this
 use case.
        spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the GeoSpatialPipeline.json file
 required for this use case.
        pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example, sagemaker-
sdk-example-pipeline).
    """

    if (args.size != 10) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sageMakerRoleName = args[0]
    val lambdaRoleName = args[1]
    val functionKey = args[2]
    val functionName = args[3]
    val queueName = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]
    val bucketFunction = args[6]
    val lnglatData = args[7]
```

```
    val spatialPipelinePath = args[8]
    val pipelineName = args[9]
    val handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest"

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.")
    println(
        """
         This example workflow will guide you through setting up and running an
         Amazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda function and an
         Amazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job to
         reverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results in an
export file.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.")
    val lambdaRoleArn: String = checkLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
    val sageMakerRoleArn: String = checkSageMakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
    val functionArn = checkFunction(functionName, bucketFunction, functionKey,
handlerName, lambdaRoleArn)
    val queueUrl = checkQueue(queueName, functionName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Setting up bucket $bucketName")
    if (!checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        setupBucket(bucketName)
        println("Put $lnglatData into $bucketName")
        val objectKey = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        putS3Object(bucketName, objectKey, lnglatData)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.")
    setupPipeline(spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName)
    val pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(bucketName, queueUrl,
sageMakerRoleArn, pipelineName)
    println("The pipeline execution ARN value is $pipelineExecutionARN")
    waitForPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionARN)
```

```
    println("Wait 30 secs to get output results $bucketName")
    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
    getOutputResults(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
            The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and runs in SageMaker
 Studio, follow these instructions:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-studio.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this Workflow? (y/n)")
    val `in` = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val delResources = `in`.nextLine()
    if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds")
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
        deleteEventSourceMapping(functionName)
        deleteSQSQueue(queueName)
        listBucketObjects(bucketName)
        deleteBucket(bucketName)
        delLambdaFunction(functionName)
        deleteLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
        deleteSagemakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
        deletePipeline(pipelineName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
```

```
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSagemakerRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String?) {
    val toDelete = ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>()
    val obId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }
    toDelete.add(obId)
    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = toDelete
    }
    val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
        println("*** $bucketName objects were deleted.")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketNameVal: String) {
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketNameVal
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val objects = res.contents
        if (objects != null) {
            for (myValue in objects) {
                println("The name of the key is ${myValue.key}")
                deleteBucketObjects(bucketNameVal, myValue.key)
            }
        }
    }
}

// Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String?) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val urlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = urlVal
        }
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
    }
}

// Delete the queue event mapping.
suspend fun deleteEventSourceMapping(functionNameVal: String) {
    if (eventSourceMapping.compareTo("") == 0) {
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val request = ListEventSourceMappingsRequest {
                functionName = functionNameVal
            }
            val response = lambdaClient.listEventSourceMappings(request)
            val eventList = response.eventSourceMappings
```

```
            if (eventList != null) {
                for (event in eventList) {
                    eventSourceMapping = event.uuid.toString()
                }
            }
        }
    }

    val eventSourceMappingRequest = DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest {
        uuid = eventSourceMapping
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        println("The event mapping is deleted!")
    }
}

// Reads the objects in the S3 bucket and displays the values.
private suspend fun readObject(bucketName: String, keyVal: String?) {
    println("Output file contents: \n")
    val objectRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyVal
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.getObject(objectRequest) { resp ->
            val byteArray = resp.body?.toByteArray()
            val text = byteArray?.let { String(it, StandardCharsets.UTF_8) }
            println("Text output: $text")
        }
    }
}

// Display the results from the output directory.
suspend fun getOutputResults(bucketName: String?) {
    println("Getting output results $bucketName.")
    val listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        prefix = "outputfiles/"
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest)
        val s3Objects: List<Object>? = response.contents
        if (s3Objects != null) {
```

```
            for (`object` in s3Objects) {
                if (bucketName != null) {
                    readObject(bucketName, (`object`.key))
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}

// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()
```

```
    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"
```

```
    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}

// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)
```

```
        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath: String) {
    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putObject(request)
        println("Successfully placed $objectKey into bucket $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun setupBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String): Boolean {
    try {
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
```

```
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            println("$bucketName exists")
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        println("Bucket does not exist")
    }
    return false
}

// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
suspend fun connectLambda(queueUrlVal: String?, lambdaNameVal: String?) {
    println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the pipeline.")
    var queueArn = ""

    // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)
    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val queueAtts = response.attributes
        if (queueAtts != null) {
            for ((key, value) in queueAtts) {
                println("Key = $key, Value = $value")
                queueArn = value
            }
        }
    }
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = CreateEventSourceMappingRequest {
        eventSourceArn = queueArn
        functionName = lambdaNameVal
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        val response1 =
 lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid.toString()
        println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function was
 successful")
    }
```

```
}

// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
suspend fun setupQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String {
    println("Setting up queue named $queueNameVal")
    val queueAtt: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    queueAtt.put("DelaySeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("VisibilityTimeout", "300")

    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
        attributes = queueAtt
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("\nGet queue url")
        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest
 { queueName = queueNameVal })
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        connectLambda(getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl, lambdaNameVal)
        println("Queue ready with Url " + getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a new
 queue
// and returns the ARN value.
suspend fun checkQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Checking to see if the queue exists. If not, a new queue will be
 created for use in this workflow.")
    var queueUrl: String
    try {
        val request = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
            val response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request)
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl.toString()
            println(queueUrl)
        }
```

```
    } catch (e: SqsException) {
        println(e.message + " A new queue will be created")
        queueUrl = setupQueue(queueNameVal, lambdaNameVal)
    }
    return queueUrl
}

suspend fun createNewFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
        memorySize = 1024
        timeout = 200
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        println("${functionResponse.functionArn} was created")
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun checkFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the function exists. If not, a new AWS Lambda
 function will be created for use in this workflow.")
    var functionArn: String
    try {
        // Does this function already exist.
        val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
```

```
        }
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val response = lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest)
            functionArn = response.configuration?.functionArn.toString()
            println("$functionArn exists")
        }
    } catch (e: LambdaException) {
        println(e.message + " A new function will be created")
        functionArn = createNewFunction(myFunctionName, s3BucketName, myS3Key,
 myHandler, myRole)
    }
    return functionArn
}

// Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS SageMaker to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    try {
        val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal)
    }
    return roleArn
}

suspend fun createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.")
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
```

```
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        System.out.println("Role ready with ARN ${roleResult.role?.arn}")
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS Lambda to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    try {
```

```
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createLambdaRole(roleNameVal)
    }

    return roleArn
}

private suspend fun createLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role?.arn)
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

fun getLambdaRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(5)
    lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy"
    lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
    return lambdaRolePolicies
}

fun getSageMakerRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(3)
    sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    return sageMakerRolePolicies
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Secrets Manager 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Secrets Manager 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

操作

`GetSecretValue`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetSecretValue`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getValue(secretName: String?) {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val response = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        val secret = response.secretString
        println("The secret value is $secret")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetSecretValue于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包和 Amazon AWS SES 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 场景

场景

创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪 DynamoDB 数据

以下代码示例演示如何创建一个 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon DynamoDB 表中的工作项，并使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）来发送报告。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 创建用于跟踪 DynamoDB 工作数据的动态 Web 应用程序。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪 Amazon Redshift 数据

以下代码示例演示如何使用 Amazon Redshift 数据库创建用于跟踪和报告工作项的 Web 应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪与报告存储与 Amazon Redshift 数据库的工作项。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Redshift 数据的 Spring REST API 以及供 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例。GitHub

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

创建 Aurora Serverless 工作项跟踪器

以下代码示例演示如何创建 Web 应用程序，来跟踪 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据库中的工作项，以及使用 Amazon Simple Email Service（Amazon SES）发送报告。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何创建 Web 应用程序来跟踪与报告存储与 Amazon RDS 数据库的工作项。

有关如何设置查询 Amazon Aurora Serverless 数据的 Spring REST API 以及如何让 React 应用程序使用的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的GitHub完整示例。

本示例中使用的服务

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 数据服务
- Amazon SES

检测图像中的对象

以下代码示例演示如何构建采用 Amazon Rekognition 来按类别检测图像中物体的应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API 创建应用程序，该应用程序采用 Amazon Rekognition 来按类别识别位于 Amazon Simple Storage Service（Amazon S3）存储桶的图像当中的对象。该应用程序使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理员发送包含结果的电子邮件通知。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon SNS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包和 Amazon AWS SNS 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 操作
- 场景

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon SNS

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon SNS。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient
            .listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListTopics于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

操作

`CreateTopic`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTopic`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String): String {
    val request =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateTopic于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteTopic`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTopic`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteTopic于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetTopicAttributes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetTopicAttributes`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getSNSTopicAttributes(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        GetTopicAttributesRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request)
        println("${result.attributes}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetTopicAttributes于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListSubscriptions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListSubscriptions`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listSNSSubscriptions() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listSubscriptions(ListSubscriptionsRequest {})
        response.subscriptions?.forEach { sub ->
            println("Sub ARN is ${sub.subscriptionArn}")
            println("Sub protocol is ${sub.protocol}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListSubscriptions于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListTopics`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTopics`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listSNSTopics() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
        val response = snsClient.listTopics(ListTopicsRequest { })
        response.topics?.forEach { topic ->
            println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListTopics于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`Publish`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Publish`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun pubTopic(
    topicArnVal: String,
    messageVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Publish。

SetTopicAttributes

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SetTopicAttributes。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun setTopAttr(
    attribute: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    value: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SetTopicAttributesRequest {
            attributeName = attribute
            attributeValue = value
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request)
        println("Topic ${request.topicArn} was updated.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SetTopicAttributes于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

Subscribe

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Subscribe。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

将电子邮件地址订阅到主题。

```
suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String,
    email: String,
): String {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        return result.subscriptionArn.toString()
    }
}
```

将 Lambda 函数订阅到主题。

```
suspend fun subLambda(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    lambdaArn: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "lambda"
            endpoint = lambdaArn
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }
```

```
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" The subscription Arn is ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference中的 Unsubscribe。

`TagResource`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `TagResource`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun addTopicTags(topicArn: String) {
    val tag =
        Tag {
            key = "Team"
            value = "Development"
        }

    val tag2 =
        Tag {
            key = "Environment"
            value = "Gamma"
        }

    val tagList = mutableListOf<Tag>()
    tagList.add(tag)
    tagList.add(tag2)

    val request =
        TagResourceRequest {
```

```
            resourceArn = topicArn
            tags = tagList
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.tagResource(request)
        println("Tags have been added to $topicArn")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用TagResource于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`Unsubscribe`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Unsubscribe`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun unSub(subscriptionArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        UnsubscribeRequest {
            subscriptionArn = subscriptionArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for ${request.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Unsubscribe。

场景

构建 Amazon SNS 应用程序

以下代码示例演示如何创建具有订阅和发布功能并能转换消息的应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 创建具有订阅和发布功能的应用程序。此外，此示例应用程序还会转换消息。

有关如何创建 Web 应用程序的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

有关如何创建原生 Android 应用程序的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

创建无服务器应用程序来管理照片

以下代码示例演示如何创建无服务器应用程序，让用户能够使用标签管理照片。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何开发照片资产管理应用程序，该应用程序使用 Amazon Rekognition 检测图像中的标签并将其存储以供日后检索。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

要深入了解这个例子的起源，请参阅 AWS 社区上的博文。

本示例中使用的服务

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

发布 SMS 文本消息

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Amazon SNS 发布 SMS 消息。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun pubTextSMS(
    messageVal: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的 Publish。

将消息发布到队列

以下代码示例演示了操作流程：

- 创建主题（FIFO 或非 FIFO）。
- 针对主题订阅多个队列，并提供应用筛选条件的选项。
- 将消息发布到主题。
- 轮询队列中是否有收到的消息。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
```

```
 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an SQS
 queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically generated
 from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
```

```
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
```

```
                "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's subscription
 to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
```

```
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone
\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
 deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
```

```
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key to
 continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
```

```
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
```

```
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic " +
 topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
```

```
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")

            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
```

```
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }
```

```
            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
```

```
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 发布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Amazon SQS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包和 Amazon AWS SQS 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 操作
- 场景

开始使用

开始使用 Amazon SQS

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Amazon SQS。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient
            .listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListQueues于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

操作

`CreateQueue`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateQueue`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String): String {
    println("Create Queue")
    val createQueueRequest =
        CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("Get queue url")

        val getQueueUrlRequest =
            GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueUrlRequest)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateQueue于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteMessage`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteMessage`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考DeleteMessage。

`DeleteQueue`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteQueue`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考DeleteQueue。

`ListQueues`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListQueues`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listQueues() {
    println("\nList Queues")

    val prefix = "que"
    val listQueuesRequest =
        ListQueuesRequest {
            queueNamePrefix = prefix
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest)
        response.queueUrls?.forEach { url ->
            println(url)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListQueues于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ReceiveMessage`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ReceiveMessage`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Retrieving messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val receiveMessageRequest =
        ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest)
        response.messages?.forEach { message ->
            println(message.body)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ReceiveMessage于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`SendMessage`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SendMessage`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun sendMessages(
    queueUrlVal: String,
    message: String,
) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")
    println("\nSend message")
    val sendRequest =
        SendMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            messageBody = message
            delaySeconds = 10
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendRequest)
        println("A single message was successfully sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun sendBatchMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")

    val msg1 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id1"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 1"
        }

    val msg2 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id2"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 2"
        }

    val sendMessageBatchRequest =
        SendMessageBatchRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            entries = listOf(msg1, msg2)
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest)
        println("Batch message were successfully sent.")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SendMessage于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

场景

创建消息收发应用程序

以下代码示例演示如何使用 Amazon SQS 创建消息收发应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

演示如何使用 Amazon SQS API 开发用于发送和检索消息的 Spring REST API。

有关如何设置和运行的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

将消息发布到队列

以下代码示例演示了操作流程：

- 创建主题（FIFO 或非 FIFO）。
- 针对主题订阅多个队列，并提供应用筛选条件的选项。
- 将消息发布到主题。
- 轮询队列中是否有收到的消息。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
```

```
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an SQS
 queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
```

```
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically generated
 from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
```

```
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {
            "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                "Condition": {
            "ArnEquals": {
                "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
            }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's subscription
 to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
```

```
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone
\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
 deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
```

```
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key to
 continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }
```

```
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
```

```
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
```

```
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic " +
 topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")
```

```
            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
```

```
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
```

```
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 发布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

使用 SDK for Kotlin 的 Step Functions 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用带有 Step Functions 的 Kotlin AWS 开发工具包来执行操作和实现常见场景。

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

开始使用 Step Functions

以下代码示例显示了如何开始使用 Step Functions。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListStateMachines于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建活动。
- 根据包含先前创建的活动作为步骤的 Amazon States Language 定义创建状态机。
- 运行状态机并使用用户输入响应活动。
- 运行完成后获取最终状态和输出，然后清理资源。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.IamClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.GetActivityTaskRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.SendTaskSuccessRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StartExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StateMachineType
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listActivitiesPaginated
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listStateMachinesPaginated
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.UUID
import kotlin.collections.ArrayList
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into your
 project's resources folder.

 You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following GitHub
 location:

 https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files

 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List activities using a paginator.
 2. List state machines using a paginator.
 3. Creates an activity.
 4. Creates a state machine.
 5. Describes the state machine.
 6. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 7. Describes the execution.
 8. Deletes the activity.
 9. Deletes the state machine.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
```

```
        <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state machine.
        activityName - The name of an activity to create.
        stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
        jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file. You can
located it in resources/sample_files.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val roleName = args[0]
    val activityName = args[1]
    val stateMachineName = args[2]
    val jsonFile = args[3]
    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    var action = false

    val polJSON = """{
    "Version":"2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
    }"""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List activities using a Paginator.")
    listActivitesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List state machines using a paginator.")
    listStatemachinesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a new activity.")
    val activityArn = createActivity(activityName)
    println("The ARN of the Activity is $activityArn")
    println(DASHES)

    // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value into
it.
    val stream = GetStream()
    val jsonString = stream.getStream(jsonFile)

    // Modify the Resource node.
    val objectMapper = ObjectMapper()
    val root: JsonNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString)
    (root.path("States").path("GetInput") as ObjectNode).put("Resource",
activityArn)

    // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
    val stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root)
    println(stateDefinition)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a state machine.")
    val roleARN = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    val stateMachineArn = createMachine(roleARN, stateMachineName, stateDefinition)
    println("The ARN of the state machine is $stateMachineArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Describe the state machine.")
    describeStateMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println("What should ChatSFN call you?")
    val userName = sc.nextLine()
    println("Hello $userName")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
```

```
    val executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"$userName\" }"
    println(executionJson)
    println("6. Start execution of the state machine and interact with it.")
    val runArn = startWorkflow(stateMachineArn, executionJson)
    println("The ARN of the state machine execution is $runArn")
    var myList: List<String>
    while (!action) {
        myList = getActivityTask(activityArn)
        println("ChatSFN: " + myList[1])
        println("$userName please specify a value.")
        val myAction = sc.nextLine()
        if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0) {
            action = true
        }
        println("You have selected $myAction")
        val taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"$myAction\" }"
        println(taskJson)
        sendTaskSuccess(myList[0], taskJson)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Describe the execution.")
    describeExe(runArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Delete the activity.")
    deleteActivity(activityArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the state machines.")
    deleteMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun listStatemachinesPagnator() {
    val machineRequest =
        ListStateMachinesRequest {
```

```
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listStateMachinesPaginated(machineRequest)
            .transform { it.stateMachines?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The state machine ARN is ${obj.stateMachineArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listActivitesPagnator() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listActivitiesPaginated(activitiesRequest)
            .transform { it.activities?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The activity ARN is ${obj.activityArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
```

```
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}

suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}

suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
```

```
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}

suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}

suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
```

```
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    roleNameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

操作

`CreateActivity`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateActivity`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateActivity于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`CreateStateMachine`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateStateMachine`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
```

```
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateStateMachine于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteActivity`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteActivity`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteActivity于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DeleteStateMachine`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteStateMachine`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DeleteStateMachine于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeExecution`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeExecution`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeExecution于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeStateMachine`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeStateMachine`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeStateMachine于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`GetActivityTask`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetActivityTask`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用GetActivityTask于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListActivities`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListActivities`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listAllActivites() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { item ->
            println("The activity ARN is ${item.activityArn}")
            println("The activity name is ${item.name}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListActivities于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListExecutions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListExecutions`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getExeHistory(exeARN: String?) {
    val historyRequest =
        GetExecutionHistoryRequest {
            executionArn = exeARN
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest)
        response.events?.forEach { event ->
            println("The event type is ${event.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListExecutions于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ListStateMachines`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListStateMachines`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ListStateMachines于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

SendTaskSuccess

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SendTaskSuccess。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用SendTaskSuccess于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`StartExecution`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartExecution`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
```

```
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用StartExecution于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

支持 使用 Kotlin 开发工具包的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 支持

基本功能是向您展示如何在服务中执行基本操作的代码示例。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景的上下文查看操作。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 开始使用
- 基本功能
- 操作

开始使用

你好 支持

以下代码示例展示了如何开始使用 支持。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
```

```
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeServices于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

基本功能

了解基本功能

以下代码示例演示了操作流程：

- 获取并显示案例的可用服务和严重级别。
- 使用选定的服务、类别和严重性级别创建支持案例。
- 获取并显示当天打开案例的列表。
- 向新案例添加附件集和通信。
- 描述该案例的新附件和通信。
- 解析案例。
- 获取并显示当天未解决的案例列表。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.
```

```
For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
1. Gets and displays available services.
2. Gets and displays severity levels.
3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
7. Lists the communications of the support case.
8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
9. Resolves the support case.
10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
*/

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <fileAttachment>
    Where:
         fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use as an
 email attachment.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val fileAttachment = args[0]
    println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.")
    println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.")
    val sevCatList = displayServices()

    println("***** Step 2. Get and display Support severity levels.")
    val sevLevel = displaySevLevels()
```

```
    println("***** Step 3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.")
    val caseIdVal = createSupportCase(sevCatList, sevLevel)
    if (caseIdVal != null) {
        println("Support case $caseIdVal was successfully created!")
    } else {
        println("A support case was not successfully created!")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    println("***** Step 4. Get open support cases.")
    getOpenCase()

    println("***** Step 5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add to
 the case.")
    val attachmentSetId = addAttachment(fileAttachment)
    println("The Attachment Set id value is $attachmentSetId")

    println("***** Step 6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
 case.")
    addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal, attachmentSetId)

    println("***** Step 7. List the communications of the support case.")
    val attachId = listCommunications(caseIdVal)
    println("The Attachment id value is $attachId")

    println("***** Step 8. Describe the attachment set included with the
 communication.")
    describeAttachment(attachId)

    println("***** Step 9. Resolve the support case.")
    resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal)

    println("***** Step 10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.")
    getResolvedCase()
    println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed")
}

suspend fun getResolvedCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
```

```
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 30
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
            includeResolvedCases = true
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}

suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
```

```
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
```

```
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}

suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
```

```
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}

suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }
```

```
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Kotlin API Reference》中的以下主题。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications

- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

操作

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AddAttachmentsToSet`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AddAttachmentsToSet于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

AddCommunicationToCase

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 AddCommunicationToCase。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用AddCommunicationToCase于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

CreateCase

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateCase。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用CreateCase于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeAttachment`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAttachment`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeAttachment于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeCases`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeCases`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
```

```
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeCases于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeCommunications`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeCommunications`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
```

```
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeCommunications于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeServices`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeServices`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
```

```
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeServices于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeSeverityLevels`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
```

```
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用DescribeSeverityLevels于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

`ResolveCase`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ResolveCase`。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅适用ResolveCase于 K otlin 的AWS SDK API 参考。

使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Translate 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS 软件开发工具包和 Amazon Translate 来执行操作和实现常见场景。

场景是向您演示如何通过在一个服务中调用多个函数或与其他 AWS 服务结合来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向完整源代码的链接，您可以从中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 场景

场景

构建 Amazon SNS 应用程序

以下代码示例演示如何创建具有订阅和发布功能并能转换消息的应用程序。

适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 创建具有订阅和发布功能的应用程序。此外，此示例应用程序还会转换消息。

有关如何创建 Web 应用程序的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

有关如何创建原生 Android 应用程序的完整源代码和说明，请参阅上的完整示例GitHub。

本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

为用户提供安全保障 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

云安全性一直是 Amazon Web Services（AWS）的重中之重。作为 AWS 客户，您将从专为满足大多数安全敏感型企业的要求而打造的数据中心和网络架构中受益。安全是双方共同承担 AWS 的责任。责任共担模式将其描述为云的安全性和云中的安全性。

云安全 — AWS 负责保护运行 AWS 云中提供的所有服务的基础架构，并为您提供可以安全使用的服务。我们的安全责任是重中之重 AWS，作为AWS 合规计划的一部分，第三方审计师定期测试和验证我们安全的有效性。

云端安全 — 您的责任由您使用的 AWS 服务以及其他因素决定，包括数据的敏感性、组织的要求以及适用的法律和法规。

本 AWS 产品或服务通过其支持的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务安全文档页面和合规计划合 AWS 规工作范围内的AWS 服务。

主题

- 中的数据保护 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK
- 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 支持 TLS 1.2
- 身份和访问管理
- 此 AWS 产品或服务的合规性验证
- 本 AWS 产品或服务的弹性
- 本 AWS 产品或服务的基础设施安全

中的数据保护 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK

分 AWS 担责任模型适用于中的数据保护 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK。如本模型所述 AWS ，负责保护运行所有内容的全球基础架构 AWS 云。您负责维护对托管在此基础结构上的内容的控制。您还负责您所使用的 AWS 服务 的安全配置和管理任务。有关数据隐私的更多信息，请参阅数据隐私常见问题。有关欧洲数据保护的信息，请参阅 AWS Security Blog 上的 AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR 博客文章。

出于数据保护目的，我们建议您保护 AWS 账户 凭证并使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 或 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 设置个人用户。这样，每个用户只获得履行其工作职责所需的权限。还建议您通过以下方式保护数据：

- 对每个账户使用多重身份验证（MFA）。

- 用于 SSL/TLS 与 AWS 资源通信。我们要求使用 TLS 1.2，建议使用 TLS 1.3。
- 使用设置 API 和用户活动日志 AWS CloudTrail。有关使用 CloudTrail 跟踪捕获 AWS 活动的信息，请参阅《AWS CloudTrail 用户指南》中的使用跟 CloudTrail 踪。
- 使用 AWS 加密解决方案以及其中的所有默认安全控件 AWS 服务。
- 使用高级托管安全服务（例如 Amazon Macie），它有助于发现和保护存储在 Amazon S3 中的敏感数据。
- 如果您在 AWS 通过命令行界面或 API 进行访问时需要经过 FIPS 140-3 验证的加密模块，请使用 FIPS 端点。有关可用的 FIPS 端点的更多信息，请参阅《美国联邦信息处理标准（FIPS）第 140-3 版》https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/fips/。

强烈建议您切勿将机密信息或敏感信息（如您客户的电子邮件地址）放入标签或自由格式文本字段（如名称字段）。这包括当你使用控制台、API 或 AWS 服务 使用适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 或其他软件开发工具包 AWS CLI时。 AWS SDKs在用于名称的标签或自由格式文本字段中输入的任何数据都可能会用于计费或诊断日志。如果您向外部服务器提供 URL，强烈建议您不要在网址中包含凭证信息来验证对该服务器的请求。

适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 支持 TLS 1.2

以下信息仅适用于 Java SSL 实现（以 JVM 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 为目标的默认 SSL 实现）。如果您使用的是其他 SSL 实现，请参阅与该特定 SSL 实现相关的信息，以了解如何强制执行 TLS 版本。

Java 中的 TLS 支持

从 Java 7 开始，支持 TLS 1.2。

如何查看 TLS 版本

要检查您的 Java 虚拟机 (JVM) 支持哪个 TLS 版本，可以使用以下代码。

```
println(SSLContext.getDefault().supportedSSLParameters.protocols.joinToString(separator
 = ", "))
```

要查看 SSL 握手的运行情况以及使用的 TLS 版本，可使用系统属性 javax.net.debug。

```
-Djavax.net.debug=ssl
```

身份和访问管理

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) AWS 服务 可帮助管理员安全地控制对 AWS 资源的访问权限。IAM 管理员控制谁可以进行身份验证（登录）和授权（拥有权限）使用 AWS 资源。您可以使用 IAM AWS 服务 ，无需支付额外费用。

主题

- 受众
- 使用身份进行身份验证
- 使用策略管理访问
- 如何 AWS 服务 使用 IAM
- 对 AWS 身份和访问进行故障排除

受众

您的使用方式 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 会有所不同，具体取决于您所做的工作 AWS。

服务用户-如果您 AWS 服务 曾经完成工作，则您的管理员会为您提供所需的凭证和权限。当你使用更多 AWS 功能来完成工作时，你可能需要额外的权限。了解如何管理访问权限有助于您向管理员请求适合的权限。如果您无法访问中的功能 AWS，请参阅对 AWS 身份和访问进行故障排除或 AWS 服务 您正在使用的用户指南。

服务管理员-如果您负责公司的 AWS 资源，则可能拥有完全访问权限 AWS。您的工作是确定您的服务用户应访问哪些 AWS 功能和资源。然后，您必须向 IAM 管理员提交请求以更改服务用户的权限。请查看该页面上的信息以了解 IAM 的基本概念。要详细了解您的公司如何使用 IAM AWS，请参阅 AWS 服务 您正在使用的用户指南。

IAM 管理员：如果您是 IAM 管理员，您可能希望了解如何编写策略以管理对 AWS的访问权限的详细信息。要查看您可以在 IAM 中使用的 AWS 基于身份的策略示例，请参阅 AWS 服务 您正在使用的用户指南。

使用身份进行身份验证

身份验证是您 AWS 使用身份凭证登录的方式。您必须以 IAM 用户身份进行身份验证 AWS 账户根用户，或者通过担任 IAM 角色进行身份验证。

您可以使用来自身份源的证书 AWS IAM Identity Center （例如（IAM Identity Center）、单点登录身份验证或 Google/Facebook 证书，以联合身份登录。有关登录的更多信息，请参阅《AWS 登录 用户指南》中的如何登录您的 AWS 账户。

对于编程访问， AWS 提供 SDK 和 CLI 来对请求进行加密签名。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的适用于 API 请求的AWS 签名版本 4。

AWS 账户 root 用户

创建时 AWS 账户，首先会有一个名为 AWS 账户 root 用户的登录身份，该身份可以完全访问所有资源 AWS 服务 和资源。我们强烈建议不要使用根用户进行日常任务。有关需要根用户凭证的任务，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的需要根用户凭证的任务。

联合身份

作为最佳实践，要求人类用户使用与身份提供商的联合身份验证才能 AWS 服务 使用临时证书进行访问。

联合身份是指来自您的企业目录、Web 身份提供商的用户 Directory Service ，或者 AWS 服务 使用来自身份源的凭据进行访问的用户。联合身份代入可提供临时凭证的角色。

要集中管理访问权限，建议使用。 AWS IAM Identity Center有关更多信息，请参阅《AWS IAM Identity Center 用户指南》中的什么是 IAM Identity Center？。

IAM 用户和群组

IAM 用户是对某个人员或应用程序具有特定权限的一个身份。建议使用临时凭证，而非具有长期凭证的 IAM 用户。有关更多信息，请参阅 IAM 用户指南中的要求人类用户使用身份提供商的联合身份验证才能 AWS 使用临时证书进行访问。

IAM 组指定一组 IAM 用户，便于更轻松地对大量用户进行权限管理。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 用户使用案例。

IAM 角色

IAM 角色是具有特定权限的身份，可提供临时凭证。您可以通过从用户切换到 IAM 角色（控制台）或调用 AWS CLI 或 AWS API 操作来代入角色。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的担任角色的方法。

IAM 角色对于联合用户访问、临时 IAM 用户权限、跨账户访问、跨服务访问以及在 Amazon EC2 上运行的应用程序非常有用。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 中的跨账户资源访问。

使用策略管理访问

您可以 AWS 通过创建策略并将其附加到 AWS 身份或资源来控制中的访问权限。策略定义了与身份或资源关联时的权限。 AWS 在委托人提出请求时评估这些政策。大多数策略都以 JSON 文档的 AWS 形式存储在中。有关 JSON 策略文档的更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 JSON 策略概述。

管理员使用策略，通过定义哪个主体可以在什么条件下对哪些资源执行哪些操作来指定谁有权访问什么。

默认情况下，用户和角色没有权限。IAM 管理员创建 IAM 策略并将其添加到角色中，然后用户可以担任这些角色。IAM 策略定义权限，与执行操作所用的方法无关。

基于身份的策略

基于身份的策略是您附加到身份（用户、组或角色）的 JSON 权限策略文档。这些策略控制身份可以执行什么操作、对哪些资源执行以及在什么条件下执行。要了解如何创建基于身份的策略，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的使用客户管理型策略定义自定义 IAM 权限。

基于身份的策略可以是内联策略（直接嵌入到单个身份中）或托管策略（附加到多个身份的独立策略）。要了解如何在托管策略和内联策略之间进行选择，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的在托管策略与内联策略之间进行选择。

基于资源的策略

基于资源的策略是附加到资源的 JSON 策略文档。示例包括 IAM 角色信任策略和 Amazon S3 存储桶策略。在支持基于资源的策略的服务中，服务管理员可以使用它们来控制对特定资源的访问。您必须在基于资源的策略中指定主体。

基于资源的策略是位于该服务中的内联策略。您不能在基于资源的策略中使用 IAM 中的 AWS 托管策略。

访问控制列表 (ACLs)

访问控制列表 (ACLs) 控制哪些委托人（账户成员、用户或角色）有权访问资源。 ACLs 与基于资源的策略类似，尽管它们不使用 JSON 策略文档格式。

Amazon S3 和 Amazon VPC 就是支持的服务示例 ACLs。 AWS WAF要了解更多信息 ACLs，请参阅《亚马逊简单存储服务开发者指南》中的访问控制列表 (ACL) 概述。

其他策略类型

AWS 支持其他策略类型，这些策略类型可以设置更常见的策略类型授予的最大权限：

- 权限边界 – 设置基于身份的策略可以授予 IAM 实体的最大权限。有关更多信息，请参阅《 IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 实体的权限边界。
- 服务控制策略 (SCPs)-在中指定组织或组织单位的最大权限 AWS Organizations。有关更多信息，请参阅《AWS Organizations 用户指南》中的服务控制策略。
- 资源控制策略 (RCPs)-设置账户中资源的最大可用权限。有关更多信息，请参阅《AWS Organizations 用户指南》中的资源控制策略 (RCPs)。
- 会话策略 – 在为角色或联合用户创建临时会话时，作为参数传递的高级策略。有关更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的会话策略。

多个策略类型

当多个类型的策略应用于一个请求时，生成的权限更加复杂和难以理解。要了解在涉及多种策略类型时如何 AWS 确定是否允许请求，请参阅 IAM 用户指南中的策略评估逻辑。

如何 AWS 服务 使用 IAM

要全面了解如何 AWS 服务 使用大多数 IAM 功能，请参阅 IAM 用户指南中的与 IAM 配合使用的AWS 服务。

要了解如何在 IAM 中 AWS 服务 使用特定的，请参阅相关服务的《用户指南》的安全部分。

对 AWS 身份和访问进行故障排除

使用以下信息来帮助您诊断和修复在使用 AWS 和 IAM 时可能遇到的常见问题。

主题

- 我无权在以下位置执行操作 AWS
- 我无权执行 iam：PassRole
- 我想允许我以外的人 AWS 账户 访问我的 AWS 资源

我无权在以下位置执行操作 AWS

如果您收到错误提示，指明您无权执行某个操作，则必须更新策略以允许执行该操作。

当 `mateojackson` IAM 用户尝试使用控制台查看有关虚构 *`my-example-widget`* 资源的详细信息，但不拥有虚构 `awes:`*`GetWidget`* 权限时，会发生以下示例错误。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform:
 awes:GetWidget on resource: my-example-widget
```

在此情况下，必须更新 mateojackson 用户的策略，以允许使用 awes:*GetWidget* 操作访问 *my-example-widget* 资源。

如果您需要帮助，请联系您的 AWS 管理员。您的管理员是提供登录凭证的人。

我无权执行 iam：PassRole

如果您收到一个错误，表明您无权执行 iam:PassRole 操作，则必须更新策略以允许您将角色传递给。 AWS

有些 AWS 服务 允许您将现有角色传递给该服务，而不是创建新的服务角色或服务相关角色。为此，您必须具有将角色传递到服务的权限。

当名为 marymajor 的 IAM 用户尝试使用控制台在 AWS中执行操作时，会发生以下示例错误。但是，服务必须具有服务角色所授予的权限才可执行此操作。Mary 不具有将角色传递到服务的权限。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform:
 iam:PassRole
```

在这种情况下，必须更新 Mary 的策略以允许她执行 iam:PassRole 操作。

如果您需要帮助，请联系您的 AWS 管理员。您的管理员是提供登录凭证的人。

我想允许我以外的人 AWS 账户 访问我的 AWS 资源

您可以创建一个角色，以便其他账户中的用户或您组织外的人员可以使用该角色来访问您的资源。您可以指定谁值得信赖，可以代入角色。对于支持基于资源的策略或访问控制列表 (ACLs) 的服务，您可以使用这些策略向人们授予访问您的资源的权限。

要了解更多信息，请参阅以下内容：

- 要了解是否 AWS 支持这些功能，请参阅如何 AWS 服务 使用 IAM。
- 要了解如何提供对您拥有的资源的访问权限 AWS 账户 ，请参阅 IAM 用户指南中的向您拥有 AWS 账户 的另一个 IAM 用户提供访问权限。
- 要了解如何向第三方提供对您的资源的访问权限 AWS 账户，请参阅 IAM 用户指南中的向第三方提供访问权限。 AWS 账户

- 要了解如何通过身份联合验证提供访问权限，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的为经过外部身份验证的用户（身份联合验证）提供访问权限。
- 要了解使用角色和基于资源的策略进行跨账户访问之间的差别，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 中的跨账户资源访问。

此 AWS 产品或服务的合规性验证

要了解是否属于特定合规计划的范围，请参阅AWS 服务 “按合规计划划分的范围” ”，然后选择您感兴趣的合规计划。 AWS 服务 有关一般信息，请参阅AWS 合规计划AWS。

您可以使用下载第三方审计报告 AWS Artifact。有关更多信息，请参阅中的 “下载报告” 中的 “ AWS Artifact。

您在使用 AWS 服务 时的合规责任取决于您的数据的敏感性、贵公司的合规目标以及适用的法律和法规。有关您在使用时的合规责任的更多信息 AWS 服务，请参阅AWS 安全文档。

本 AWS 产品或服务通过其支持的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务安全文档页面和合规计划合 AWS 规工作范围内的AWS 服务。

本 AWS 产品或服务的弹性

AWS 全球基础设施是围绕 AWS 区域 可用区构建的。

AWS 区域 提供多个物理分隔和隔离的可用区，这些可用区通过低延迟、高吞吐量和高度冗余的网络连接。

利用可用区，您可以设计和操作在可用区之间无中断地自动实现失效转移的应用程序和数据库。与传统的单个或多个数据中心基础设施相比，可用区具有更高的可用性、容错能力和可扩展性。

有关 AWS 区域和可用区的更多信息，请参阅AWS 全球基础设施。

本 AWS 产品或服务通过其支持的特定 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务安全文档页面和合规计划合 AWS 规工作范围内的AWS 服务。

本 AWS 产品或服务的基础设施安全

本 AWS 产品或服务使用托管服务，因此受到 AWS 全球网络安全的保护。有关 AWS 安全服务以及如何 AWS 保护基础设施的信息，请参阅AWS 云安全。要使用基础设施安全的最佳实践来设计您的 AWS 环境，请参阅 S AWS ecurity Pillar Well-Architected Fram ework 中的基础设施保护。

您可以使用 AWS 已发布的 API 调用通过网络访问此 AWS 产品或服务。客户端必须支持以下内容：

- 传输层安全性协议（TLS）。我们要求使用 TLS 1.2，建议使用 TLS 1.3。
- 具有完全向前保密（PFS）的密码套件，例如 DHE（临时 Diffie-Hellman）或 ECDHE（临时椭圆曲线 Diffie-Hellman）。大多数现代系统（如 Java 7 及更高版本）都支持这些模式。

此外，必须使用访问密钥 ID 和与 IAM 主体关联的秘密访问密钥来对请求进行签名。或者，您可以使用 AWS Security Token Service（AWS STS）生成临时安全凭证来对请求进行签名。

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文档历史记录

本主题介绍了《 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 开发者指南》在其历史过程中所做的重要更改。

变更	说明	日期
the section called “ 重试”	重试内容已重新整理，并添加了有关可重试异常的详细信息。	2025 年 9 月 10 日
添加有关如何缓存独立凭证提供程序的凭据的信息	使用独立提供商缓存凭证	2025 年 6 月 17 日
the section called “嘲笑”	在适用于 Kotlin 的 SDK 中添加有关模拟和使用 MockK 的信息	2025 年 4 月 30 日
添加有关如何使用 Gradle 解决与 SDK 的依赖关系冲突的信息	如何解决依赖冲突？	2025 年 4 月 15 日
使用校验和实现数据完整性保护	更新内容：有关自动校验和计算的详细信息。	2025 年 1 月 16 日
更新默认凭证提供商链内容	默认凭证提供者链。	2025 年 1 月 15 日
更新构建文件示例	显示由 Gradle 版本 8.11.1 生成的构建文件元素。显示 BOM 的用法。嵌入指向最新版本工件的链接。	2024 年 12 月 18 日
添加 DynamoDB 映射器（开发者预览版）主题	使用 DynamoDB 映射器（开发者预览版）将类映射到 DynamoDB 项目	2024 年 10 月 29 日
更新 Amazon S3 存储桶名称	亚马逊 S3 的校验和 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK	2024 年 9 月 30 日
添加信息 OkHttp 4 引擎	指定 HTTP 引擎类型	2024 年 9 月 26 日

为 DynamoDB 添加有关 AWS 基于账户的终端节点的信息	使用 AWS 基于账户的终端节点	2024 年 9 月 24 日
添加疑难解答 FAQs 主题	故障排查 FAQs	2024 年 9 月 18 日
更新默认全局遥测提供商的 OpenTelemetry 配置示例和配置	可观察性	2024 年 5 月 2 日
提供有关服务客户端创建过程的更多详细信息	创建服务客户端	2024 年 3 月 14 日
添加多区域接入点主题	使用适用于 Kotlin 的软件开发工具包使用亚马逊 S3 多区域接入点	2024 年 2 月 6 日
添加 Gradle 版本目录说明	Gradle 版本目录（选项卡）	2023 年 12 月 19 日
通用版本	适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 开发人员指南	2023 年 11 月 27 日
根据 SDK 更新更新客户端终端节点配置部分	客户端终端节点	2023 年 8 月 25 日
Amazon S3 校验和	添加了有关如何在 Amazon S3 中使用灵活校验和的部分。	2023 年 8 月 14 日
添加可观测性主题	可观察性	2023 年 8 月 3 日
添加一个讨论重试的主题	重试	2023 年 7 月 7 日
根据 SDK 更新更新 HTTP 客户端配置部分	HTTP 客户端配置	2023 年 6 月 6 日
添加 HTTP 预签名主题	对请求进行预签名	2023 年 6 月 2 日
添加 HTTP 拦截器主题	HTTP 拦截器	2023 年 5 月 22 日
Support 支持自动令牌刷新	更新单点登录访问说明。	2023 年 5 月 18 日

Amazon S3 校验和	添加一节，介绍如何在 Amazon S3 中使用校验和。	2023 年 5 月 15 日
覆盖服务客户端配置	添加一节，描述如何覆盖服务客户端的配置并描述资源受到怎样的影响。	2023 年 5 月 8 日
强制使用最低 TLS 版本	添加一节，描述强制执行最低 TLS 版本的选项。	2023 年 5 月 3 日
客户端终端节点配置	添加一个讨论客户端端点配置的主题。	2023 年 4 月 7 日
IAM 最佳实践更新	更新了指南，使其符合 IAM 最佳实践。有关更多信息，请参阅 IAM 安全最佳实践。	2023 年 3 月 22 日
添加示例 Maven 项目文件	在 “设置” 主题中，除了 Gradle 中的项目文件外，还显示 Maven 项目文件示例。	2022 年 12 月 2 日
修改开发者指南预览版的内容	内容已更新，以反映最近的开发工作	2022 年 10 月 4 日
适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 开发者预览版	适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK	2021 年 12 月 2 日
适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK alpha 版本	宣布推出新的 适用于 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK alpha 版本	2021 年 8 月 30 日

本文属于机器翻译版本。若本译文内容与英语原文存在差异，则一律以英文原文为准。