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You can now use the Amazon S3 Transfer Manager (Developer Preview) in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x for accelerated file transfers. Give it a try and let us know what you think! By the way, the AWS SDK for Java team is hiring software development engineers!
Developer guide - AWS SDK for Java 2.x

The AWS SDK for Java provides a Java API for AWS services. Using the SDK, you can easily build Java applications that work with Amazon S3, Amazon EC2, DynamoDB, and more.

The AWS SDK for Java 2.x is a major rewrite of the version 1.x code base. It’s built on top of Java 8+ and adds several frequently requested features. These include support for non-blocking I/O and the ability to plug in a different HTTP implementation at run time. For more information see the AWS blog.

We regularly add support for new services to the AWS SDK for Java. For a list of changes and features in a particular version, view the change log.

Get started with the SDK

If you’re ready to get hands-on with the SDK, follow the Quick Start (p. 3) tutorial.

To set up your development environment, see Setting up (p. 9).

If you’re currently using version 1.x of the SDK for Java, see Migrating to version 2 (p. 20) for specific guidance.

For information on making requests to Amazon S3, DynamoDB, Amazon EC2 and other AWS services, see Using the SDK for Java (p. 31) and Code examples for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x (p. 72).

Developing applications for Android

If you’re an Android developer, Amazon Web Services publishes an SDK made specifically for Android development: the AWS Mobile SDK for Android. See the AWS Mobile SDK for Android Developer Guide for the complete documentation.

Maintenance and support for SDK major versions

For information about maintenance and support for SDK major versions and their underlying dependencies, see the following in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide

- AWS SDKs and Tools Maintenance Policy
- AWS SDKs and Tools Version Support Matrix

Additional resources

In addition to this guide, the following are valuable online resources for AWS SDK for Java developers:

- AWS SDK for Java 2.x Reference
Features not yet in the version 2 of the SDK

See the following Github issues for details about additional features not yet in 2.x. Comments and feedback are also welcome.

- High-level libraries
  - Amazon S3 Transfer manager
  - Amazon S3 Encryption Client
  - DynamoDB document APIs
  - DynamoDB Encryption Client
  - Amazon SQS Client-side Buffering
  - Progress Listeners

Contributing to the SDK

Developers can also contribute feedback through the following channels:

- Submit issues on GitHub:
  - Submit documentation issues
  - Submit SDK issues
- Join an informal chat about SDK on the AWS SDK for Java 2.x gitter channel
- Submit feedback anonymously to aws-java-sdk-v2-feedback@amazon.com. This email is monitored by the AWS SDK for Java team.
- Submit pull requests in the documentation or SDK source GitHub repositories to contribute to the SDK development.
Get started with the AWS SDK for Java 2.x

The AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides Java APIs for Amazon Web Services (AWS). Using the SDK, you can build Java applications that work with Amazon S3, Amazon EC2, DynamoDB, and more.

This tutorial shows you how you can use Apache Maven to define dependencies for the AWS SDK for Java and then write code that connects to Amazon S3 to upload a file.

Follow these steps to complete this tutorial:

- Step 1: Set up for this tutorial (p. 3)
- Step 2: Create the project (p. 4)
- Step 3: Write the code (p. 6)
- Step 4: Build and run the application (p. 7)

Step 1: Set up for this tutorial

Before you begin this tutorial, you need an active AWS account, an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user with a programmatic access key and permissions to Amazon S3, and a Java development environment configured to use that access key as credentials for AWS.

Follow these steps to set up for this tutorial:

- Create an AWS account (p. 3)
- Create an IAM user (p. 3)
- Install Java and Apache Maven (p. 4)
- Configure credentials (p. 4)

Create an account

If you do not have an AWS account, visit the Amazon Web Services signup page and follow the on-screen prompts to create and activate a new account. For detailed instructions, see How do I create and activate a new AWS account?

After you activate your new AWS account, follow the instructions in Creating your first IAM admin user and group in the IAM User Guide. Use this account instead of the root account when accessing the AWS Console. For more information, see IAM User Guide.

Create an IAM user

To complete this tutorial, you need to use credentials for an IAM user that has read and write access to Amazon S3. To make requests to Amazon Web Services using the AWS SDK for Java, create an access key to use as credentials.

1. Sign in to the IAM console
2. In the navigation pane on the left, choose Users. Then choose Add user.
3. Enter TestSDK as the User name and select the Programmatic access checkbox. Choose Next: Permissions.
4. Under Set permissions, select Attach existing policies directly.
5. In the list of policies, select the checkbox for the AmazonS3FullAccess policy. Choose Next: Tags.
6. Choose Next: Review. Then choose Create user.

The downloaded file contains the Access Key ID and the Secret Access Key for this tutorial. Treat your Secret Access Key as a password; save in a trusted location and do not share it.

Note
You will not have another opportunity to download or copy the Secret Access Key.

Install Java and Apache Maven

Your development environment needs to have Java 8 or later and Apache Maven installed.

- For Java, use Oracle Java SE Development Kit, Amazon Corretto, Red Hat OpenJDK, or AdoptOpenJDK.
- For Maven, go to https://maven.apache.org/.

Configure credentials

Configure your development environment with your Access Key ID and the Secret Access Key. The AWS SDK for Java uses this access key as credentials when your application makes requests to Amazon Web Services.

1. In a text editor, create a new file with the following code:

```
[default]
aws_access_key_id = YOUR_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID
aws_secret_access_key = YOUR_AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
```

2. In the text file you just created, replace YOUR_AWS_ACCESS_KEY with your unique AWS access key ID, and replace YOUR_AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY with your unique AWS secret access key.
3. Save the file without a file extension. Refer to the following table for the correct location and file name based on your operating system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating system</th>
<th>File name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>C:\Users&lt;yourUserName&gt;.aws\credentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux, macOS, Unix</td>
<td>~/.aws/credentials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 2: Create the project

To create the project for this tutorial, you first create a Maven project. Next, you configure your project with a dependency on AWS SDK for Java and for any AWS service you use, for example Amazon S3. Then you configure the Maven compiler to use Java 1.8.
1. Open a terminal or command prompt window and navigate to a directory of your choice, for example, your Desktop or Home folder.

2. Use the following command to create a new directory called `myapp` with a project configuration file (`pom.xml`) and a basic Java class.

   ```
   mvn -B archetype:generate \
   -DarchetypeGroupId=org.apache.maven.archetypes \
   -DgroupId=com.example.myapp \
   -DartifactId=myapp
   ```

To configure your project with dependencies for the AWS SDK for Java and Amazon S3, and to use Java 1.8

- In the folder `myapp` that you created in the previous procedure, open the `pom.xml` file. Replace its contents with the following code, and then save your changes.

   ```
   <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>
     <properties>
       <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
     </properties>
     <groupId>com.example.myapp</groupId>
     <artifactId>myapp</artifactId>
     <packaging>jar</packaging>
     <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
     <name>myapp</name>
     <dependencyManagement>
       <dependencies>
         <dependency>
           <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
           <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
           <version>2.16.60</version>
           <type>pom</type>
           <scope>import</scope>
         </dependency>
       </dependencies>
     </dependencyManagement>
     <dependencies>
       <dependency>
         <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
         <artifactId>s3</artifactId>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
         <groupId>junit</groupId>
         <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
         <version>3.8.1</version>
         <scope>test</scope>
       </dependency>
     </dependencies>
     <build>
       <plugins>
         <plugin>
           <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
           <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
           <version>3.8.1</version>
           <configuration>
             <source>8</source>
             <target>8</target>
           </configuration>
         </plugin>
       </plugins>
     </build>
   </project>
   ```
The dependencyManagement section contains a dependency to the AWS SDK for Java and the dependencies section has a dependency for Amazon S3. The Apache Maven Compiler Plugin is configured in the build section to use Java 1.8.

Step 3: Write the code

After the project has been created and configured, edit the project's default class `App` to use the example code below.

The example class below creates a service client for Amazon S3 and then uses it to upload a text file. To create a service client for Amazon S3, instantiate an `S3Client` object using the static factory method `builder`. To upload a file to Amazon S3, first build a `PutObjectRequest` object, supplying a bucket name and a key name. Then, call the `S3Client`'s `putObject` method, with a `RequestBody` that contains the object content and the `PutObjectRequest` object.

1. In your project folder `myapp`, navigate to the directory `src/main/java/com/example/myapp`. Open the `App.java` file.
2. Replace its contents with the following code and save the file.

```java
package com.example.myapp;
import java.io.IOException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder().region(region).build();
        String bucket = "bucket" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        String key = "key";
        tutorialSetup(s3, bucket, region);
        System.out.println("Uploading object...");
        s3.putObject(PutObjectRequest.builder().bucket(bucket).key(key).build(),
                     RequestBody.fromString("Testing with the {sdk-java}"));
        System.out.println("Upload complete");
    }
}
```
Step 4: Build and run the application

After the project is created and contains the example class, build and run the application. To view the uploaded file in the Amazon S3 console, edit the code to remove the cleanup steps and then rebuild the project.

1. Open a terminal or command prompt window and navigate to your project directory `myapp`.
2. Use the following command to build your project:

```bash
mvn package
```

3. Open a terminal or command prompt window and navigate to your project directory `myapp`.
4. Use the following command to run the application.

```bash
mvn exec:java -Dexec.mainClass="com.example.myapp.App"
```

When you run the application, it uploads a new a text file to a new bucket in Amazon S3. Afterward, it will also delete the file and bucket.

1. In `App.java`, comment out the line `cleanUp(s3, bucket, key);` and save the file.
2. Rebuild the project by running `mvn package`.
3. Upload the file by running `mvn exec:java -Dexec.mainClass="com.example.myapp.App"` again.
4. Sign in to the S3 console to view the new file in the newly-created bucket.

After you view the file, clean up test resources by deleting the object and then deleting the bucket.

**Success!**

If your Maven project built and ran without error, then congratulations! You have successfully built your first Java application using the AWS SDK for Java.

**Cleanup**

To clean up the resources you created during this tutorial:

- In the S3 console, delete any objects and any buckets created when you ran the application.
- In the IAM console, delete the TestSDK user.

  If you delete this user, also remove the contents of the credentials file you created during setup.
- Delete the project folder (`myapp`).

**Next steps**

Now that you have the basics down, you can learn about:

- Working with Amazon S3 (p. 73)
- Working with other Amazon Web Services (p. 72), such as DynamoDB (p. 86), Amazon EC2 (p. 103), and IAM (p. 117)
- Using the SDK (p. 31)
- Security for the AWS SDK for Java (p. 378)
Setting up the AWS SDK for Java 2.x

The AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides Java APIs for Amazon Web Services (AWS). Using the SDK, you can build Java applications that work with Amazon S3, Amazon EC2, DynamoDB, and more.

This section provides information about how to set up your development environment and projects to use the latest version (2.x) of the AWS SDK for Java.

Overview

To make requests to AWS using the AWS SDK for Java, you need the following:

- An active AWS account
- An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user with:
  - A programmatic access key
  - Permissions to the AWS resources you’ll access using your application
- A development environment with:
  - Your access key configured as credentials for AWS
  - Java 8 or later
  - A build automation tool

Create an account

If you do not have an AWS account, visit the Amazon Web Services signup page and follow the on-screen prompts to create and activate a new account.

For more detailed instructions, see How do I create and activate a new AWS account?.

After you activate your new AWS account, follow the instructions in Creating your first IAM admin user and group in the IAM User Guide. Use this account instead of the root account when accessing the AWS Management Console. For more information, see Security best practices in IAM] in the IAM User Guide.

Create an IAM user and programmatic access key

To use the AWS SDK for Java to access AWS services, you need an AWS account and AWS credentials. To increase the security of your AWS account, for access credentials, we recommend that you use an IAM user instead of your AWS account credentials.

Note

For an overview of IAM users and why they are important for the security of your account, see AWS security credentials in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

For instructions on creating an access key for an existing IAM user, see Programmatic access in the IAM User Guide.

1. Go to the IAM console (you may need to sign in to AWS first).
2. Click Users in the sidebar to view your IAM users.
3. If you don’t have any IAM users set up, click Create New Users to create one.
4. Select the IAM user in the list that you’ll use to access AWS.
5. Open the Security Credentials tab, and click Create Access Key. NOTE: You can have a maximum of two active access keys for any given IAM user. If your IAM user has two access keys already, then you’ll need to delete one of them before creating a new key.

6. On the resulting dialog box, click the Download Credentials button to download the credential file to your computer, or click Show User Security Credentials to view the IAM user’s access key ID and secret access key (which you can copy and paste).

**Important**
There is no way to obtain the secret access key once you close the dialog box. You can, however, delete its associated access key ID and create a new one.

---

## Set default credentials and Region

To make requests to AWS using the AWS SDK for Java, you must use cryptographically-signed credentials issued by AWS. With AWS SDKs and Tools like the AWS SDK for Java, you use a programmatic access key, consisting of an Access Key ID and a Secret Access Key, as credentials. You should set your credentials as the default credentials for accessing AWS with your application.

If you already have an IAM account created, see Create an IAM user and programmatic access key (p. 9) for instructions on creating a programmatic access key.

You should also set a default AWS Region for accessing AWS with your application. Some operations require a Region to be set. For the best network performance, you can select a Region that is geographically near to you or your customers.

The most common way to set the default credentials and AWS Region is to use the shared config and credentials files. You can also set the default credentials and Region using environment variables, using Java system properties or, for your applications running on Amazon EC2, using ContainerCredentialsProvider or InstanceProfileCredentialsProvider.

### Setting the default credentials

Select one of these options to set the default credentials:

- Set credentials in the AWS credentials profile file on your local system, located at:
  - `~/.aws/credentials` on Linux, macOS, or Unix
  - `C:\Users\USERNAME\.aws\credentials` on Windows

This file should contain lines in the following format:

```plaintext
[default]
aws_access_key_id = your_access_key_id
aws_secret_access_key = your_secret_access_key
```

Substitute your own AWS credentials values for the values `your_access_key_id` and `your_secret_access_key`.

- Set the `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` and `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY` environment variables.

To set these variables on Linux, macOS, or Unix, use `export`:

```bash
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=your_access_key_id
```
To set these variables on Windows, use `set`:

```
set AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=your_access_key_id
set AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=your_secret_access_key
```

- For an Amazon EC2 instance, specify an IAM role and then give your Amazon EC2 instance access to that role. See IAM Roles for Amazon EC2 in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances for a detailed discussion about how this works.
- Set the `aws.accessKeyId` and `aws.secretAccessKey` Java system properties.

```
java app.jar -Daws.accessKeyId=
"your_access_key_id"
-Daws.secretAccessKey=
"your_secret_access_key"
```

## Setting the default Region

Select one of these options to set the default Region:

- Set the AWS Region in the AWS config file on your local system, located at:
  - `~/.aws/config` on Linux, macOS, or Unix
  - `C:\Users\USERNAME\.aws\config` on Windows

This file should contain lines in the following format:

```
[default]
region = your_aws_region
```

Substitute your desired AWS Region (for example, "us-east-1") for `your_aws_region`.

- Set the `AWS_REGION` environment variable.

On Linux, macOS, or Unix, use `export`:

```
export AWS_REGION=your_aws_region
```

On Windows, use `set`:

```
set AWS_REGION=your_aws_region
```

Where `your_aws_region` is the desired AWS Region name.

For additional information about setting credentials and Region, see The `.aws/credentials` and `.aws/config` files, AWS Region, and Using environment variables in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.

### Install Java and a build tool

Your development environment needs the following:
Next steps

Once you have your AWS account and development environment set up, create a Java project using your preferred build tool. Import the Maven bill of materials (BOM) for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x from Maven Central, software.amazon.awssdk. Then add dependencies for the services you'll use in your application.

Example Maven pom.xml file:

```xml
<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>
  <properties>
    <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
  </properties>
  <groupId>com.example.myapp</groupId>
  <artifactId>myapp</artifactId>
  <packaging>jar</packaging>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
  <name>myapp</name>
  <dependencyManagement>
    <dependencies>
      <dependency>
        <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
        <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
        <version>2.15.0</version>
        <type>pom</type>
        <scope>import</scope>
      </dependency>
    </dependencies>
  </dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>junit</groupId>
      <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
      <version>3.8.1</version>
      <scope>test</scope>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>dynamodb</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>iam</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>kinesis</artifactId>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```
Setting up an Apache Maven project

You can use Apache Maven to set up and build AWS SDK for Java projects, or to build the SDK itself.

Prerequisites

To use the AWS SDK for Java with Maven, you need the following:

- **Java 8.0 or later.** You can download the latest Java SE Development Kit software from [http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/). The AWS SDK for Java also works with OpenJDK and Amazon Corretto, a distribution of the Open Java Development Kit (OpenJDK). Download the latest OpenJDK version from [https://openjdk.java.net/install/index.html](https://openjdk.java.net/install/index.html). Download the latest Amazon Corretto 8 or Amazon Corretto 11 version from the [Corretto page](https://aws.amazon.com/corretto/).

Example build.gradle file:

```groovy
group 'com.example.myapp'
version '1.0'

apply plugin: 'java'

sourceCompatibility = 1.8

repositories {
    mavenCentral()
}

dependencies {
    implementation platform('software.amazon.awssdk:bom:2.15.0')
    implementation 'software.amazon.awssdk:dynamodb'
    implementation 'software.amazon.awssdk:iam'
    implementation 'software.amazon.awssdk:kinesis'
    implementation 'software.amazon.awssdk:s3'
    testImplementation group: 'junit', name: 'junit', version: '4.11'
}
```

For more information, see [Setting up an Apache Maven project (p. 13)](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/sdk-for-java/#maven) or [Setting up a Gradle project (p. 17)](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/sdk-for-java/#gradle).

---

**AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide**

Setting up an Apache Maven project

You can use Apache Maven to set up and build AWS SDK for Java projects, or to build the SDK itself.

Prerequisites

To use the AWS SDK for Java with Maven, you need the following:

- **Java 8.0 or later.** You can download the latest Java SE Development Kit software from [http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/). The AWS SDK for Java also works with OpenJDK and Amazon Corretto, a distribution of the Open Java Development Kit (OpenJDK). Download the latest OpenJDK version from [https://openjdk.java.net/install/index.html](https://openjdk.java.net/install/index.html). Download the latest Amazon Corretto 8 or Amazon Corretto 11 version from the [Corretto page](https://aws.amazon.com/corretto/).
Create a Maven project

To create a Maven project from the command line, open a terminal or command prompt window, enter or paste the following command, and then press Enter or Return.

```
mvn -B archetype:generate \
-DarchetypeGroupId=software.amazon.awssdk \
-DarchetypeArtifactId=archetype-lambda -Dservice=s3 -Dregion=US_WEST_2 \
-DgroupId=com.example.myapp \
-DartifactId=myapp
```

**Note**
Replace `com.example.myapp` with the full package namespace of your application. Also replace `myapp` with your project name. This becomes the name of the directory for your project.

This command creates a Maven project using the AWS Lambda project archetype. This project archetype is preconfigured to compile with Java SE 8 and includes a dependency to the AWS SDK for Java.

For more information about creating and configuring Maven projects, see the Maven Getting Started Guide.

Configure the Java compiler for Maven

If you created your project using the AWS Lambda project archetype as described earlier, this is already done for you.

To verify that this configuration is present, start by opening the `pom.xml` file from the project folder you created (for example, `myapp`) when you executed the previous command. Look on lines 11 and 12 to see the Java compiler version setting for this Maven project, and the required inclusion of the Maven compiler plugin on lines 71-75.

```
<project>
  <properties>
    <maven.compiler.source>1.8</maven.compiler.source>
    <maven.compiler.target>1.8</maven.compiler.target>
  </properties>
  <build>
    <plugins>
      <plugin>
        <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
        <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
        <version>${maven.compiler.plugin.version}</version>
      </plugin>
    </plugins>
  </build>
</project>
```

If you create your project with a different archetype or by using another method, you must ensure that the Maven compiler plugin is part of the build and that its source and target properties are both set to 1.8 in the `pom.xml` file.

See the previous snippet for one way to configure these required settings.

Alternatively, you can configure the compiler configuration inline with the plugin declaration, as follows.
Declare the SDK as a dependency

To use the AWS SDK for Java in your project, you need to declare it as a dependency in your project’s pom.xml file.

If you created your project using the project archetype as described earlier, the SDK is already configured as a dependency in your project. We recommend that you update this configuration to reference the latest version of the AWS SDK for Java. To do so, open the pom.xml file and change the aws.java.sdk.version property (on line 16) to the latest version. The following is an example.

```
<project>
  <properties>
    <aws.java.sdk.version>2.16.1</aws.java.sdk.version>
  </properties>
</project>
```

Find the latest version of the AWS SDK for Java in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference version 2.x.

If you created your Maven project in a different way, configure the latest version of the SDK for your project by ensuring that the pom.xml file contains the following.

```
<project>
  <dependencyManagement>
    <dependencies>
      <dependency>
        <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
        <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
        <version>2.X.X</version>
        <type>pom</type>
        <scope>import</scope>
      </dependency>
    </dependencies>
  </dependencyManagement>
</project>
```

**Note**
Replace 2.X.X in the pom.xml file with a valid version of the AWS SDK for Java version 2.

Set dependencies for SDK modules

Now that you have configured the SDK, you can add dependencies for one or more of the AWS SDK for Java modules to use in your project.
Although you can specify the version number for each component, you don’t need to because you already declared the SDK version in the dependencyManagement section. To load a custom version of a given module, specify a version number for its dependency.

If you created your project using the project archetype as described earlier, your project is already configured with multiple dependencies. These include dependences for Lambda and Amazon DynamoDB, as follows.

```xml
<project>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>dynamodb</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
      <artifactId>aws-lambda-java-core</artifactId>
      <version>1.2.0</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

Add the modules to your project for the AWS service and features you need for your project. The modules (dependencies) that are managed by the AWS SDK for Java BOM are listed on the Maven central repository (https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/software.amazon.awssdk/bom/latest).

**Note**
You can look at the pom.xml file from a code example to determine which dependencies you need for your project. For example, if you’re interested in the dependencies for the Amazon S3 service, see [url-awsdocs-github]aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/master/javav2/example_code/s3/src/main/java/com/example/s3/S3ObjectOperations.java[this example] from the AWS Code Examples Repository on GitHub. (Look for the pom.xml file file under [url-awsdocs-github]aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/master/javav2/example_code/s3/pom.xml[example_code/s3].)

**Build the entire SDK into your project**

To optimize your application, we strongly recommend that you pull in only the components you need instead of the entire SDK. However, to build the entire AWS SDK for Java into your project, declare it in your pom.xml file, as follows.

```xml
<project>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>aws-sdk-java</artifactId>
      <version>2.X.X</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

**Build your project**

After you configure the pom.xml file, you can use Maven to build your project.

To build your Maven project from the command line, open a terminal or command prompt window, navigate to your project directory (for example, myapp), enter or paste the following command, then press Enter or Return.
mvn package

This creates a single .jar file (JAR) in the target directory (for example, myapp/target). This JAR contains all of the SDK modules you specified as dependencies in your pom.xml file.

Setting up a Gradle project

You can use Gradle to set up and build AWS SDK for Java projects.

To manage SDK dependencies for your Gradle project, import the Maven bill of materials (BOM) for the AWS SDK for Java into the build.gradle file.

Note
In the following examples, replace 2.15.0 in the build.gradle file with the latest version of the AWS SDK for Java v2. Find the latest version in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference version 2.x.

1. Add the BOM to the dependencies section of the file.

   ```groovy
   dependencies {
     implementation platform('software.amazon.awssdk:bom:2.15.0')
     // Declare individual SDK dependencies without version
     ...
   }
   ```

2. Specify the SDK modules to use in the dependencies section. For example, the following includes a dependency for Amazon Kinesis.

   ```groovy
   dependencies {
     ...
     implementation 'software.amazon.awssdk:kinesis'
     ...
   }
   ```

Gradle automatically resolves the correct version of your SDK dependencies by using the information from the BOM.

The following is an example of a complete build.gradle file that includes a dependency for Kinesis.

```groovy
group 'aws.test'
version '1.0'
apply plugin: 'java'
sourceCompatibility = 1.8
repositories {
  mavenCentral()
}
dependencies {
  implementation platform('software.amazon.awssdk:bom:2.15.0')
  implementation 'software.amazon.awssdk:kinesis'
```
Note
In the previous example, replace the dependency for Kinesis with the dependencies of the AWS services you will use in your project. The modules (dependencies) that are managed by the AWS SDK for Java BOM are listed on Maven central repository (https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/software.amazon.awssdk/bom/latest).

For more information about specifying SDK dependencies by using the BOM, see Setting up an Apache Maven project (p. 13).

Setting up a GraalVM Native Image project for the AWS SDK for Java

With versions 2.16.1 and later, the AWS SDK for Java provides out-of-the-box support for GraalVM Native Image applications. Use the archetype-app-quickstart Maven archetype to set up a project with built-in native image support.

Prerequisites

- Complete the steps in Setting up the AWS SDK for Java 2.x (p. 9).
- Install GraalVM Native Image.

Create a project using the archetype

To create a Maven project with built-in native image support, in a terminal or command prompt window, use the following command.

Note
Replace com.example.mynativeimageapp with the full package namespace of your application. Also replace mynativeimageapp with your project name. This becomes the name of the directory for your project.

```
mvn archetype:generate \
  -DarchetypeGroupId=software.amazon.awssdk \
  -DarchetypeArtifactId=archetype-app-quickstart \
  -DarchetypeVersion=2.16.1 \
  -DnativeImage=true \
  -DhttpClient=apache-client \
  -Dservice=s3 \
  -DgroupId=com.example.mynativeimageapp \
  -DartifactId=mynativeimageapp \
  -DinteractiveMode=false
```

This command creates a Maven project configured with dependencies for the AWS SDK for Java, Amazon S3, and the ApacheHttpClient HTTP client. It also includes a dependency for the GraalVM Native Image Maven plugin, so that you can build native images using Maven.

To include dependencies for a different Amazon Web Services, set the value of the -Dservice parameter to the artifact ID of that service. For example, dynamodb, iam, pinpoint, etc. For a complete list of artifact IDs, see the list of managed dependencies for software.amazon.awssdk on Maven Central.
To use an asynchronous HTTP client, set the `-DhttpClient` parameter to `netty-nio-client`. To use `UrlConnectionHttpClient` as the synchronous HTTP client instead of `apache-client`, set the `-DhttpClient` parameter to `url-connection-client`.

**Build a native image**

After you create the project, run the following command from your project directory, for example, `mynativeimageapp`:

```bash
mvn package -P native-image
```

This creates a native image application in the `target` directory, for example, `target/mynativeimageapp`.

**Additional setup information**

This topic supplements the information in Setting up the AWS SDK for Java 2.x (p. 9).

**Set up credentials profiles**

You can use more than one set of credentials in your application by setting up additional credentials profiles. Like the `[default]` profile, you can set up custom profiles to use programmatic access keys as credentials or to use temporary credentials.

To configure your own credentials profiles, use the shared `credentials` and `config` files. See the snippets below for example usage.

*A profile, `cloudwatch_metrics`, configured in the credentials file to use a programmatic access key as credentials:*

```ini
[cloudwatch_metrics]
aws_access_key_id = your_access_key_id
aws_secret_access_key = your_secret_access_key
region = us-east-2
```

A profile, `devuser`, configured in the config file to use temporary credentials by assuming a role based on an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

```ini
[profile devuser]
role_arn = {region-arn}iam::123456789012:role/developers
source_profile = dev-user
region = {region_api_default}
output = json
```

A profile, `user1`, configured in the credentials file to use AWS Single Sign-On (SSO) for credentials.

```ini
[user1]
sso_start_url = https://my-sso-portal.awsapps.com/start
sso_region = us-east-1
sso_account_id = 123456789011
sso_role_name = readOnly
region = {region_api_default}
```

For additional information about configuring the shared credentials and config files, see:
• Set default credentials and Region (p. 10)
• Example config and credentials files
• The .aws/credentials and .aws/config files
• Credentials for an IAM role assumed as an IAM user

Set an alternate credentials file location

By default, the AWS SDK for Java looks for the credentials file at ~/.aws/credentials. To customize the location of the shared credentials file, set the AWS_SHARED_CREDENTIALS_FILE environment variable to an alternate location.

To set this variable on Linux, macOS, or Unix, use export:

```bash
export AWS_SHARED_CREDENTIALS_FILE=path/to/credentials_file
```

To set this variable on Windows, use set:

```cmd
set AWS_SHARED_CREDENTIALS_FILE=path/to/credentials_file
```

Migrating from version 1.x to 2.x of the AWS SDK for Java

The AWS SDK for Java 2.x is a major rewrite of the 1.x code base built on top of Java 8+. It includes many updates, such as improved consistency, ease of use, and strongly enforced immutability. This section describes the major features that are new in version 2.x, and provides guidance on how to migrate your code to version 2.x from 1.x.

Topics
• What’s new (p. 20)
• What’s different between the AWS SDK for Java 1.x and 2.x (p. 21)
• Using the SDK for Java 1.x and 2.x side-by-side (p. 29)

What’s new

• You can configure your own HTTP clients. See HTTP Transport Configuration (p. 41).
• Async clients are now truly nonblocking and return CompletableFuture objects. See Asynchronous programming (p. 51).
• Operations that return multiple pages have autopaginated responses. This enables you to focus your code on what to do with the response, without the need to check for and get subsequent pages. See the Pagination (p. 62)
• SDK start time performance for AWS Lambda functions is improved. See SDK Start Time Performance Improvements (p. 40)
• Version 2.x supports a new shorthand method for creating requests.

Example

dynamoDbClient.putItem(request -> request.tableName(TABLE))
For more details about the new features and to see specific code examples, refer to the other sections of this guide.

- Quick Start (p. 3)
- Setting up (p. 9)
- Code examples for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x (p. 72)
- Using the SDK (p. 31)
- Security for the AWS SDK for Java (p. 378)

What's different between the AWS SDK for Java 1.x and 2.x

This section describes the main changes to be aware of when converting an application from using the AWS SDK for Java version 1.x to version 2.x.

High-Level libraries

High-level libraries, such as the Amazon S3 Transfer Manager and the Amazon SQS Client-side Buffering, are not yet available in version 2.x. See the AWS SDK for Java 2.x changelog for a complete list of libraries.

If your application depends on these libraries, see Using both SDKs side-by-side (p. 29) to learn how to configure your pom.xml to use both 1.x and 2.x. Refer to the AWS SDK for Java 2.x changelog for updates about these libraries.

Adding version 2.x to Your Project

Maven is the recommended way to manage dependencies when using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x. To add version 2 components to your project, simply update your pom.xml file with a dependency on the SDK.

Example

```xml
<dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
      <version>2.16.1</version>
      <type>pom</type>
      <scope>import</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
    <artifactId>dynamodb</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

Client builders

You must create all clients using the client builder method. Constructors are no longer available.
Example of creating a client in version 1.x

```java
AmazonDynamoDB ddbClient = AmazonDynamoDBClientBuilder.defaultClient();
AmazonDynamoDBClient ddbClient = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
```

Example of creating a client in version 2.x

```java
DynamoDbClient ddbClient = DynamoDbClient.create();
DynamoDbClient ddbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder().build();
```

**Client Configuration**

In 1.x, SDK client configuration was modified by setting a `ClientConfiguration` instance on the client or client builder. In version 2.x, the client configuration is split into separate configuration classes. The separate configuration classes enable you to configure different HTTP clients for async versus synchronous clients but still use the same `ClientOverrideConfiguration` class.

Example of client configuration in version 1.x

```java
AmazonDynamoDBClientBuilder.standard()
 .withClientConfiguration(clientConfiguration)
 .build()
```

Example of synchronous client configuration in version 2.x

```java
ProxyConfiguration.Builder proxyConfig = ProxyConfiguration.builder();
ApacheHttpClient.Builder httpClientBuilder =
 ApacheHttpClient.builder()
 .proxyConfiguration(proxyConfig.build());
ClientOverrideConfiguration.Builder overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder();
DynamoDbClient client =
 DynamoDbClient.builder()
 .httpClientBuilder(httpClientBuilder)
 .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig.build())
 .build();
```

Example of asynchronous client configuration in version 2.x

```java
NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.Builder httpClientBuilder =
 NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder();
ClientOverrideConfiguration.Builder overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder();
ClientAsyncConfiguration.Builder asyncConfig =
 ClientAsyncConfiguration.builder();
DynamoDbAsyncClient client =
 DynamoDbAsyncClient.builder()
 .httpClientBuilder(httpClientBuilder)
 .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig.build())
 .asyncConfiguration(asyncConfig.build())
 .build();
```
For a complete mapping of client configuration methods between 1.x and 2.x, see the AWS SDK for Java 2.x changelog.

### Setter Methods

In the AWS SDK for Java 2.x, setter method names don’t include the "set" or "with" prefix. For example, *.withEndpoint() is now just *.endpoint().

**Example of using setting methods in 1.x**

```java
AmazonDynamoDB client = AmazonDynamoDBClientBuilder.standard()
    .withRegion("us-east-1")
    .build();
```

**Example of using setting methods in 2.x**

```java
DynamoDbClient client = DynamoDbClient.builder()
    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
    .build();
```

### Class Names

All client class names are now fully camel cased and no longer prefixed by "Amazon". These changes are aligned with names used in the AWS CLI. For a full list of client name changes, see the AWS SDK for Java 2.x changelog.

**Example of class names in 1.x**

- AmazonDynamoDB
- AWSACMPCAAsyncClient

**Example of class names in 2.x**

- DynamoDbClient
- AcmAsyncClient

### Region Class

The AWS SDK for Java version 1.x had multiple `Region` and `Regions` classes, both in the core package and in many of the service packages. Region and Regions classes in version 2.x are now collapsed into one core class, `Region`.

**Example Region and Regions classes in 1.x**

- com.amazonaws.regions.Region
- com.amazonaws.regions.Regions
- com.amazonaws.services.ec2.model.Region

**Example Region class in 2.x**

- software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region
For more details about changes related to using the Region class, see Region class name changes (p. 28).

**Immutable POJOs**

Clients and operation request and response objects are now immutable and cannot be changed after creation. To reuse a request or response variable, you must build a new object to assign to it.

**Example of updating a request object in 1.x**

```java
DescribeAlarmsRequest request = new DescribeAlarmsRequest();
DescribeAlarmsResult response = cw.describeAlarms(request);
request.setNextToken(response.getNextToken());
```

**Example of updating a request object in 2.x**

```java
DescribeAlarmsRequest request = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder().build();
DescribeAlarmsResponse response = cw.describeAlarms(request);
request = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
    .nextToken(response.nextToken())
    .build();
```

**Streaming Operations**

Streaming operations such as the Amazon S3 `getObject` and `putObject` methods now support non-blocking I/O. As a result, the request and response POJOs no longer take `InputStream` as a parameter. Instead the request object accepts `RequestBody`, which is a stream of bytes. The asynchronous client accepts `AsyncRequestBody`.

**Example of Amazon S3 putObject operation in 1.x**

```java
s3client.putObject(BUCKET, KEY, new File(file_path));
```

**Example of Amazon S3 putObject operation in 2.x**

```java
s3client.putObject(PutObjectRequest.builder()
    .bucket(BUCKET)
    .key(KEY)
    .build(),
    RequestBody.of(Paths.get("myfile.in")));
```

In parallel, the response object accepts `ResponseTransformer` for synchronous clients and `AsyncResponseTransformer` for asynchronous clients.

**Example of Amazon S3 getObject operation in 1.x**

```java
S3Object o = s3.getObject(bucket, key);
S3ObjectInputStream s3is = o.getObjectContent();
FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(new File(key));
```

**Example of Amazon S3 getObject operation in 2.x**

```java
s3client.getObject(GetObjectRequest.builder().bucket(bucket).key(key).build(),
```
Exception changes

Exception class names, and their structures and relationships, have also changed. `software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException` is the new base Exception class that all the other exceptions extend.

For a full list of the 2.x exception class names mapped to the 1.x exceptions, see Exception class name changes (p. 29).

Service-Specific Changes

Amazon S3 Operation Name Changes

Many of the operation names for the Amazon S3 client have changed in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x. In version 1.x, the Amazon S3 client is not generated directly from the service API. This results in inconsistency between the SDK operations and the service API. In version 2.x, we now generate the Amazon S3 client to be more consistent with the service API.

Example of Amazon S3 client operation in 1.x

```java
changeObjectStorageClass
```

Example of Amazon S3 client operation in 2.x

```java
copyObject
```

Example of Amazon S3 client operation in the Amazon S3 service API

```java
CopyObject
```

For a full list of the operation name mappings, see the AWS SDK for Java 2.x changelog.

Cross-region access

For security best practices, cross-region access is no longer supported for single clients.

In version 1.x, services such as Amazon S3, Amazon SNS, and Amazon SQS allowed access to resources across Region boundaries. This is no longer allowed in version 2.x using the same client. If you need to access a resource in a different region, you must create a client in that region and retrieve the resource using the appropriate client.

Additional client changes

This topic describes additional changes to the default client in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

Default client changes

- The default credential provider chain for Amazon S3 no longer includes anonymous credentials. You must specify anonymous access to Amazon S3 manually by using the `AnonymousCredentialsProvider`.
- The following environment variables related to default client creation have been changed.
• The following system properties related to default client creation have been changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.disableEc2Metadata</td>
<td>aws.disableEc2Metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.ec2MetadataServiceEndpoint</td>
<td>aws.09MetadataServiceEndpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.disableCbor</td>
<td>aws.cborEnabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.disableIonBinary</td>
<td>aws.binaryIonEnabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• The following system properties are no longer supported in 2.x.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.disableCertChecking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.enableDefaultMetrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.enableThrottledRetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.regions.RegionUtils.fileOverride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.regions.RegionUtils.disableRemote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.services.s3.disableImplicitGlobalClients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.enableInRegionOptimizedMode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Loading Region configuration from a custom endpoints.json file is no longer supported.

### Credentials provider changes

#### Credentials provider

This section provides a mapping of the name changes of credential provider classes and methods between versions 1.x and 2.x of the AWS SDK for Java. The following also lists some of the key differences in the way credentials are processed by the SDK in version 2.x:

• The default credentials provider loads system properties before environment variables in version 2.x. See Using credentials (p. 34) for more information.
• The constructor method is replaced with the `create` or `builder` methods.

**Example**

```java
DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
```

• Asynchronous refresh is no longer set by default. You must specify it with the `builder` of the credentials provider.
Example

```java
ContainerCredentialsProvider provider = ContainerCredentialsProvider.builder()
    .asyncCredentialUpdateEnabled(true)
    .build();
```

- You can specify a path to a custom profile file using the `ProfileCredentialsProvider.builder()`.

Example

```java
ProfileCredentialsProvider profile = ProfileCredentialsProvider.builder()
    .profileFile(ProfileFile.builder().content(Paths.get("myProfileFile.file")).build())
    .build();
```

- Profile file format has changed to more closely match the AWS CLI. See Configuring the AWS CLI in the AWS Command Line Interface User Guide for details.

Credentials provider changes mapped between versions 1.x and 2.x

### Method name changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWSCredentialsProvider.getCredentials</td>
<td>AwsCredentialsProvider.resolveCredentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain.getInstance</td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSCredentialsProvider.getInstance</td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSCredentialsProvider.refresh</td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment variable name changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWS_ACCESS_KEY</td>
<td>AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS_SECRET_KEY</td>
<td>AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS_CREDENTIAL_PROFILES_FILE</td>
<td>AWS_SHARED_CREDENTIALS_FILE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### System property name changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aws.secretKey</td>
<td>aws.secretAccessKey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.disableEc2Metadata</td>
<td>aws.disableEc2Metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.sdk.ec2MetadataServiceEndpoint</td>
<td>aws.ec2MetadataServiceEndpoint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region class name changes

This section describes the changes implemented in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x for using the `Region` and `Regions` classes.

Region configuration

- Some AWS services don't have Region specific endpoints. When using those services, you must set the Region as `Region.AWS_GLOBAL` or `Region.AWS_CN_GLOBAL`.

  **Example**

  ```java
  Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
  ```

- `com.amazonaws.regions.Regions` and `com.amazonaws.regions.Region` classes are now combined into one class, `software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region`.

Method and Class Name Mappings

The following tables map Region related classes between versions 1.x and 2.x of the AWS SDK for Java. You can create an instance of these classes using the `of()` method.

**Example**

```java
RegionMetadata regionMetadata = RegionMetadata.of(Region.US_EAST_1);
```

Regions class method changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Regions.fromName</code></td>
<td><code>Region.of</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Regions.getName</code></td>
<td><code>Region.id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Regions.getDescription</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Regions.getCurrentRegion</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Regions.DEFAULT_REGION</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Regions.name</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Region class method changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Region.getName</code></td>
<td><code>Region.id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Region.hasHttpsEndpoint</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Region.hasHttpEndpoint</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Region.getAvailableEndpoints</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Region.createClient</code></td>
<td>Not Supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RegionMetadata class method changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RegionMetadata.getName</td>
<td>RegionMetadata.name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RegionMetadata.getDomain</td>
<td>RegionMetadata.domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RegionMetadata.getPartition</td>
<td>RegionMetadata.partition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ServiceMetadata class method changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region.getServiceEndpoint</td>
<td>ServiceMetadata.endpointFor(Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region.isServiceSupported</td>
<td>ServiceMetadata.regions().contains(Region)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exception class name changes

This topic contains a mapping of exception class-related name changes between versions 1.x and 2.x.

This table maps the exception class name changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.SdkBaseException</td>
<td>software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.AmazonClientException</td>
<td>software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.SdkClientException</td>
<td>software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com.amazonaws.AmazonServiceException</td>
<td>software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table maps the methods on exception classes between version 1.x and 2.x.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.x</th>
<th>2.x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AmazonServiceException.getRequestId</td>
<td>SdkServiceException.requestId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonServiceException.getServiceName</td>
<td>AwsServiceException.awsErrorDetails().serviceName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonServiceException.getCode</td>
<td>AwsServiceException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonServiceException.getMessage</td>
<td>AwsServiceException.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonServiceException.getStatusCode</td>
<td>AwsServiceException.awsErrorDetails().sdkHttpResponse().statusCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonServiceException.getHttpHeaders</td>
<td>AwsServiceException.awsErrorDetails().sdkHttpResponse().headers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonServiceException.getRawResponse</td>
<td>AwsServiceException.awsErrorDetails().rawResponse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the SDK for Java 1.x and 2.x side-by-side

You can use both versions of the AWS SDK for Java in your projects.
The following shows an example of the pom.xml file for a project that uses Amazon S3 from version 1.x and DynamoDB from version 2.16.1.

**Example Example of POM**

This example shows a pom.xml file entry for a project that uses both 1.x and 2.x versions of the SDK.

```xml
<dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
      <artifactId>aws-java-sdk-bom</artifactId>
      <version>1.12.1</version>
      <type>pom</type>
      <scope>import</scope>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
      <version>2.16.1</version>
      <type>pom</type>
      <scope>import</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
    <artifactId>aws-java-sdk-s3</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
    <artifactId>dynamodb</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```
Creating service clients

To make a request to an AWS service, you must first instantiate an object to serve as a client for that service using the static factory method `builder`. Then customize it by using the setters in the builder. The fluent setter methods return the `builder` object, so that you can chain the method calls for convenience and for more readable code. After you configure the properties you want, you can call the `build` method to create the client.

As an example, this code snippet instantiates an `Ec2Client` object as a service client for Amazon EC2:

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
Ec2Client ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();
```

**Note**
Service clients in the SDK are thread-safe. For best performance, treat them as long-lived objects. Each client has its own connection pool resource that is released when the client is garbage collected.
A service client object is immutable, so you must create a new client for each service to which you make requests, or if you want to use a different configuration for making requests to the same service.
Specifying the `Region` in the service client builder is not required for all AWS services; however, it is a best practice to set the Region for the API calls you make in your applications. See AWS region selection (p. 38) for more information.

Using the default client

The client builders have another factory method named `create`. This method creates a service client with the default configuration. It uses the default provider chain to load credentials and the AWS Region. If credentials or the region can’t be determined from the environment that the application is running in, the call to `create` fails. See Using credentials (p. 34) and Region selection (p. 38) for more information about how credentials and region are determined.

As an example, this code snippet instantiates a `DynamoDbClient` object as a service client for Amazon DynamoDB:

```java
DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.create();
```

Making requests

You use the service client to make requests to that AWS service.

For example, this code snippet shows how to create a `RunInstancesRequest` object to create a new Amazon EC2 instance:
RunInstancesRequest runInstancesRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
    .imageId(amiId)
    .instanceType(InstanceType.T1_MICRO)
    .maxCount(1)
    .minCount(1)
    .build();
ec2Client.runInstances(runInstancesRequest);

Handling responses

You use a response handler to process the response back from the AWS service.

For example, this code snippet shows how to create a RunInstancesResponse object to handle the response from Amazon EC2 by printing out the instanceId for the new instance from the request above:

RunInstancesResponse runInstancesResponse = ec2Client.runInstances(runInstancesRequest);
System.out.println(runInstancesResponse.instances().get(0).instanceId());

Closing the client

When you no longer need the service client, close it.

ec2Client.close();

Note
Service clients extend the AutoClosable interface, but as a best practice - especially with short-lived code such as AWS Lambda functions - you should explicitly call the close() method.

Handling exceptions

The SDK uses runtime (or unchecked) exceptions, providing you fine-grained control over error handling and ensuring that exception handling will scale with your application.

An SdkServiceException, or one of its sub-classes, is the most common form of exception the SDK will throw. These exceptions represent responses from the AWS service. You can also handle an SdkClientException, which occurs when there’s a problem on the client side (i.e., in your development or application environment), such a network connection failure.

This code snippet demonstrates one way to handle service exceptions while uploading a file to Amazon S3.

Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
s3Client = S3Client.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();
try {
    PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
### Using waiters

Some requests take time to process, such as creating a new table in DynamoDB or creating a new Amazon S3 bucket. To ensure the resource is ready before your code continues to run, use a **Waiter**.

For example, this code snippet creates a new table ("myTable") in DynamoDB, waits for the table to be in an **ACTIVE** status, and then prints out the response:

```java
DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.create();
DynamoDbWaiter dynamoDbWaiter = dynamoDbClient.waiter();
WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
    dynamoDbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(r -> r.tableName("myTable"));
waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

See **Using waiters** (p. 70) for more information.

### Configuring service clients

To customize the configuration of a service client, use the setters on the factory method `builder`. For convenience and to create more readable code, you chain the methods to set multiple configuration options.

As an example, refer to the following code snippet.

```java
ClientOverrideConfiguration clientOverrideConfiguration =
    ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(1))
    .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder().numRetries(10).build())
    .addMetricPublisher(CloudWatchMetricPublisher.create())
    .build();

Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
    .region(region)
    .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
    .overrideConfiguration(clientOverrideConfiguration)
    .httpClientBuilder(ApacheHttpClient.builder()
    .proxyConfiguration(proxyConfig.build(ProxyConfiguration.builder()))
    .build())
    .build();
```
HTTP clients

You can change the default configuration for HTTP clients in applications you build with the AWS SDK for Java. For information on how to configure HTTP clients and settings, see HTTP configuration (p. 41).

Retries

You can change the default settings for retries in your service clients, including the retry mode and back-off strategy. For more information, refer to the RetryPolicy class in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

For more information about retries in AWS services, see Error retries and exponential backoff in AWS.

Timeouts

You can configure timeouts for each of your service clients using the apiCallTimeout and the apiCallAttemptTimeout setters. The apiCallTimeout setting is the amount of time to allow the client to complete the execution of an API call. The apiCallAttemptTimeout setting is the amount of time to wait for the HTTP request to complete before giving up.

For more information, see apiCallTimeout and apiCallAttemptTimeout in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

Execution interceptors

You can write code that intercepts the execution of your API requests and responses at different parts of the request/response lifecycle. This enables you to publish metrics, modify a request in-flight, debug request processing, view exceptions, and more. For more information, see the ExecutionInterceptor interface in the AWS SDK for Java API Reference.

Additional information

- For complete examples of the code snippets above, see Working with Amazon DynamoDB (p. 86), Working with Amazon EC2 (p. 103), and Working with Amazon S3 (p. 73).

Using credentials

To make requests to Amazon Web Services using the AWS SDK for Java, you must use cryptographically-signed credentials issued by AWS. You can use programmatic access keys or temporary security credentials such AWS SSO or IAM roles to grant access to AWS resources.

For information on setting up credentials, see Set default credentials and Region (p. 10) and Set up credentials profiles (p. 19).

Topics
• Use the default credential provider chain (p. 35)
• Use a specific credentials provider or provider chain (p. 36)
• Use credentials profiles (p. 36)
• Supply credentials explicitly (p. 37)
• Configuring IAM roles for Amazon EC2 (p. 37)

Use the default credential provider chain

After you Set default credentials and Region (p. 10) for your environment, the AWS SDK for Java will automatically use those credentials when your application makes requests to AWS. The default credential provider chain, implemented by the DefaultCredentialsProvider class, checks sequentially each of places where you can set default credentials and selects the first one you set.

To use the default credential provider chain to supply credentials in your application, create a service client builder without specifying credentials provider configuration.

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();
```

Credential retrieval order

The default credential provider chain of the AWS SDK for Java 2.x searches for credentials in your environment using a predefined sequence.

1. Java system properties
   - The SDK uses the SystemPropertyCredentialsProvider class to load credentials from the `aws.accessKeyId` and `aws.secretAccessKey` Java system properties. If `aws.sessionToken` is also specified, the SDK will use temporary credentials.
   
   **Note**
   For information on how to set Java system properties, see the System Properties tutorial on the official Java Tutorials website.

2. Environment variables
   - The SDK uses the EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider class to load credentials from the `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` and `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY` system environment variables. If `AWS_SESSION_TOKEN` is also specified, the SDK will use temporary credentials.

3. Web identity token from AWS STS
   - The SDK uses the WebIdentityTokenFileCredentialsProvider class to load credentials from Java system properties or environment variables.

4. The shared credentials and config files
   - The SDK uses the ProfileCredentialsProvider to load credentials from the `[default]` credentials profile in the shared credentials and config files.

   **Note**
   The credentials and config files are shared by various AWS SDKs and Tools. For more information, see The .aws/credentials and .aws/config files in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.

5. Amazon ECS container credentials
   - The SDK uses the ContainerCredentialsProvider class to load credentials from the `AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_RELATIVE_URI` system environment variable.

6. Amazon EC2 instance profile credentials
The SDK uses the `InstanceProfileCredentialsProvider` class to load credentials from the Amazon EC2 metadata service.

### Use a specific credentials provider or provider chain

Alternatively, you can specify which credentials provider the SDK should use. For example, if you set your default credentials using environment variables, supply an `EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider` object to the `credentialsProvider` method on the service client builder, as in the following code snippet.

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
    .region(region)
    .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();
```

For a complete list of credential providers and provider chains, see All Known Implementing Classes in `AwsCredentialsProvider`.

**Note**

You can use your own credential provider or provider chains by implementing the `AwsCredentialsProvider` interface.

### Use credentials profiles

Using the shared credentials file, you can set up custom profiles which enables you to use multiple sets of credentials in your application. The `[default]` profile was mentioned above. The SDK uses the `ProfileCredentialsProvider` class to load credentials from profiles defined in the shared credentials file.

For information on how to set up custom profiles, see Set up credentials profiles (p. 19).

This code snippet demonstrates how to build a service client that uses the credentials defined as part of the `profile_name` profile.

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
    .region(region)
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create("profile_name"))
    .build();
```

### Set a custom profile as the default

To set a profile other than the `[default]` profile as the default for your application, set the `AWS_PROFILE` environment variable to the name of your custom profile.

To set this variable on Linux, macOS, or Unix, use `export`:

```
export AWS_PROFILE="other_profile"
```

To set these variables on Windows, use `set`:

```
set AWS_PROFILE="other_profile"
```
Alternatively, set the `aws.profile` Java system property to the name of the profile.

**Supply credentials explicitly**

If the default credential chain or a specific or custom provider or provider chain doesn't work for your application, you can supply the credentials that you want directly in code. These can be AWS account credentials, IAM credentials, or temporary credentials retrieved from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS). If you've retrieved temporary credentials using AWS STS, use this method to specify the credentials for AWS access.

**Important**

For security, use **IAM account credentials** instead of the AWS account credentials when accessing AWS. For more information, see [AWS Security Credentials](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/iam-examples.html) in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

1. Instantiate a class that provides the `AwsCredentials` interface, such as `AwsSessionCredentials`. Supply it with the AWS access key and secret key to use for the connection.
2. Create a `StaticCredentialsProvider` object and supply it with the `AwsCredentials` object.
3. Configure the service client builder with the `StaticCredentialsProvider` and build the client.

The following example creates a new service client using credentials that you supply:

```java
AwsBasicCredentials awsCreds = AwsBasicCredentials.create(
    "your_access_key_id",
    "your_secret_access_key”);

S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
    .credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(awsCreds))
    .build();
```

### Configuring IAM roles for Amazon EC2

All requests to AWS services must be cryptographically signed using credentials issued by AWS. You can use IAM roles to conveniently grant secure access to AWS resources from your Amazon EC2 instances.

This topic provides information about how to use IAM roles with AWS SDK for Java applications running on Amazon EC2. For more information about IAM instances, see [IAM Roles for Amazon EC2](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/userguide/what-is-ieam-profiles.html) in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

### Default provider chain and Amazon EC2 instance profiles

If your application creates an AWS client using the `create` method, the client searches for credentials using the `default credentials provider chain`, in the following order:

1. In the Java system properties: `aws.accessKeyId` and `aws.secretAccessKey`.
2. In system environment variables: `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` and `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY`.
3. In the default credentials file (the location of this file varies by platform).
4. In the Amazon ECS environment variable: `AWS_CONTAINER_CREDENTIALS_RELATIVE_URI`.
5. In the `instance profile credentials`, which exist within the instance metadata associated with the IAM role for the Amazon EC2 instance.

The final step in the default provider chain is available only when running your application on an Amazon EC2 instance. However, it provides the greatest ease of use and best security when working with Amazon EC2 instances. You can also pass an `InstanceProfileCredentialsProvider` instance directly to
the client constructor to get instance profile credentials without proceeding through the entire default provider chain.

For example:

```java
S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
   .credentialsProvider(InstanceProfileCredentialsProvider.builder().build())
   .build();
```

When you use this approach, the SDK retrieves temporary AWS credentials that have the same permissions as those associated with the IAM role that is associated with the Amazon EC2 instance in its instance profile. Although these credentials are temporary and would eventually expire, `InstanceProfileCredentialsProvider` periodically refreshes them for you so that the obtained credentials continue to allow access to AWS.

**Walkthrough: Using IAM roles for EC2 instances**

This walkthrough shows you how to retrieve an object from Amazon S3 using an IAM role to manage access.

**Create an IAM role**

Create an IAM role that grants read-only access to Amazon S3.

1. Open the IAM console.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Roles**, then **Create New Role**.
3. On the **Select Role Type** page, under **AWS service Roles**, choose **Amazon EC2**.
4. On the **Attach Policy** page, choose **Amazon S3 Read Only Access** from the policy list, then choose **Next Step**.
   - Enter a name for the role, then select **Next Step**. Remember this name
     - because you'll need it when you launch your Amazon EC2 instance.
5. On the **Review** page, choose **Create Role**.

**Launch an EC2 instance and specify your IAM role**

You can launch an Amazon EC2 instance with an IAM role using the Amazon EC2 console.

To launch an Amazon EC2 instance using the console, follow the directions in Getting Started with Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

When you reach the **Review Instance Launch** page, select **Edit instance details**. In **IAM role**, choose the IAM role that you created previously. Complete the procedure as directed.

**Note**

You need to create or use an existing security group and key pair to connect to the instance.

With this IAM and Amazon EC2 setup, you can deploy your application to the Amazon EC2 instance and it will have read access to the Amazon S3 service.

**AWS region selection**

Regions enable you to access AWS services that physically reside in a specific geographic area. This can be useful both for redundancy and to keep your data and applications running close to where you and your users will access them.
In AWS SDK for Java 2.x, all the different region related classes from version 1.x have been collapsed into one Region class. You can use this class for all region-related actions such as retrieving metadata about a region or checking whether a service is available in a region.

Choosing a region

You can specify a region name and the SDK will automatically choose an appropriate endpoint for you.

To explicitly set a region, we recommend that you use the constants defined in the `Region` class. This is an enumeration of all publicly available regions. To create a client with a region from the class, use the following code.

```java
Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
    .build();
```

If the region you are attempting to use isn’t one of the constants in the `Region` class, you can create a new region using the `of` method. This feature allows you access to new Regions without upgrading the SDK.

```java
Region newRegion = Region.of("us-east-42");
Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
    .region(newRegion)
    .build();
```

**Note**

After you build a client with the builder, it’s immutable and the region cannot be changed. If you are working with multiple AWS Regions for the same service, you should create multiple clients—one per region.

Choosing a specific endpoint

Each AWS client can be configured to use a specific endpoint within a region by calling the `endpointOverride` method.

For example, to configure the Amazon EC2 client to use the Europe (Ireland) Region, use the following code.

```java
Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
    .region(Region.EU_WEST_1)
    .endpointOverride(URI.create("https://ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com"))
    .build();
```

See Regions and Endpoints for the current list of regions and their corresponding endpoints for all AWS services.

Automatically determine the Region from the environment

When running on Amazon EC2 or AWS Lambda, you might want to configure clients to use the same region that your code is running on. This decouples your code from the environment it’s running in and makes it easier to deploy your application to multiple regions for lower latency or redundancy.

To use the default credential/region provider chain to determine the region from the environment, use the client builder’s `create` method.
Checking for service availability in a Region

```java
Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.create();
```

If you don’t explicitly set a region using the `region` method, the SDK consults the default region provider chain to try and determine the region to use.

**Default region provider chain**

The following is the region lookup process:

1. Any explicit region set by using `region` on the builder itself takes precedence over anything else.
2. The `AWS_REGION` environment variable is checked. If it’s set, that region is used to configure the client.
   
   **Note**
   
   This environment variable is set by the Lambda container.
3. The SDK checks the AWS shared configuration file (usually located at `~/.aws/config`). If the `region` property is present, the SDK uses it.
   
   • The `AWS_CONFIG_FILE` environment variable can be used to customize the location of the shared config file.
   
   • The `AWS_PROFILE` environment variable or the `aws.profile` system property can be used to customize the profile that the SDK loads.
4. The SDK attempts to use the Amazon EC2 instance metadata service to determine the region of the currently running Amazon EC2 instance.
5. If the SDK still hasn’t found a region by this point, client creation fails with an exception.

When developing AWS applications, a common approach is to use the shared configuration file (described in Credential retrieval order (p. 35)) to set the region for local development, and rely on the default region provider chain to determine the region when running on AWS infrastructure. This greatly simplifies client creation and keeps your application portable.

**Checking for service availability in a Region**

To see if a particular AWS service is available in a region, use the `serviceMetadata` and `region` method on the service that you’d like to check.

```java
DynamoDbClient.serviceMetadata().regions().forEach(System.out::println);
```

See the `Region` class documentation for the regions you can specify, and use the endpoint prefix of the service to query.

**Optimizing cold start performance for AWS Lambda**

Among the improvements in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x is the SDK cold startup time for Java functions in Lambda. This is the time it takes for a Java Lambda function to start up and respond to its first request.

Version 2.x includes three primary changes that contribute to this improvement:

• Use of `jackson-jr`, which is a serialization library that improves initialization time.
• Use of the `java.time` libraries for date and time objects.
• Use of Slf4j for a logging facade.

You can gain additional SDK startup time improvement by setting specific configuration values on the client builder. They each save some time at startup by reducing the amount of information your application needs to find for initialization.

In your client builder, specify a region, use Environment Variable credentials provider, and specify UrlConnectionClient as the httpClient. See the code snippet below for an example.

• The region lookup process for the SDK takes time. By specifying a region, you can save up to 80ms of initialization time.

Note
By specifying an AWS region, the code will not run in other regions without modification.

• The process the SDK uses to look for credentials can take up to 90ms. By using the EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider

Note
Using this credentials provider enables the code to be used in Lambda functions, but may not work on Amazon EC2 or other systems.

• Instantiation time for JDK's URLConnection library is much lower than Apache HTTP Client or Netty. You can save up to 1 second by using this HTTP client.

Example client configuration

```java
S3Client client = S3Client.builder()
  .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
  .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
  .httpClient(UrlConnectionHttpClient.builder().build())
  .build();
```

HTTP configuration

You can change the default configuration for HTTP clients in applications you build with the AWS SDK for Java. This section discusses how to configure HTTP clients and settings for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x. Some of the available settings including specifying which HTTP client to use, as well as setting max concurrency, connection timeout, and maximum retries.

You can use the NettyNioAsyncHttpClient or AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient for asynchronous clients. For more information, see Configuring the Netty-based HTTP client (p. 45) or Configuring the AWS CRT-based HTTP client (p. 42).

For synchronous clients, you can use ApacheHttpClient. For more information about Apache HTTPClient, see HttpClient Overview.

For a full list of options you can set with these clients, see the AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Topics
• Setting maximum connections (p. 42)
• Timeouts and error handling (p. 42)
• Local address (p. 42)
• Configuring the AWS CRT-based HTTP client (p. 42)
• Configuring the Netty-based HTTP client (p. 45)
Setting maximum connections

You can set the maximum allowed number of open HTTP connections by setting the value of MAX_CONNECTIONS on a SdkHttpConfigurationOption object. Use that object to configure your HTTP client builder. (For example, ApacheHttpClient.)

maxConcurrency method. The maxPendingConnectionAcquires method enables you to set the maximum requests allowed to queue up once max concurrency is reached.

- Default for maxConcurrency: 50
- Default for maxPendingConnectionAcquires: 10_000

... 

Note
Set the maximum connections to the number of concurrent transactions to avoid connection contentions and poor performance.

Timeouts and error handling

You can set options related to timeouts and handling errors with HTTP connections.

- API call attempt timeout

  The API call attempt timeout is the amount of time to wait for the HTTP request to complete before timing out.

  To set this value yourself, use the apiCallAttemptTimeout method.

- Connection Time to Live (TTL)

  By default, the SDK will attempt to reuse HTTP connections as long as possible. In failure situations where a connection is established to a server that has been brought out of service, having a finite TTL can help with application recovery. For example, setting a 15 minute TTL will ensure that even if you have a connection established to a server that is experiencing issues, you’ll reestablish a connection to a new server within 15 minutes.

  To set the HTTP connection TTL, use the http/SdkHttpConfigurationOption.html#CONNECTION_TIME_TO_LIVE> method.

- Maximum Error Retries

  The default maximum retry count for retriable errors is 3. You can set a different value by using the numRetries method.

Local address

To set the local address that the HTTP client will bind to, use ClientConfiguration.setLocalAddress.

Configuring the AWS CRT-based HTTP client

The AWS Common Runtime (CRT) HTTP client is a new HTTP client you can use with the AWS SDK for Java 2.x. The CRT-based HTTP client is an asynchronous, non-blocking HTTP client built on top of the
Java bindings of the AWS Common Runtime. You can use the CRT-based HTTP client to benefit from features such as improved performance, connection health checks, and post-quantum TLS support.

For asynchronous operations in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x, you can use Netty (NettyNioAsyncHttpClient) as the HTTP client or you can use the new AWS Common Runtime (CRT) HTTP client AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient. This topics shows you how to configure the AWS CRT-based HTTP client.

Prerequisites

Before you can use use the AWS CRT client, you need to configure your project dependencies in your pom.xml or build.gradle file to do the following:

- Use version 2.14.13 or later of the AWS SDK for Java.

The following code example shows how to configure your project dependencies.

```xml
<project>
  <dependencyManagement>
    <dependencies>
      <dependency>
        <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
        <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
        <version>2.14.13</version>
        <type>pom</type>
        <scope>import</scope>
      </dependency>
    </dependencies>
  </dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>aws-crt-client</artifactId>
      <version>2.14.13-PREVIEW</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

Using the CRT-based HTTP client

You can use the CRT-based HTTP client for a specific service client, or you can create a single HTTP client to share across multiple service clients. These options are recommended for most use cases. Alternatively, you can set the CRT-based client as the default HTTP client for all asynchronous service clients and requests in your application.

The following code example shows how to use the CRT-based HTTP client for a specific service client.

```java
S3AsyncClient.builder()
  .httpClientBuilder(AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                          .maxConcurrency(50))
  .build();
```

The following code example shows how to use the CRT-based HTTP client as a shared HTTP client.

```java
SdkAsyncHttpClient crtClient = AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient.create()
S3AsyncClient.builder()
  .httpClient(crtClient)
```
Note
Your application must manage the lifecycle of an HTTP client instantiated outside of a service client builder. (A builder is a static factory method used by the AWS SDK for Java to connect to Amazon Web Services such as Amazon S3 and Amazon Kinesis. For more information, see Creating service clients (p. 31).)

Setting the CRT-based HTTP client as the default

For asynchronous operations in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x, you can use Netty (NettyNioAsyncHttpClient) or the new AWS CRT-based HTTP client (AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient) as the default asynchronous HTTP client in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

Instead of using Netty as the asynchronous HTTP client, you can set the CRT-based HTTP client to be the default for your application. You can set this in your project’s dependencies (for example, Maven pom.xml file) by explicitly excluding Netty. Alternatively, you can set the default HTTP client via Java system property when you run your app or in your application code.

Remove Netty from the project dependencies

Refer to the following snippet of a Maven pom.xml file.

```xml
<project>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>s3</artifactId>
      <version>2.14.13</version>
      <exclusions>
        <exclusion>
          <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
          <artifactId>netty-nio-client</artifactId>
        </exclusion>
      </exclusions>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>aws-crt-client</artifactId>
      <version>2.14.13-PREVIEW</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

Setting via Java system property

To use the CRT-based HTTP client as the default HTTP for your application, you can set the Java system property software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.service.impl to a value of software.amazon.awssdk.http.crt.AwsCrtSdkHttpService.

To set during application startup, run a command similar to the following.

```
```

Use the following code snippet to set in your application code.

```java
System.setProperty("software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.service.impl",
```

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Configuring the CRT-based HTTP client

With the CRT-based HTTP client within the AWS SDK for Java, you can configure various settings including connection health checks and maximum idle time. You can also configure post-quantum TLS support when you make requests to AWS Key Management Service (Amazon Kinesis).

Connection health checks

You can configure connection health checks for the CRT-based HTTP client using the `connectionHealthChecks` method on the HTTP client builder. Refer to the following example code snippet and the API documentation.

```java
AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient.builder()
    .connectionHealthChecksConfiguration(b -> b.minThroughputInBytesPerSecond(32000L)
        .allowableThroughputFailureInterval(Duration.ofSeconds(3)))
    .build();
```

Post-quantum TLS support

You can configure the CRT-based HTTP client to use post-quantum TLS when your application makes requests to Amazon Kinesis. Use the `tlsCipherPreference` method on the HTTP client builder. Refer to the following example code snippet and the API documentation.

```java
SdkAsyncHttpClient awsCrtHttpClient = AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient.builder()
    .tlsCipherPreference(TlsCipherPreference.TLS_CIPHER_KMS_PQ_TLSv1_0_2019_06)
    .build();
KmsAsyncClient kms = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
    .httpClient(awsCrtHttpClient)
    .build();
```

Configuring the Netty-based HTTP client

For asynchronous operations in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x, you can use Netty (`NettyNioAsyncHttpClient`) as the HTTP client or you can use the new AWS Common Runtime (CRT) HTTP client `AwsCrtAsyncHttpClient`. This topics shows you how to configure the Netty-based HTTP client.

For a full list of options you can set with these clients, see the AWS SDK for Java API Reference version 2.x.

Prerequisite

Before you can use use the Netty client, you need to configure your project dependencies in your `pom.xml` or `build.gradle` file to include version 2.0.0 or later of the `artifactId` `netty-nio-client`.

The following code example shows how to configure your project dependencies.

```xml
<dependency>
  <artifactId>netty-nio-client</artifactId>
  <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
  <version>2.0.0</version>
</dependency>
```
Exception handling for the AWS SDK for Java

Understanding how and when the AWS SDK for Java throws exceptions is important to building high-quality applications using the SDK. The following sections describe the different cases of exceptions that are thrown by the SDK and how to handle them appropriately.

Why unchecked exceptions?

The AWS SDK for Java uses runtime (or unchecked) exceptions instead of checked exceptions for these reasons:

- To allow developers fine-grained control over the errors they want to handle without forcing them to handle exceptional cases they aren't concerned about (and making their code overly verbose)
- To prevent scalability issues inherent with checked exceptions in large applications

In general, checked exceptions work well on small scales, but can become troublesome as applications grow and become more complex.
SdkServiceException (and subclasses)

SdkServiceException is the most common exception that you’ll experience when using the AWS SDK for Java. This exception represents an error response from an AWS service. For example, if you try to terminate an Amazon EC2 instance that doesn’t exist, Amazon EC2 will return an error response and all the details of that error response will be included in the SdkServiceException that’s thrown. For some cases, a subclass of SdkServiceException is thrown to allow developers fine-grained control over handling error cases through catch blocks.

When you encounter an SdkServiceException, you know that your request was successfully sent to the AWS service but couldn’t be successfully processed. This can be because of errors in the request’s parameters or because of issues on the service side.

SdkServiceException provides you with information such as:

- Returned HTTP status code
- Returned AWS error code
- Detailed error message from the service
- AWS request ID for the failed request

SdkClientException

SdkClientException indicates that a problem occurred inside the Java client code, either while trying to send a request to AWS or while trying to parse a response from AWS. An SdkClientException is generally more severe than an SdkServiceException, and indicates a major problem that is preventing the client from making service calls to AWS services. For example, the AWS SDK for Java throws an SdkClientException if no network connection is available when you try to call an operation on one of the clients.

Logging AWS SDK for Java calls

The AWS SDK for Java is instrumented with Slf4j, which is an abstraction layer that enables the use of any one of several logging systems at runtime.

Supported logging systems include the Java Logging Framework and Apache Log4j, among others. This topic shows you how to use Log4j. You can use the SDK’s logging functionality without making any changes to your application code.

To learn more about Log4j, see the Apache website.

Add the Log4J JAR

To use Log4j with the SDK, you need to download the Log4j JAR from the Log4j website or use Maven by adding a dependency on Log4j in your pom.xml file. The SDK doesn’t include the JAR.

Log4j configuration file

Log4j uses a configuration file, log4j2.xml. Example configuration files are shown below. To learn more about the values used in the configuration file, see the manual for Log4j configuration.

Place your configuration file in a directory on your classpath. The Log4j JAR and the log4j2.xml file do not have to be in the same directory.
The log4j2.xml configuration file specifies properties such as logging level, where logging output is sent (for example, to a file or to the console), and the format of the output. The logging level is the granularity of output that the logger generates. Log4j supports the concept of multiple logging hierarchies. The logging level is set independently for each hierarchy. The following two logging hierarchies are available in the AWS SDK for Java:

- software.amazon.awssdk
- org.apache.http.wire

Setting the classpath

Both the Log4j JAR and the log4j2.xml file must be located on your classpath. To configure the log4j binding for Sl4j in Maven you can add the following to your pom.xml:

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>log4j-core</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>log4j-api</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>log4j-slf4j-impl</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

If you're using the Eclipse IDE, you can set the classpath by opening the menu and navigating to Project | Properties | Java Build Path.

Service-specific errors and warnings

We recommend that you always leave the "software.amazon.awssdk" logger hierarchy set to "WARN" to catch any important messages from the client libraries. For example, if the Amazon S3 client detects that your application hasn't properly closed an InputStream and could be leaking resources, the S3 client reports it through a warning message to the logs. This also ensures that messages are logged if the client has any problems handling requests or responses.

The following log4j2.xml file sets the rootLogger to WARN, which causes warning and error messages from all loggers in the "software.amazon.awssdk" hierarchy to be included. Alternatively, you can explicitly set the software.amazon.awssdk logger to WARN.

```xml
<Configuration status="WARN">
  <Appenders>
    <Console name="ConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
      <PatternLayout pattern="%d{YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm:ss} [%t] %-5p %c:%L - %m%n" />
    </Console>
  </Appenders>

  <Loggers>
    <Root level="WARN">
      <AppenderRef ref="ConsoleAppender"/>
    </Root>
    <Logger name="software.amazon.awssdk" level="WARN" />
  </Loggers>
</Configuration>
```
Request/response summary logging

Every request to an AWS service generates a unique AWS request ID that is useful if you run into an issue with how an AWS service is handling a request. AWS request IDs are accessible programmatically through Exception objects in the SDK for any failed service call, and can also be reported through the DEBUG log level in the "software.amazon.awssdk.request" logger.

The following log4j2.xml file enables a summary of requests and responses.

```
<Configuration status="WARN">
  <Appenders>
    <Console name="ConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
      <PatternLayout pattern="%d{YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm:ss} [%t] %-5p %c:%L - %m%n" />
    </Console>
  </Appenders>
  <Loggers>
    <Root level="WARN">
      <AppenderRef ref="ConsoleAppender"/>
    </Root>
    <Logger name="software.amazon.awssdk" level="WARN" />
    <Logger name="software.amazon.awssdk.request" level="DEBUG" />
  </Loggers>
</Configuration>
```

Here is an example of the log output:

```
```

Verbose wire logging

In some cases, it can be useful to see the exact requests and responses that the AWS SDK for Java sends and receives. If you really need access to this information, you can temporarily enable it through the Apache HttpClient logger. Enabling the DEBUG level on the apache.http.wire logger enables logging for all request and response data.

**Warning**

We recommend you only use wire logging for debugging purposes. Disable it in your production environments because it can log sensitive data. It logs the full request or response without encryption, even for an HTTPS call. For large requests (e.g., to upload a file to Amazon S3) or responses, verbose wire logging can also significantly impact your application's performance.

The following log4j2.xml file turns on full wire logging in Apache HttpClient.

```
<Configuration status="WARN">
  <Appenders>
    <Console name="ConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
      <PatternLayout pattern="%d{YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm:ss} [%t] %-5p %c:%L - %m%n" />
    </Console>
  </Appenders>
  <Loggers>
    <Root level="WARN">
      <AppenderRef ref="ConsoleAppender"/>
    </Root>
    <Logger name="software.amazon.awssdk" level="WARN" />
    <Logger name="software.amazon.awssdk.request" level="DEBUG" />
    <Logger name="org.apache.http.wire" level="DEBUG" />
  </Loggers>
</Configuration>
```
Setting the JVM TTL for DNS name lookups

The Java virtual machine (JVM) caches DNS name lookups. When the JVM resolves a hostname to an IP address, it caches the IP address for a specified period of time, known as the *time-to-live* (TTL).

Because AWS resources use DNS name entries that occasionally change, we recommend that you configure your JVM with a TTL value of no more than 60 seconds. This ensures that when a resource's IP address changes, your application will be able to receive and use the resource's new IP address by requerying the DNS.

On some Java configurations, the JVM default TTL is set so that it will *never* refresh DNS entries until the JVM is restarted. Thus, if the IP address for an AWS resource changes while your application is still running, it won’t be able to use that resource until you *manually restart* the JVM and the cached IP information is refreshed. In this case, it’s crucial to set the JVM’s TTL so that it will periodically refresh its cached IP information.

**Note**

The default TTL can vary according to the version of your JVM and whether a security manager is installed. Many JVMs provide a default TTL less than 60 seconds. If you’re using such a JVM and not using a security manager, you can ignore the remainder of this topic.

How to set the JVM TTL

To modify the JVM’s TTL, set the `networkaddress.cache.ttl` property value. Use one of the following methods, depending on your needs:

- **globally, for all applications that use the JVM.** Set `networkaddress.cache.ttl` in the `JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/java.security` file:

  ```java
  networkaddress.cache.ttl=60
  ```

- **for your application only,** set `networkaddress.cache.ttl` in your application’s initialization code:

  ```java
  java.security.Security.setProperty("networkaddress.cache.ttl" , "60");
  ```

Additional Maven dependency on log4j-1.2-api is required for wire-logging with Apache as it uses 1.2 under the hood. Add the following to the pom.xml file if you enable wire logging.

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>log4j-1.2-api</artifactId>
</dependency>
```
Asynchronous programming

The AWS SDK for Java 2.x features truly nonblocking asynchronous clients that implement high concurrency across a few threads. The AWS SDK for Java 1.x has asynchronous clients that are wrappers around a thread pool and blocking synchronous clients that don't provide the full benefit of nonblocking I/O.

Synchronous methods block your thread's execution until the client receives a response from the service. Asynchronous methods return immediately, giving control back to the calling thread without waiting for a response.

Because an asynchronous method returns before a response is available, you need a way to get the response when it's ready. The methods for asynchronous client in 2.x of the AWS SDK for Java return CompletableFuture objects that allow you to access the response when it's ready.

Non-streaming operations

For non-streaming operations, asynchronous method calls are similar to synchronous methods. However, the asynchronous methods in the AWS SDK for Java return a CompletableFuture object that contains the results of the asynchronous operation in the future.

Call the CompletableFuture whenComplete() method with an action to complete when the result is available. CompletableFuture implements the Future interface, so you can also get the response object by calling the get() method.

The following is an example of an asynchronous operation that calls a Amazon DynamoDB function to get a list of tables, receiving a CompletableFuture that can hold a ListTablesResponse object. The action defined in the call to whenComplete() is done only when the asynchronous call is complete.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;
```
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

Code

class DynamoDBAsyncListTables {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        // Create the DynamoDbAsyncClient object
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbAsyncClient client = DynamoDbAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listTables(client);
    }

    public static void listTables(DynamoDbAsyncClient client) {
        CompletableFuture<ListTablesResponse> response =
            client.listTables(ListTablesRequest.builder().build());

        // Map the response to another CompletableFuture containing just the table names
        CompletableFuture<List<String>> tableNames =
            response.thenApply(ListTablesResponse::tableNames);

        // When future is complete (either successfully or in error) handle the response
        tableNames.whenComplete((tables, err) -> {
            try {
                if (tables != null) {
                    tables.forEach(System.out::println);
                } else {
                    // Handle error
                    err.printStackTrace();
                }
            } finally {
                // Lets the application shut down. Only close the client when you are completely done with it.
                client.close();
            }
        });
        tableNames.join();
    }
}

The following code example shows you how to retrieve an Item from a table by using the Asynchronous client. Invoke the getItem method of the DynamoDbAsyncClient and pass it a GetItemRequest object with the table name and primary key value of the item you want. This is typically how you pass data that the operation requires. In this example, notice that a String value is passed.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbAsyncClient;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
Streaming operations

For streaming operations, you must provide an `AsyncRequestBody` to provide the content incrementally, or an `AsyncResponseTransformer` to receive and process the response.

The following example uploads a file to Amazon S3 asynchronously by using the `PutObject` operation.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

**Code**

```java
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have setup your development environment, including your AWS credentials.
 */
```
public class S3AsyncOps {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    S3AsyncOps <bucketName> <key> <path>\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    bucketName - the name of the Amazon S3 bucket (for example, bucket1).\n" +
            "    key - the name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\n" +
            "    path - the local path to the file (for example, C:/AWS/book.pdf).\n";

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String path = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        S3AsyncClient client = S3AsyncClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future = client.putObject(objectRequest,
            AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(path)));
        future.whenComplete((resp, err) -> {
            try {
                if (resp != null) {
                    System.out.println("Object uploaded. Details: " + resp);
                } else {
                    // Handle error
                    err.printStackTrace();
                }
            } finally {
                // Only close the client when you are completely done with it
                client.close();
            }
        });
        future.join();
    }
}

The following example gets a file from Amazon S3 asynchronously by using the GetObject operation.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncResponseTransformer;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class S3AsyncStreamOps {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
        "Usage:\n" +
        " S3AsyncStreamOps <bucketName> <objectKey> <path>\n" +
        " Where: \n" +
        "   bucketName - the name of the Amazon S3 bucket (for example, bucket1).\n" +
        "   objectKey - the name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\n" +
        "   path - the local path to the file (for example, C:/AWS/book.pdf).\n"
        
        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String path = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        S3AsyncClient client = S3AsyncClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetObjectResponse> futureGet = client.getObject(objectRequest,
            AsyncResponseTransformer.toFile(Paths.get(path)));

        futureGet.whenComplete((resp, err) -> {
            try {
                if (resp != null) {
                    System.out.println("Object downloaded. Details: "+resp);
                } else {
                    err.printStackTrace();
                }
            } finally {
                // Only close the client when you are completely done with it
                client.close();
            }
        });
    }
}
Advanced operations

The AWS SDK for Java 2.x uses Netty, an asynchronous event-driven network application framework, to handle I/O threads. The AWS SDK for Java 2.x creates an ExecutorService behind Netty, to complete the futures returned from the HTTP client request through to the Netty client. This abstraction reduces the risk of an application breaking the async process if developers choose to stop or sleep threads. By default, 50 Threads are generated for each asynchronous client, and managed in a queue within the ExecutorService.

Advanced users can specify their thread pool size when creating an asynchronous client using the following option when building.

**Code**

```java
S3AsyncClient clientThread = S3AsyncClient.builder()
   .asyncConfiguration(b -> b.advancedOption(SdkAdvancedAsyncClientOption.FUTURE_COMPLETION_EXECUTOR,
            Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10))
   )
   .build();
```

To optimize performance, you can manage your own thread pool executor, and include it when configuring your client.

```java
ThreadPoolExecutor executor = new ThreadPoolExecutor(50, 50,
   10, TimeUnit.SECONDS,
   new LinkedBlockingQueue<>(10_000),
   new ThreadFactoryBuilder()
   .threadNamePrefix("sdk-async-response").build());

// Allow idle core threads to time out
executor.allowCoreThreadTimeOut(true);
S3AsyncClient clientThread = S3AsyncClient.builder()
   .asyncConfiguration(b -> b.advancedOption(SdkAdvancedAsyncClientOption.FUTURE_COMPLETION_EXECUTOR,
            executor))
   .build();
```

If you prefer to not use a thread pool, at all, use `Runnable::run` instead of using a thread pool executor.

```java
S3AsyncClient clientThread = S3AsyncClient.builder()
   .asyncConfiguration(b -> b.advancedOption(SdkAdvancedAsyncClientOption.FUTURE_COMPLETION_EXECUTOR,
            Runnable::run))
   .build();
```
Using the DynamoDB Enhanced Client in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x

The Amazon DynamoDB enhanced client is a high-level library that is part of the AWS SDK for Java version 2 (v2). It offers a straightforward way to map client-side classes to DynamoDB tables. You define the relationships between tables and their corresponding model classes in your code. Then you can intuitively perform various create, read, update, or delete (CRUD) operations on tables or items in DynamoDB.

The AWS SDK for Java v2 includes a set of annotations that you can use with a Java bean to quickly generate a TableSchema for mapping your classes to tables. Alternatively, if you declare each TableSchema explicitly, you don’t need to include annotations in your classes.

For information about how to use the DynamoDB Enhanced Client, refer to Mapping items in DynamoDB tables (p. 97).

Working with HTTP/2 in the AWS SDK for Java

HTTP/2 is a major revision of the HTTP protocol. This new version has several enhancements to improve performance:

- Binary data encoding provides more efficient data transfer.
- Header compression reduces the overhead bytes downloaded by the client, helping get the content to the client sooner. This is especially useful for mobile clients that are already constrained on bandwidth.
- Bidirectional asynchronous communication (multiplexing) allows multiple requests and response messages between the client and AWS to be in flight at the same time over a single connection, instead of over multiple connections, which improves performance.

Developers upgrading to the latest SDKs will automatically use HTTP/2 when it's supported by the service they're working with. New programming interfaces seamlessly take advantage of HTTP/2 features and provide new ways to build applications.

The AWS SDK for Java 2.x features new APIs for event streaming that implement the HTTP/2 protocol. For examples of how to use these new APIs, see Working with Kinesis (p. 149).

Enabling SDK metrics for the AWS SDK for Java

With the AWS SDK for Java 2.x, you can collect metrics about the service clients in your application, analyze the output in Amazon CloudWatch, and then act on it.

By default, metrics collection is disabled in the SDK. This topic helps you to enable and configure it.

Prerequisites

Before you can enable and use metrics, you must complete the following steps:

- Complete the steps in Setting up (p. 9).
- Configure your project dependencies (for example, in your pom.xml or build.gradle file) to use version 2.14.0 or later of the AWS SDK for Java.
To enabling publishing of metrics to CloudWatch, also include the artifactId `cloudwatch-metric-publisher` with the version number `2.14.0` or later in your project’s dependencies.

For example:

```xml
<project>
  <dependencyManagement>
    <dependencies>
      <dependency>
        <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
        <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
        <version>2.14.0</version>
        <type>pom</type>
        <scope>import</scope>
      </dependency>
    </dependencies>
  </dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>cloudwatch-metric-publisher</artifactId>
      <version>2.14.0</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

**Note**

To enhance the security of your application, you can use dedicated set of credentials for publishing metrics to CloudWatch. Create a separate IAM user with `cloudwatch:PutMetricData` permissions and then use that user’s access key as credentials in the MetricPublisher configuration for your application.

For more information, see the Amazon CloudWatch Permissions Reference in the Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide and Adding and Removing IAM Identity Permissions in the IAM User Guide.

### How to enable metrics collection

You can enable metrics in your application for a service client or on individual requests.

**Enable metrics for a specific request**

The following code snippet shows how to enable the CloudWatch metrics publisher for a request to Amazon DynamoDB. It uses the default metrics publisher configuration.

```java
MetricPublisher metricsPub = CloudWatchMetricPublisher.create();
DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.create();
ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest.builder()
    .overrideConfiguration(c -> c.addMetricPublisher(metricsPub))
    .build());
```

**Enable metrics for a specific service client**

The following code snippet shows how to enable the CloudWatch metrics publisher for a service client.

```java
MetricPublisher metricsPub = CloudWatchMetricPublisher.create();
```
What information is collected?

Metrics collection includes the following:

- Number of API requests, including whether they succeed or fail
- Information about the AWS services you call in your API requests, including exceptions returned
- The duration for various operations such as Marshalling, Signing, and HTTP requests
- HTTP client metrics, such as the number of open connections, the number of pending requests, and the name of the HTTP client used

Note
The metrics available vary by HTTP client.

For a complete list, see Service client metrics (p. 59).

How can I use this information?

You can use the metrics the SDK collects to monitor the service clients in your application. You can look at overall usage trends, identify anomalies, review service client exceptions returned, or to dig in to understand a particular issue. Using Amazon CloudWatch, you can also create alarms to notify you as soon as your application reaches a condition that you define.

For more information, see Using Amazon CloudWatch Metrics and Using Amazon CloudWatch Alarms in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

Service client metrics

With the AWS SDK for Java version 2 (v2), you can collect metrics about the service clients in your application and then publish (output) those metrics to CloudWatch.

This topic contains the list and descriptions for the metrics that are collected.

For more information about enabling and configuring metrics for the SDK, see Enabling SDK metrics (p. 57).
### Metrics collected with each request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Collected by default?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ServiceId</td>
<td>Service ID of the AWS service that the API request is made against</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OperationName</td>
<td>The name of the AWS API the request is made to</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApiCallSuccessful</td>
<td>True if the API call was successful; false if not</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RetryCount</td>
<td>Number of times the SDK retried the API call</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApiCallDuration</td>
<td>The total time taken to finish a request (inclusive of all retries)</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MarshallingDuration</td>
<td>The time taken to marshall the request</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CredentialsFetchDuration</td>
<td>The time taken to fetch signing credentials for the request</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Metrics collected for each request attempt

Each API call that your application makes may take multiple attempts before responded with a success or failure. These metrics are collected for each attempt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Collected by default?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BackoffDelayDuration</td>
<td>The duration of time the SDK waited before this API call attempt</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MarshallingDuration</td>
<td>The time it takes to marshall an SDK request to an HTTP request</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SigningDuration</td>
<td>The time it takes to sign the HTTP request</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServiceCallDuration</td>
<td>The time it takes to connect to the service, send the request, and receive the HTTP status code and header from the response</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnmarshallingDuration</td>
<td>The time it takes to unmarshall an HTTP request</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Collected by default?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AwsRequestId</td>
<td>The request ID of the service request</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AwsExtendedRequestId</td>
<td>The extended request ID of the service request</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HttpClientName</td>
<td>The name of the HTTP being use for the request</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxConcurrency</td>
<td>The max number of concurrent requests supported by the HTTP client</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AvailableConcurrency</td>
<td>The number of remaining concurrent requests that can be supported by the HTTP client without needing to establish another connection</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeasedConcurrency</td>
<td>The number of request currently being executed by the HTTP client</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PendingConcurrencyAcquires</td>
<td>The number of requests that are blocked, waiting for another TCP connection or a new stream to be available from the connection pool</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HttpStatusCode</td>
<td>The status code returned with the HTTP response</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocalStreamWindowSize</td>
<td>The local HTTP/2 window size in bytes this request's stream</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoteStreamWindowSize</td>
<td>The remote HTTP/2 window size in bytes this request's stream</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Retrieving paginated results using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Many AWS operations return paginated results when the response object is too large to return in a single response. In the AWS SDK for Java 1.0, the response contained a token you had to use to retrieve the next page of results. New in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x are autopagination methods that make multiple service calls to get the next page of results for you automatically. You only have to write code that processes the results. Additionally both types of methods have synchronous and asynchronous versions. See examples-asynchronous for more detail about asynchronous clients.

The following examples use Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB operations to demonstrate the various methods of retrieving your data from paginated responses.

Note
These code snippets assume that you understand the material in basics, and have configured default AWS credentials using the information in setup-credentials.

Synchronous pagination

These examples use the synchronous pagination methods for listing objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Iterate over pages

Build a ListObjectsV2Request and provide a bucket name. Optionally you can provide the maximum number of keys to retrieve at one time. Pass it to the S3Client's listObjectsV2Paginator method. This method returns a ListObjectsV2Iterable object, which is an Iterable of the ListObjectsV2Response class.

The first example demonstrates using the paginator object to iterate through all the response pages with the stream method. You can directly stream over the response pages, convert the response stream to a stream of S3Object content, and then process the content of the Amazon S3 object.

Imports

```java
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.util.Random;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketResponse;

Code

ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
   .bucket(bucketName)
   .maxKeys(1)
   .build();

ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
// Process response pages
listRes.stream()
   .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: "+ content.key() + " size = " + content.size()));

See the complete example on GitHub.

Iterate over objects

The following examples show ways to iterate over the objects returned in the response instead of the pages of the response.

Use a stream

Use the stream method on the response content to iterate over the paginated item collection.

Code

    // Helper method to work with paginated collection of items directly
    listRes.contents().stream()
    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: "+ content.key() + " size = " + content.size()));

See the complete example on GitHub.

Use a for loop

Use a standard for loop to iterate through the contents of the response.

Code

    for (S3Object content : listRes.contents()) {
        System.out.println(" Key: "+ content.key() + " size = " + content.size());
    }

See the complete example on GitHub.

Manual pagination

If your use case requires it, manual pagination is still available. Use the next token in the response object for the subsequent requests. Here's an example using a while loop.

Code

    ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsReqManual = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
Asynchronous pagination

These examples use the asynchronous pagination methods for listing tables in DynamoDB. A manual pagination example is available in the basics-async topic.

Iterate over pages of table names

First, create an asynchronous DynamoDB client. Then, call the listTablesPaginator method to get a ListTablesPublisher. This is an implementation of the reactive streams Publisher interface. To learn more about the reactive streams model, see the Reactive Streams Github repo.

Call the subscribe method on the ListTablesPublisher and pass a subscriber implementation. In this example, the subscriber has an onNext method that requests one item at a time from the publisher. This is the method that is called repeatedly until all pages are retrieved. The onSubscribe method calls the Subscription.request method to initiate requests for data from the publisher. This method must be called to start getting data from the publisher. The onError method is triggered if an error occurs while retrieving data. Finally, the onComplete method is called when all pages have been requested.

Use a subscriber

Imports

```java
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import org.reactivestreams.Subscriber;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;

import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.SdkPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.paginators.ListTablesPublisher;
import io.reactivex.Flowable;
import reactor.core.publisher.Flux;
```

Code

```java
.bucket(bucketName)
   .maxKeys(1)
   .build();

boolean done = false;
while (!done) {
   ListObjectsV2Response listObjResponse = s3.listObjectsV2(listObjectsReqManual);
   for (S3Object content : listObjResponse.contents()) {
      System.out.println(content.key());
   }
   if (listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken() == null) {
      done = true;
   }
   listObjectsReqManual = listObjectsReqManual.toBuilder()
       .continuationToken(listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken())
       .build();
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.
First create an async client

```java
// Creates a default client with credentials and regions loaded from the environment
final DynamoDbAsyncClient asyncClient = DynamoDbAsyncClient.create();
ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder().limit(3).build();
```

Then use Subscriber to get results.

```java
// Or subscribe method should be called to create a new Subscription. // A Subscription represents a one-to-one life-cycle of a Subscriber subscribing to a Publisher.
publisher.subscribe(new Subscriber<ListTablesResponse>() {
    // Maintain a reference to the subscription object, which is required to request data from the publisher
    private Subscription subscription;

    @Override
    public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
        subscription = s;
        // Request method should be called to demand data. Here we request a single page
        subscription.request(1);
    }

    @Override
    public void onNext(ListTablesResponse response) {
        response.tableNames().forEach(System.out::println);
        // Once you process the current page, call the request method to signal that you are ready for next page
        subscription.request(1);
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(Throwable t) {
    }

    @Override
    public void onComplete() {
        // This indicates all the results are delivered and there are no more pages left
    }
```

See the [complete example](https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-java) on GitHub.

**Use a for loop**

Use a `for` loop to iterate through the pages for simple use cases when creating a new subscriber might be too much overhead. The response publisher object has a `forEach` helper method for this purpose.

**Code**

```java
ListTablesPublisher publisher = asyncClient.listTablesPaginator(listTablesRequest);
// Use a for-loop for simple use cases
CompletableFuture<Void> future = publisher.subscribe(response ->
    response.tableNames()
    .forEach(System.out::println));
```
See the complete example on GitHub.

Iterate over table names

The following examples show ways to iterate over the objects returned in the response instead of the pages of the response. Similar to the synchronous result, the asynchronous result class has a method to interact with the underlying item collection. The return type of the convenience method is a publisher that can be used to request items across all pages.

Use a subscriber

Code

First create an async client

```java
System.out.println("running AutoPagination - iterating on item collection...\n");
// Creates a default client with credentials and regions loaded from the environment
final DynamoDbAsyncClient asyncClient = DynamoDbAsyncClient.create();
ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder().limit(3).build();
```

Then use Subscriber to get results.

```java
// Use subscriber
publisher.subscribe(new Subscriber<String>() {
    private Subscription subscription;

    @Override
    public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
        subscription = s;
        subscription.request(1);
    }

    @Override
    public void onNext(String tableName) {
        System.out.println(tableName);
        subscription.request(1);
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(Throwable t) { }

    @Override
    public void onComplete() { }
});
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Use a for loop

Use the forEach convenience method to iterate through the results.

Code

```java
// Use forEach
CompletableFuture<Void> future = publisher.subscribe(System.out::println);
future.get();
```
Use third-party library

You can use other third party libraries instead of implementing a custom subscriber. This example demonstrates using the RxJava implementation but any library that implements the reactive stream interfaces can be used. See the RxJava wiki page on Github for more information on that library.

To use the library, add it as a dependency. If using Maven, the example shows the POM snippet to use.

**POM Entry**

```xml
<goals>
  </execution>
</executions>
</plugin>
</plugins>
```

**Imports**

```java
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscriber;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.SdkPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.paginators.ListTablesPublisher;
import io.reactivex.Flowable;
import reactor.core.publisher.Flux;
```

**Code**

```java
System.out.println("running AutoPagination - using third party subscriber...\n");

DynamoDbAsyncClient asyncClient = DynamoDbAsyncClient.create();
ListTablesPublisher publisher =
asyncClient.listTablesPaginator(ListTablesRequest.builder()
  .build());

// The Flowable class has many helper methods that work with any reactive streams
compatible publisher implementation
List<String> tables = Flowable.fromPublisher(publisher)
  .flatMapIterable(ListTablesResponse::tableNames)
  .toList()
  .blockingGet();

System.out.println(tables);
```

Amazon S3 Transfer Manager (Preview)

The Amazon S3 Transfer Manager (Preview) is an open-source high level file transfer utility for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x that you can use to easily transfer files to and from Amazon Simple Storage Service.
Prerequisites

Before you can use the Transfer Manager, you must do the following:

- Complete the steps in Setting up (p. 9).
- Configure your project dependencies (for example, in your `pom.xml` or `build.gradle` file) to use version 2.17.16 or later of the SDK for Java.
- Include version `2.17.16-PREVIEW` of the `artifactId s3-transfer-manager`.

The following code example shows how to configure your project dependencies.

```xml
<project>
  <dependencyManagement>
    <dependencies>
      <dependency>
        <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
        <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
        <version>2.17.16</version>
        <type>pom</type>
        <scope>import</scope>
      </dependency>
    </dependencies>
  </dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
      <artifactId>s3-transfer-manager</artifactId>
      <version>2.17.16-PREVIEW</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</project>
```

Imports

To make use of the code snippets in this topic, include the following imports:

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3ClientConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.CompletedDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.CompletedUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.UploadRequest;
```

Using the Transfer Manager (Preview)

With the Preview of the Amazon S3 Transfer Manager, you can upload or download one file per request.

To upload or download a file, first instantiate an `S3TransferManager` object to use as a service client.
To instantiate a service client using the default settings, use the create() method of S3TransferManager.

```java
S3TransferManager s3TransferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
```

To customize the configuration of the service client, such as to select a region or to use a specific credentials provider for the request, build an S3ClientConfiguration object and then specify that configuration with the s3ClientConfiguration() method on the service client builder.

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
S3ClientConfiguration s3ClientConfiguration =
    S3ClientConfiguration.builder()
        .region(region)
        .minimumPartSizeInBytes(10 * MB)
        .targetThroughputInGbps(20.0)
        .build();
```

### Upload a file to S3

To upload a file to Amazon S3 using the Transfer Manager (Preview), first build a PutObjectRequest, specifying the Amazon S3 bucket and key to which you want to upload with the bucket() and key() methods. Next, instantiate an UploadRequest object, passing the PutObjectRequest object using the putObjectRequest() method. Set the path to the file via the source() method. Then build an Upload object, passing in the UploadRequest object via the upload() method.

With the Transfer Manager, you can complete all of the above steps using short-hand (Java lambda) notation, so that all you have to do is specify the path to the file you are uploading and the bucket and key to which you want to upload the file.

```java
Upload upload =
    s3TransferManager.upload(b -> b.putObjectRequest(r -> r.bucket(bucket).key(key))
        .source(Paths.get("fileToUpload.txt")));
```

To capture the response, use a CompletedUpload object.

```java
CompletedUpload completedUpload = upload.completionFuture().join();
System.out.println("PutObjectResponse: " + completedUpload.response());
```

### Download a file from S3

To download a file from Amazon S3 using the Transfer Manager (Preview), build a Download object. Using short-hand notation, you can specify the Amazon S3 bucket and key using the getobjectRequest() method and use the destination() to set where the file will be saved.

```java
Download download =
    s3TransferManager.download(b -> b.getObjectRequest(r -> r.bucket(bucket).key(key))
        .destination(Paths.get("downloadedFile.txt")));
```

To capture the response, use a CompletedDownload object.

```java
CompletedDownload completedDownload = download.completionFuture().join();
System.out.println("Content length: " + completedDownload.response().contentLength());
```
Using waiters in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x

The waiters utility of the AWS SDK for Java 2.x enables you to validate that AWS resources are in a specified state before performing operations on those resources.

A waiter is an abstraction used to poll AWS resources, such as DynamoDB tables or Amazon S3 buckets, until a desired state is reached (or until a determination is made that the resource won't ever reach the desired state). Instead of writing logic to continuously poll your AWS resources, which can be cumbersome and error-prone, you can use waiters to poll a resource and have your code continue to run after the resource is ready.

Prerequisites

Before you can use waiters in a project with the AWS SDK for Java, you must complete the steps in Setting up the AWS SDK for Java 2.x (p. 9).

You must also configure your project dependencies (for example, in your pom.xml or build.gradle file) to use version 2.15.0 or later of the AWS SDK for Java.

For example:

```xml
<project>
  <dependencyManagement>
    <dependencies>
      <dependency>
        <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
        <artifactId>bom</artifactId>
        <version>2.15.0</version>
        <type>pom</type>
        <scope>import</scope>
      </dependency>
    </dependencies>
  </dependencyManagement>
</project>
```

Using waiters

To instantiate a waiters object, first create a service client. Set the service client's waiter() method as the value of the waiter object. Once the waiter instance exists, set its response options to execute the appropriate code.

Synchronous programming

The following code snippet shows how to wait for a DynamoDB table to exist and be in an ACTIVE state.

```java
DynamoDbClient dynamo = DynamoDbClient.create();
DynamoDbWaiter waiter = dynamo.waiter();

WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
  waiter.waitUntilTableExists(r -> r.tableName("myTable"));

// print out the matched response with a tableStatus of ACTIVE
waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

Asynchronous programming

The following code snippet shows how to wait for a DynamoDB table to no longer exist.
DynamoDbAsyncClient asyncDynamo = DynamoDbAsyncClient.create();
DynamoDbAsyncWaiter asyncWaiter = asyncDynamo.waiter();
CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse>> waiterResponse =
    asyncWaiter.waitUntilTableNotExists(r -> r.tableName("myTable"));
waiterResponse.whenComplete((r, t) -> {
    if (t == null) {
        // print out the matched ResourceNotFoundException
        r.matched().exception().ifPresent(System.out::println);
    }
}).join();

Configuring waiters

You can customize the configuration for a waiter by using the overrideConfiguration() on its builder. For some operations, you can apply a custom configuration when you make the request.

Configure a waiter

The following code snippet shows how to override the configuration on a waiter.

```java
// sync
DynamoDbWaiter waiter =
    DynamoDbWaiter.builder()
    .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(10))
    .client(dynamoDbClient)
    .build();

// async
DynamoDbAsyncWaiter asyncWaiter =
    DynamoDbAsyncWaiter.builder()
    .client(dynamoDbAsyncClient)
    .overrideConfiguration(o -> o.backoffStrategy(
        FixedDelayBackoffStrategy.create(Duration.ofSeconds(2))))
    .scheduledExecutorService(Executors.newScheduledThreadPool(3))
    .build();
```

Override configuration for a specific request

The following code snippet shows how to override the configuration for a waiter on a per-request basis. Note that only some operations have customizable configurations.

```java
waiter.waitUntilTableNotExists(b -> b.tableName("myTable"),
    o -> o.maxAttempts(10));
asyncWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(b -> b.tableName("myTable"),
    o -> o.waitTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(1)));
```

Code examples

For a complete example using waiters with DynamoDB, see CreateTable.java in the AWS Code Examples Repository.

For a complete example using waiters with Amazon S3, see S3BucketOps.java in the AWS Code Examples Repository.
Code examples for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x

This section provides programming examples you can use with the AWS SDK for Java 2.x for specific features, use cases, and AWS services.

Find the source code for these examples and others in the AWS documentation code examples repository on GitHub.

To propose a new code example for the AWS documentation team to consider producing, create a new request. The team is looking to produce code examples that cover broader scenarios and use cases, versus simple code snippets that cover only individual API calls. For instructions, see the "Proposing new code examples" section in the Readme on GitHub.

Topics
- Guided code examples for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x (p. 72)
- SDK for Java 2.x code examples (p. 180)

Guided code examples for the AWS SDK for Java 2.x

This section provides guided code examples you can use to build applications that use AWS services.

Find the source code for these examples and others in the AWS documentation code examples repository on GitHub.

To propose a new code example for the AWS documentation team to consider producing, create a new request. The team is looking to produce code examples that cover broader scenarios and use cases, versus simple code snippets that cover only individual API calls. For instructions, see the "Proposing new code examples" section in the Readme on GitHub.

Topics
- Working with Amazon S3 (p. 73)
- Working with DynamoDB (p. 86)
- Working with Amazon EC2 (p. 103)
- Working with IAM (p. 117)
- Working with Amazon Athena (p. 134)
- Working with CloudWatch (p. 134)
- Working with AWS CloudTrail (p. 144)
- Working with Amazon Cognito (p. 144)
- Working with Amazon Comprehend (p. 149)
- Working with Amazon EventBridge (p. 149)
- Working with Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose (p. 149)
- Working with Amazon Forecast (p. 149)
- Working with AWS Glue (p. 149)
- Working with Kinesis (p. 149)
- Working with AWS Key Management Service (p. 155)
Working with Amazon S3

This section provides examples of programming with Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

The following examples include only the code needed to demonstrate each technique. The complete example code is available on GitHub. From there, you can download a single source file or clone the repository locally to get all the examples to build and run.

Topics
- Creating, listing, and deleting Amazon S3 buckets (p. 73)
- Working with Amazon S3 objects (p. 77)
- Working with Amazon S3 presigned URLs (p. 83)
- Working with S3 Glacier (p. 86)

Creating, listing, and deleting Amazon S3 buckets

Every object (file) in Amazon S3 must reside within a bucket. A bucket represents a collection (container) of objects. Each bucket must have a unique key (name). For detailed information about buckets and their configuration, see Working with Amazon S3 Buckets in the Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide.

Note
Best Practice
We recommend that you enable the AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload lifecycle rule on your Amazon S3 buckets.
This rule directs Amazon S3 to abort multipart uploads that don't complete within a specified number of days after being initiated. When the set time limit is exceeded, Amazon S3 aborts the upload and then deletes the incomplete upload data.
For more information, see Lifecycle Configuration for a Bucket with Versioning in the Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide.

**Note**
These code snippets assume that you understand the material in basics, and have configured default AWS credentials using the information in the section called “Set default credentials and Region” (p. 10).

**Topics**
- Create a bucket (p. 74)
- List the buckets (p. 75)
- Delete a bucket (p. 75)

**Create a bucket**

Build a `CreateBucketRequest` and provide a bucket name. Pass it to the S3Client's `createBucket` method. Use the S3Client to do additional operations such as listing or deleting buckets as shown in later examples.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
```

**Code**

**First create an S3Client.**

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
 .region(region)
 .build();
```

**Make a Create Bucket Request.**

```java
// Create a bucket by using a S3Waiter object
public static void createBucket( S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
    try {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .build();

        s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response
        WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }
}
```
catch (S3Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

List the buckets

Build a `ListBucketsRequest`. Use the `S3Client`'s `listBuckets` method to retrieve the list of buckets. If the request succeeds a `ListBucketsResponse` is returned. Use this response object to retrieve the list of buckets.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.*;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
```

Code

First create an `S3Client`.

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();
```

Make a List Buckets Request.

```java
// List buckets
ListBucketsRequest listBucketsRequest = ListBucketsRequest.builder().build();
ListBucketsResponse listBucketsResponse = s3.listBuckets(listBucketsRequest);
listBucketsResponse.buckets().stream().forEach(x -> System.out.println(x.name()));
```

Delete a bucket

Before you can delete an Amazon S3 bucket, you must ensure that the bucket is empty or the service will return an error. If you have a versioned bucket, you must also delete any versioned objects that are in the bucket.

Topics

- Delete objects in a bucket (p. 75)
- Delete an empty bucket (p. 76)

Delete objects in a bucket

Build a `ListObjectsV2Request` and use the `S3Client`'s `listObjects` method to retrieve the list of objects in the bucket. Then use the `deleteObject` method on each object to delete it.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.*;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;

Code
First create an S3Client.

Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
 .region(region)
 .build();

Delete all objects in the bucket.

DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder().bucket(bucket).build();
s3.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
s3.close();

See the complete example on GitHub.

Delete an empty bucket

Build a DeleteBucketRequest with a bucket name and pass it to the S3Client's deleteBucket method.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.*;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;

Code
First create an S3Client.

Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
 .region(region)
 .build();

Delete all objects in the bucket.

public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectName) {
   ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>();
   toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(objectName).build());
   try {
      DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
         .bucket(bucketName)
         .delete(Delete.builder().objects(toDelete).build())
         .build();
      s3.deleteObjects(dor);
   } catch (S3Exception e) {
      System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
   }
}
System.exit(1);

}
System.out.println("Done!");
}

Delete the bucket.

DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder().bucket(bucket).build();
s3.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
s3.close();

See the complete example on GitHub.

Working with Amazon S3 objects

An Amazon S3 object represents a file or collection of data. Every object must be contained in a bucket (p. 73).

Note
Best Practice
We recommend that you enable the AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload lifecycle rule on your Amazon S3 buckets.
This rule directs Amazon S3 to abort multipart uploads that don’t complete within a specified number of days after being initiated. When the set time limit is exceeded, Amazon S3 aborts the upload and then deletes the incomplete upload data.
For more information, see Lifecycle Configuration for a Bucket with Versioning in the Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide.

Note
These code snippets assume that you understand the material in basics, and have configured default AWS credentials using the information in the section called “Set default credentials and Region” (p. 10).

Topics
- Upload an object (p. 77)
- Upload objects in multiple parts (p. 78)
- Download an object (p. 80)
- Delete an object (p. 80)
- Copy an object (p. 81)
- List objects (p. 82)

Upload an object

Build a PutObjectRequest and supply a bucket name and key name. Then use the S3Client's putObject method with a RequestBody that contains the object content and the PutObjectRequest object. The bucket must exist, or the service will return an error.

Imports

```java
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.util.Random;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketResponse;

region = Region.US_WEST_2;
s3 = S3Client.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();

createBucket(s3, bucketName, region);

PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .build();

s3.putObject(objectRequest, RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(10_000)));

See the complete example on GitHub.

Upload objects in multiple parts

Use the S3Client's createMultipartUpload method to get an upload ID. Then use the uploadPart method to upload each part. Finally, use the S3Client's completeMultipartUpload method to tell Amazon S3 to merge all the uploaded parts and finish the upload operation.

Imports

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.util.Random;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketResponse;

Code

// First create a multipart upload and get the upload id
CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .build();

CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
s3.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
String uploadId = response.uploadId();
System.out.println(uploadId);

// Upload all the different parts of the object
UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .uploadId(uploadId)
    .partNumber(1).build();
String etag1 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 * mB))).eTag();
CompletedPart part1 = CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(1).eTag(etag1).build();

UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 =
UploadPartRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).key(key)
    .uploadId(uploadId)
    .partNumber(2).build();
String etag2 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 * mB))).eTag();
CompletedPart part2 = CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(2).eTag(etag2).build();

// Finally call completeMultipartUpload operation to tell S3 to merge all uploaded
// parts and finish the multipart operation.
CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
    .parts(part1, part2)
    .build();

CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .uploadId(uploadId)
    .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
    .build();
s3.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
See the complete example on GitHub.

**Download an object**

Build a `GetObjectRequest` and supply a bucket name and key name. Use the S3Client's `getObject` method, passing it the `GetObjectRequest` object and a `ResponseTransformer` object. The `ResponseTransformer` creates a response handler that writes the response content to the specified file or stream.

The following example specifies a file name to write the object content to.

**Imports**

```java
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.util.Random;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketResponse;
```

**Code**

```java
GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .build();

s3.getObject(getObjectRequest);
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Delete an object**

Build a `DeleteObjectRequest` and supply a bucket name and key name. Use the S3Client's `deleteObject` method, and pass it the name of a bucket and object to delete. *The specified bucket and object key must exist, or the service will return an error.*

**Imports**

```java
import java.io.IOException;
```
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.util.Random;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketResponse;

Code

```
DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .build();

s3.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Copy an object

Build a CopyObjectRequest and supply a bucket name that the object is copied into, a URL encoded string value (see the URLEncoder.encode method), and the key name of the object. Use the S3Client's copyObject method, and pass the CopyObjectRequest object. The specified bucket and object key must exist, or the service will return an error.

Imports

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
import java.net.URLEncoder;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
```

Code

```
public static String copyBucketObject (S3Client s3, String fromBucket, String objectKey, String toBucket) {
```
String encodedUrl = null;
try {
    encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey,
        StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString());
} catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
    System.out.println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.getMessage());
}
CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
    .copySource(encodedUrl)
    .destinationBucket(toBucket)
    .destinationKey(objectKey)
    .build();

try {
    CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3.copyObject(copyReq);
    return copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString();
} catch (S3Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return "";

See the complete example on GitHub.

List objects

Build a ListObjectsRequest and supply the bucket name. Then invoke the S3Client's listObjects
method and pass the ListObjectsRequest object. This method returns a ListObjectsResponse that
contains all of the objects in the bucket. You can invoke this object's contents method to get a list of
objects. You can iterate through this list to display the objects, as shown in the following code example.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ListIterator;

Code

public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    try {
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
            .builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();

        for (ListIterator iterVals = objects.listIterator(); iterVals.hasNext(); ) {
            S3Object myValue = (S3Object) iterVals.next();
            System.out.print("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
            System.out.print("The object is " + calKb(myValue.size()) + " KBs";)
            System.out.print("The owner is " + myValue.owner());}
Working with Amazon S3 presigned URLs

You can use a `S3Presigner` object to sign an Amazon S3 `SdkRequest` so that it's executed without requiring authentication on the part of the caller. For example, assume Alice has access to an S3 object, and she wants to temporarily share access to that object with Bob. Alice can generate a pre-signed `GetObjectRequest` object to secure share with Bob so that he can download the object without requiring access to Alice's credentials.

Topics
- Generate a Presigned URL and Upload an Object (p. 83)
- Get a Presigned Object (p. 84)

Generate a Presigned URL and Upload an Object

Build a `S3Presigner` object that represents the client object. Next create a `PresignedPutObjectRequest` object that can be executed at a later time without requiring additional signing or authentication. When you create this object, you can specify the bucket name and the key name. In addition, you can also specify the time in minutes that the bucket can be accessed without using credentials by invoking the `signatureDuration` method (as shown in the following code example).

You can use the `PresignedPutObjectRequest` object to obtain the URL by invoking its `url` method.

Imports

```java
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URL;
import java.time.Duration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;
```

Code

The following Java code example uploads content to a presigned S3 bucket.

```java
public static void signBucket(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName, String keyName) {
    try {
```
PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(keyName)
    .contentType("text/plain")
    .build();

PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest = PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))
    .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
    .build();

PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest = presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);

String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
System.out.println("Presigned URL to upload a file to: " +myURL);
System.out.println("Which HTTP method needs to be used when uploading a file: "+
    presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

// Upload content to the Amazon S3 bucket by using this URL
URL url = presignedRequest.url();

// Create the connection and use it to upload the new object by using the
presigned URL
HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
connection.setDoOutput(true);
connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type","text/plain");
connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
OutputStreamWriter out = new OutputStreamWriter(connection.getOutputStream());
out.write("This text was uploaded as an object by using a presigned URL.");
out.close();
connection.getResponseCode();
System.out.println("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

} catch (S3Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Get a Presigned Object

Build a S3Presigner object that represents the client object. Next, create a GetObjectRequest object and specify the bucket name and key name. In addition, create a GetObjectPresignRequest object that can be executed at a later time without requiring additional signing or authentication. When you create this object, you can specify the time in minutes that the bucket can be accessed without using credentials by invoking the signatureDuration method (as shown in the following code example).

Invoke the presignGetObject method that belongs to the S3Presigner object to create a
PresignedPutObjectRequest object. You can invoke this object’s url method to obtain the URL to use. Once you have the URL, you can use standard HTTP Java logic to read the contents of the bucket, as shown in the following Java code example.

Imports

```java
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
```
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.time.Duration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

Code

The following Java code example reads content from a presigned S3 bucket.

```java
public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName, String keyName) {
    try {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

        GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest = GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))
                .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                .build();

        // Generate the presigned request
        PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest = presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);

        // Log the presigned URL
        System.out.println("Presigned URL: "+ presignedGetObjectRequest.url());

        HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection) presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
        presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header, values) -> {
            values.forEach(value -> {
                connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
            });
        });

        // Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
        // isBrowserExecutable is true)
        if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
            connection.setDoOutput(true);
            try (InputStream signedPayload = presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
                 OutputStream httpOutputStream = connection.getOutputStream()) {
                IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
            }
        }

        // Download the result of executing the request
        try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
            System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
            IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
        }
    }
    catch (S3Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```
Working with S3 Glacier

S3 Glacier is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure, durable, and flexible storage for data backup and archival. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github
Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

Working with DynamoDB

This section provides examples that show you how to program DynamoDB by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

The following examples include only the code needed to demonstrate each technique. The complete example code is available on GitHub. From there, you can download a single source file or clone the repository locally to get all the examples to build and run.

Topics
- Working with tables in DynamoDB (p. 86)
- Working with items in DynamoDB (p. 92)
- Mapping items in DynamoDB tables (p. 97)

Working with tables in DynamoDB

Tables are the containers for all items in a DynamoDB database. Before you can add or remove data from DynamoDB, you must create a table.

For each table, you must define:

- A table name that is unique for your account and region.
- A primary key for which every value must be unique; no two items in your table can have the same primary key value.

A primary key can be simple, consisting of a single partition (HASH) key, or composite, consisting of a partition and a sort (RANGE) key.

Each key value has an associated data type, enumerated by the ScalarAttributeType class. The key value can be binary (B), numeric (N), or a string (S). For more information, see Naming Rules and Data Types in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Provisioned throughput are values that define the number of reserved read/write capacity units for the table.

Note
Amazon DynamoDB pricing is based on the provisioned throughput values that you set on your tables, so reserve only as much capacity as you think you'll need for your table.

Provisioned throughput for a table can be modified at any time, so you can adjust capacity as your needs change.
Create a table

Use the DynamoDbClient's `createTable` method to create a new DynamoDB table. You need to construct table attributes and a table schema, both of which are used to identify the primary key of your table. You must also supply initial provisioned throughput values and a table name.

**Note**

If a table with the name you chose already exists, an `DynamoDbException` is thrown.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;
```

Create a table with a simple primary key

This code creates a table with a simple primary key ("Name").

**Code**

```java
public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String key) {
    DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
    CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
        .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName(key)
            .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
            .build())
        .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName(key)
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build())
        .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
            .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
            .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
            .build())
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    String newTable = "";
    try {
        CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
        DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created
        WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
            dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
    }

    return newTable;
}
```
newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
return newTable;
}

try {
CreateTableResponse result = ddb.createTable(request);
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
System.err.println(e.getMessage());
System.exit(1);
}
return "";

See the [complete example](#) on GitHub.

Create a table with a composite primary key

Add another `AttributeDefinition` and `KeySchemaElement` to `CreateTableRequest`.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
```

Code

```java
public static String createTableComKey(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
    .attributeDefinitions(
        AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("Language")
            .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
            .build(),
        AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("Greeting")
            .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
            .build())
    .keySchema(
        KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("Language")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build(),
        KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("Greeting")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build())
    .provisionedThroughput(
        ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
            .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
            .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10)).build())
    .tableName(tableName)
    .build();

String tableId = "";
try {
    CreateTableResponse result = ddb.createTable(request);
```
tableId = result.tableDescription().tableId();
return tableId;
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return "";
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

List tables

You can list the tables in a particular region by calling the DynamoDbClient's `listTables` method.

Note
If the named table doesn’t exist for your account and region, a `ResourceNotFoundException` is thrown.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb){
    boolean moreTables = true;
    String lastName = null;
    while(moreTables) {
        try {
            ListTablesResponse response = null;
            if (lastName == null) {
                ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                response = ddb.listTables(request);
            } else {
                ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                response = ddb.listTables(request);
            }
            List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
            if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                for (String curName : tableNames) {
                    System.out.format("%s
", curName);
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("No tables found!");
                System.exit(0);
            }
            lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
            if (lastName == null) {
                moreTables = false;
            }
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```
By default, up to 100 tables are returned per call—use `lastEvaluatedTableName` on the returned `ListTablesResponse` object to get the last table that was evaluated. You can use this value to start the listing after the last returned value of the previous listing.

See the complete example on GitHub.

Describe (get information about) a table

Call the `DynamoDbClient`'s `describeTable` method.

**Note**
If the named table doesn't exist for your account and region, a `ResourceNotFoundException` is thrown.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TableDescription;
import java.util.List;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void describeDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    try {
        TableDescription tableInfo =
            ddb.describeTable(request).table();

        if (tableInfo != null) {
            System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n", 
                tableInfo.tableName());
            System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n", 
                tableInfo.tableArn());
            System.out.format("Status      : %s\n", 
                tableInfo.tableStatus());
            System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n", 
                tableInfo.itemCount().longValue());
            System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n", 
                tableInfo.tableSizeBytes().longValue());

            ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
                tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
            System.out.println("Throughput");
            System.out.format(" Read Capacity : %d\n", 
                throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits().longValue());
            System.out.format(" Write Capacity: %d\n", 
```
See the complete example on GitHub.

Modify (update) a table

You can modify your table's provisioned throughput values at any time by calling the DynamoDbClient's updateTable method.

Note
If the named table doesn’t exist for your account and region, a ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```

Code

```java
public static void updateDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
String tableName,
Long readCapacity,
Long writeCapacity) {

System.out.format(
"Updating %s with new provisioned throughput values\n",
tableName);
System.out.format("Read capacity : %d\n", readCapacity);
System.out.format("Write capacity : %d\n", writeCapacity);

ProvisionedThroughput tableThroughput = ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
.readCapacityUnits(readCapacity)
.writeCapacityUnits(writeCapacity)
.build();

UpdateTableRequest request = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
.provisionedThroughput(tableThroughput)
.tableName(tableName)
.build();

try {
    ddb.updateTable(request);
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```
Delete a table

Call the DynamoDbClient's `deleteTable` method and pass it the table's name.

**Note**
If the named table doesn't exist for your account and region, a `ResourceNotFoundException` is thrown.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    try {
        ddb.deleteTable(request);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Guidelines for Working with Tables in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide
- Working with Tables in DynamoDB in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide

Working with items in DynamoDB

In DynamoDB, an item is a collection of attributes, each of which has a name and a value. An attribute value can be a scalar, set, or document type. For more information, see Naming Rules and Data Types in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Retrieve (get) an item from a table

Call the DynamoDbClient's `getItem` method and pass it a `GetItemRequest` object with the table name and primary key value of the item you want. It returns a `GetItemResponse` object with all of the
attributes for that item. You can specify one or more projection expressions in the GetItemRequest to retrieve specific attributes.

You can use the returned GetItemResponse object's item() method to retrieve a Map of key (String) and value (AttributeValue) pairs that are associated with the item.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
```

Code

```java
public static void getDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,String tableName,String key,String keyVal ) {
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<String,AttributeValue>();
    keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());

    GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
        .key(keyToGet)
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    try {
        Map<String,AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();
        if (returnedItem != null) {
            Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
            System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: 
");
            for (String key1 : keys) {
                System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1, returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", key);
        }
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Retrieve (get) an item from a table using the asynchronous client

Invoke the getItem method of the DynamoDbAsyncClient and pass it a GetItemRequest object with the table name and primary key value of the item you want.

You can return a Collection instance with all of the attributes for that item (refer to the following example).

Imports
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbAsyncClient;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;

public static void getItem(DynamoDbAsyncClient client, String tableName, String key,
String keyVal) {
    HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet =
    new HashMap<String, AttributeValue>();
    keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
        .s(keyVal).build());

    try {
        // Create a GetItemRequest instance
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        // Invoke the DynamoDbAsyncClient object's getItem
        java.util.Collection<AttributeValue> returnedItem =
        client.getItem(request).join().item().values();

        // Convert Set to Map
        Map<String, AttributeValue> map =
        returnedItem.stream().collect(Collectors.toMap(AttributeValue::s, s->s));
        Set<String> keys = map.keySet();
        for (String sinKey : keys) {
            System.out.format("%s: %s\n", sinKey, map.get(sinKey).toString());
        }
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Add a new item to a table

Create a Map of key-value pairs that represent the item’s attributes. These must include values for the
table’s primary key fields. If the item identified by the primary key already exists, its fields are updated by
the request.

Note
If the named table doesn’t exist for your account and region, a ResourceNotFoundException is
thrown.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.modelAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import java.util.HashMap;

Code

```java
public static void putItemInTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
        String tableName,
        String key,  
        String keyVal,  
        String albumTitle,  
        String albumTitleValue,  
        String awards,  
        String awardVal,  
        String songTitle,  
        String songTitleVal)
{
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> itemValues = new HashMap<String,AttributeValue>();
    // Add all content to the table
    itemValues.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());
    itemValues.put(songTitle, AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitleVal).build());
    itemValues.put(albumTitle, AttributeValue.builder().s(albumTitleValue).build());
    itemValues.put(awards, AttributeValue.builder().s(awardVal).build());

    PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .item(itemValues)
        .build();

    try {
        ddb.putItem(request);
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully updated");
    } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table "%s" can't be found.
        table does not exist.\n", tableName);
        System.err.println("Be sure that it exists and that you've typed its name
correctly!");
        System.exit(1);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Update an existing item in a table

You can update an attribute for an item that already exists in a table by using the DynamoDbClient's `updateItem` method, providing a table name, primary key value, and a map of fields to update.

Note

If the named table doesn’t exist for your account and region, or if the item identified by the primary key you passed in doesn’t exist, a `ResourceNotFoundException` is thrown.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValueUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.HashMap;

public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,
        String tableName,
        String key,
        String keyVal,
        String name,
        String updateVal){
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<String,AttributeValue>();
    itemKey.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());

    HashMap<String,AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues =
            new HashMap<String,AttributeValueUpdate>();
    // Update the column specified by name with updatedVal
    updatedValues.put(name,
            AttributeValueUpdate.builder() .value(AttributeValue.builder().s(updateVal).build())
            .action(AttributeAction.PUT) .build());

    UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(itemKey)
            .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
            .build();

    try {
        ddb.updateItem(request);
    } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }

    System.out.println("Done!");
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Delete an existing item in a table

You can delete an item that exists in a table by using the DynamoDbClient's deleteItem method and providing a table name as well as the primary key value.

Note
If the named table doesn’t exist for your account and region, or if the item identified by the primary key you passed in doesn’t exist, a ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.util.HashMap;

Code

public static void deleteDynamodbItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String key, String keyVal) {
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> keyToGet =
        new HashMap<String,AttributeValue>() {
    
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
            .s(keyVal)
            .build());

        DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyToGet)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Guidelines for Working with Items in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide
- Working with Items in DynamoDB in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide

Mapping items in DynamoDB tables

The Amazon DynamoDB enhanced client is a high-level library that is part of the AWS SDK for Java version 2 (v2). It offers a straightforward way to map client-side classes to DynamoDB tables. You define the relationships between tables and their corresponding model classes in your code. Then you can intuitively perform various create, read, update, or delete (CRUD) operations on tables or items in DynamoDB.

The AWS SDK for Java v2 includes a set of annotations that you can use with a Java bean to quickly generate a TableSchema for mapping your classes to tables. Alternatively, if you declare each TableSchema explicitly, you don’t need to include annotations in your classes.

To work with items in a DynamoDB table using the enhanced client, first create a DynamoDbEnhancedClient from an existing DynamoDbClient object.

Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();

DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
Create a table using the enhanced client

To easily create a TableSchema using the enhanced client, start by creating a Java data class that includes a default public constructor and standardized names of getters and setters for each property in the class. Include a class-level annotation to indicate it is a DynamoDbBean and, at a minimum, include a DynamoDbPartitionKey annotation on the getter or setter for the primary key of the table record.

Once this data class has been defined, call TableSchema's fromBean() with that data class to create the table schema.

See the code snippet below for an example of how to do this.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbSortKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbPartitionKey;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
```

Code

```java
public static void putRecord(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
    try {
        // Create an Instant
        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
        Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

        // Populate the Table
        Customer custRecord = new Customer();
        custRecord.setCustName("Susan red");
        custRecord.setId("id146");
        custRecord.setEmail("sred@noserver.com");
        custRecord.setRegistrationDate(instant);

        // Put the customer data into a DynamoDB table
        custTable.putItem(custRecord);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("done");
}
```
Retrieve (get) an item from a table

To get an item from a DynamoDB table, create a DynamoDbTable object and call `getItem()` with a GetItemEnhancedRequest object to get the actual item.

For example, the following code snippet demonstrates one way to use the enhanced client to get information from an item in a DynamoDB table.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbBean;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbPartitionKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbSortKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
```

**Code**

```java
public static String getItem(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
    try {
        // Create a DynamoDbTable object
        DynamoDbTable<Customer> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));

        // Create a KEY object
        Key key = Key.builder()
                .partitionValue("id146")
                .build();

        // Get the item by using the key
        Customer result = mappedTable.getItem(r->r.key(key));
        return "The email value is "+result.getEmail();
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Batch create (put) and delete items**

You can batch a series of put requests (PutItemEnhancedRequest) and delete requests (DeleteItemEnhancedRequest) to one or more tables, and then send all of the changes in a single request.

In the following code snippet, a DynamoDbTable object is created, two items are queued up to be added to the table, and then the items are written to the table in a single call. Include multiple entries of `addDeleteItem()` and `addPutItem()` (part of WriteBatch.Builder) in each batch, as needed. To
queue up changes to a different table, add another instance of `WriteBatch.builder()` and provide a corresponding `DynamoDbTable` object in `mappedTableResource()`.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbBean;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbPartitionKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbSortKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.WriteBatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
  try {
    DynamoDbTable<Customer> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                  TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));

    LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
    LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
    Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

    Customer record2 = new Customer();
    record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
    record2.setId("id110");
    record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
    record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

    Customer record3 = new Customer();
    record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
    record3.setId("id120");
    record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
    record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

    // Create a BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest object
    BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest =
        BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest.builder()
          .writeBatches(
            WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class)
              .mappedTableResource(mappedTable)
              .addPutItem(r -> r.item(record2))
              .addPutItem(r -> r.item(record3))
              .build());

    // Add these two items to the table
    enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
    System.out.println("done");
  } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}
```
Use a filtered query to get items from a table

You can get items from a table based on filterable queries, and then perform operations (for example, return item values) on one or more of the items in the query results.

In the following code snippet, you build a filter by first defining the value or values you're searching for as an `AttributeValue` object. Then you put this into a `HashMap` and build an `Expression` from the `HashMap`. Build a `QueryConditional` object to specify the primary key to match against in the query, and then execute the query on your `DynamoDbTable` object.

**Note**
The `QueryConditional` interface has several methods you can use to build your queries, including common conditional statements like greater than, less than, and in between.

**Imports**
```java
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.HashMap;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Expression;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbBean;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbPartitionKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbSortKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.QueryConditional;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```

**Code**
```java
public static void queryTableFilter(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
    try{
        DynamoDbTable<Customer> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                           TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));

        AttributeValue att = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("sblue@noserver.com")
            .build();

        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionValues.put(":value", att);

        Expression expression = Expression.builder()
            .expression("email = :value")
            .expressionValues(expressionValues)
            .build();

        // Create a QueryConditional object that is used in the query operation.
        QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
            .keyEqualTo(Key.builder().partitionValue("id103")
                         .build());
```
// Get items in the Customer table and write out the ID value.
Iterator<Customer> results = mappedTable.query(r -> 
    r.queryConditional(queryConditional).filterExpression(expression)).items().iterator();

while (results.hasNext()) {
    Customer rec = results.next();
    System.out.println("The record id is "+rec.getId());
}

} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

System.out.println("Done");

See the complete example on GitHub.

Retrieve (get) all items from a table

When you want to get all of the records in a given DynamoDB table, use the scan() method of your DynamoDbTable object and the items() method to create a set of results against which you can execute various item operations. For example, the following code snippet prints out the ID value of each item in the Record table.

Imports

```java
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.Iterator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbBean;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbPartitionKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.mapper.annotations.DynamoDbSortKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```

Code

```java
public static void scan( DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
    try{
        // Create a DynamoDbTable object
        DynamoDbTable<Customer> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
            TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
        Iterator<Customer> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
        while (results.hasNext()) {
            Customer rec = results.next();
            System.out.println("The record id is "+rec.getId());
            System.out.println("The name is " +rec.getCustName());
        }
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done");
```
Working with Amazon EC2

This section provides examples of programming Amazon EC2 that use the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

Topics

- Manage Amazon EC2 instances (p. 103)
- Use elastic IP addresses in Amazon EC2 (p. 107)
- Use regions and availability zones (p. 110)
- Work with Amazon EC2 key pairs (p. 112)
- Work with security groups in Amazon EC2 (p. 114)

Manage Amazon EC2 instances

Create an instance

Create a new Amazon EC2 instance by calling the Ec2Client's runInstances method, providing it with a RunInstancesRequest containing the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use and an instance type.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.InstanceType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
```

Code

```java
public static String createEC2Instance(Ec2Client ec2, String name, String amiId) {
  RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
      .imageId(amiId)
      .instanceType(InstanceType.T1_MICRO)
      .maxCount(1)
      .minCount(1)
      .build();

  RunInstancesResponse response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest);
  String instanceId = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();

  Tag tag = Tag.builder()
      .key("Name")
      .value(name)
      .build();

  CreateTagsRequest tagRequest = CreateTagsRequest.builder()
      .resources(instanceId)
      .tags(tag)
      .build();
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

For more information, see Working with items in DynamoDB in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
try {
    ec2.createTags(tagRequest);
    System.out.printf(
            "Successfully started EC2 Instance %s based on AMI %s",
            instanceId, amiId);
    return instanceId;
} catch (Ec2Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
return "";

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Start an instance**

To start an Amazon EC2 instance, call the Ec2Client’s `startInstances` method, providing it with a `StartInstancesRequest` containing the ID of the instance to start.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StartInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StopInstancesRequest;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void startInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    StartInstancesRequest request = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();
    ec2.startInstances(request);
    System.out.printf("Successfully started instance %s", instanceId);
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Stop an instance**

To stop an Amazon EC2 instance, call the Ec2Client’s `stopInstances` method, providing it with a `StopInstancesRequest` containing the ID of the instance to stop.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StartInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StopInstancesRequest;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void stopInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
```

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StopInstancesRequest request = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
    .instanceIds(instanceId)
    .build();
ec2.stopInstances(request);
System.out.printf("Successfully stopped instance %s", instanceId);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Reboot an instance

To reboot an Amazon EC2 instance, call the Ec2Client’s rebootInstances method, providing it with a RebootInstancesRequest containing the ID of the instance to reboot.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RebootInstancesRequest;

Code

public static void rebootEC2Instance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    try {
        RebootInstancesRequest request = RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();
        ec2.rebootInstances(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully rebooted instance %s", instanceId);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Describe instances

To list your instances, create a DescribeInstancesRequest and call the Ec2Client’s describeInstances method. It will return a DescribeInstancesResponse object that you can use to list the Amazon EC2 instances for your account and region.

Instances are grouped by reservation. Each reservation corresponds to the call to startInstances that launched the instance. To list your instances, you must first call the DescribeInstancesResponse class’ reservations method, and then call instances on each returned Reservation object.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Reservation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;

Code

```java
public static void describeEC2Instances(Ec2Client ec2){
    boolean done = false;
    String nextToken = null;
    try {
        do {
            DescribeInstancesRequest request =
            DescribeInstancesRequest.builder().maxResults(6).nextToken(nextToken).build();
            DescribeInstancesResponse response = ec2.describeInstances(request);

            for (Reservation reservation : response.reservations()) {
                for (Instance instance : reservation.instances()) {
                    System.out.println("Instance Id is " + instance.instanceId());
                    System.out.println("Image id is " + instance.imageId());
                    System.out.println("Instance type is " + instance.instanceType());
                    System.out.println("Instance state name is " +
                        instance.state().name());
                    System.out.println("monitoring information is " +
                        instance.monitoring().state());
                }
                nextToken = response.nextToken();
            } while (nextToken != null);
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Results are paged; you can get further results by passing the value returned from the result object's
nextToken method to a new request object's nextToken method, then using the new request object in
your next call to describeInstances.

See the complete example on GitHub.

Monitor an instance

You can monitor various aspects of your Amazon EC2 instances, such as CPU and network utilization,
available memory, and disk space remaining. To learn more about instance monitoring, see Monitoring
Amazon EC2 in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

To start monitoring an instance, you must create a MonitorInstancesRequest with the ID of the instance
to monitor, and pass it to the Ec2Client's monitorInstances method.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.MonitorInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.UnmonitorInstancesRequest;
```
public static void monitorInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    MonitorInstancesRequest request = MonitorInstancesRequest.builder()
        .instanceIds(instanceId).build();
    ec2.monitorInstances(request);
    System.out.printf("Successfully enabled monitoring for instance %s", instanceId);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Stop instance monitoring

To stop monitoring an instance, create an UnmonitorInstancesRequest with the ID of the instance to stop monitoring, and pass it to the Ec2Client's unmonitorInstances method.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.MonitorInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.UnmonitorInstancesRequest;

Code

public static void unmonitorInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    UnmonitorInstancesRequest request = UnmonitorInstancesRequest.builder()
        .instanceIds(instanceId).build();
    ec2.unmonitorInstances(request);
    System.out.printf("Successfully disabled monitoring for instance %s", instanceId);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- RunInstances in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- DescribeInstances in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- StartInstances in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- StopInstances in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- RebootInstances in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- MonitorInstances in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- UnmonitorInstances in the Amazon EC2 API Reference

Use elastic IP addresses in Amazon EC2

Allocate an elastic IP address

To use an Elastic IP address, you first allocate one to your account, and then associate it with your instance or a network interface.
To allocate an Elastic IP address, call the Ec2Client's `allocateAddress` method with an `AllocateAddressRequest` object containing the network type (classic Amazon EC2 or VPC).

The returned `AllocateAddressResponse` contains an allocation ID that you can use to associate the address with an instance, by passing the allocation ID and instance ID in a `AssociateAddressRequest` to the Ec2Client's `associateAddress` method.

```java
public static String getAllocateAddress( Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    try {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
            .build();

        AllocateAddressResponse allocateResponse =
            ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest);

        String allocationId = allocateResponse.allocationId();

        AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
            AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .allocationId(allocationId)
                .build();

        AssociateAddressResponse associateResponse =
            ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest);

        return associateResponse.associationId();
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Describe elastic IP addresses**

To list the Elastic IP addresses assigned to your account, call the Ec2Client's `describeAddresses` method. It returns a `DescribeAddressesResponse` which you can use to get a list of `Address` objects that represent the Elastic IP addresses on your account.

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
```

---

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import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAddressesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;

Code

public static void describeEC2Address(Ec2Client ec2) {
    try {
        DescribeAddressesResponse response = ec2.describeAddresses();
        for(Address address : response.addresses()) {
            System.out.printf(
                "Found address with public IP %s, " +
                "domain %s, " +
                "allocation id %s " +
                "and NIC id %s",
                address.publicIp(),
                address.domain(),
                address.allocationId(),
                address.networkInterfaceId());
        }
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Release an elastic IP address

To release an Elastic IP address, call the Ec2Client’s releaseAddress method, passing it a
ReleaseAddressRequest containing the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address you want to release.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;

Code

public static void releaseEC2Address(Ec2Client ec2, String allocId) {
    try {
        ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
            .allocationId(allocId).build();
        ReleaseAddressResponse response = ec2.releaseAddress(request);
        System.out.printf(
            "Successfully released elastic IP address %s", allocId);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
After you release an Elastic IP address, it is released to the AWS IP address pool and might be unavailable to you afterward. Be sure to update your DNS records and any servers or devices that communicate with the address.

If you are using EC2-Classic or a default VPC, then releasing an Elastic IP address automatically disassociates it from any instance that it’s associated with. To disassociate an Elastic IP address without releasing it, use the Ec2Client's disassociateAddress method.

If you are using a non-default VPC, you must use disassociateAddress to disassociate the Elastic IP address before you try to release it. Otherwise, Amazon EC2 returns an error (InvalidIPAddress.InUse).

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Elastic IP Addresses in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances
- AllocateAddress in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- DescribeAddresses in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- ReleaseAddress in the Amazon EC2 API Reference

Use regions and availability zones

Describe regions

To list the Regions available to your account, call the Ec2Client's describeRegions method. It returns a DescribeRegionsResponse. Call the returned object's regions method to get a list of Region objects that represent each Region.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeRegionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse;
```

Code

```java
try {
    DescribeRegionsResponse regionsResponse = ec2.describeRegions();
    for(Region region : regionsResponse.regions()) {
        System.out.printf(
            "Found Region %s with endpoint %s",
            region.regionName(),
            region.endpoint());
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Describe availability zones

To list each Availability Zone available to your account, call the Ec2Client's describeAvailabilityZones method. It returns a DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse. Call its...
availabilityZones method to get a list of AvailabilityZone objects that represent each Availability Zone.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeRegionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse;
```

Code

Create the Ec2Client.

```java
software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region region =
software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region.US_EAST_1;
Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
   .region(region)
   .build();
```

Then call describeAvailabilityZones() and retrieve results.

```java
DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
ec2.describeAvailabilityZones();
for(AvailabilityZone zone : zonesResponse.availabilityZones()) {
    System.out.printf(
        "Found Availability Zone %s " +
        "with status %s " +
        "in region %s",
        zone.zoneName(),
        zone.state(),
        zone.regionName());
    System.out.println();
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Describe accounts

To describe your account, call the Ec2Client’s describeAccountAttributes method. This method returns a DescribeAccountAttributesResponse object. Invoke this objects accountAttributes method to get a list of AccountAttribute objects. You can iterate through the list to retrieve an AccountAttribute object.

You can get your account’s attribute values by invoking the AccountAttribute object’s attributeValues method. This method returns a list of AccountAttributeValue objects. You can iterate through this second list to display the value of attributes (see the following code example).

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeRegionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse;
```
try {
    DescribeRegionsResponse regionsResponse = ec2.describeRegions();
    for(Region region : regionsResponse.regions()) {
        System.out.printf( 
            "Found Region %s with endpoint %s",
            region.regionName(), region.endpoint());
        System.out.println();
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

• Regions and Availability Zones in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances
• DescribeRegions in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
• DescribeAvailabilityZones in the Amazon EC2 API Reference

Work with Amazon EC2 key pairs

Create a key pair

To create a key pair, call the Ec2Client's createKeyPair method with a CreateKeyPairRequest that contains the key's name.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
```

Code

```java
public static void createEC2KeyPair(Ec2Client ec2,String keyName ) {
    try {
        CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName).build();
        ec2.createKeyPair(request);
        System.out.printf( 
            "Successfully created key pair named %s",
            keyName);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.
**Describe key pairs**

To list your key pairs or to get information about them, call the `Ec2Client`'s `describeKeyPairs` method. It returns a `DescribeKeyPairsResponse` that you can use to access the list of key pairs by calling its `keyPairs` method, which returns a list of `KeyPairInfo` objects.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.KeyPairInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void describeEC2Keys(Ec2Client ec2) {
    try {
        DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = ec2.describeKeyPairs();
        for (KeyPairInfo keyPair : response.keyPairs()) {
            System.out.printf("Found key pair with name %s and fingerprint %s",
                             keyPair.keyName(), keyPair.keyFingerprint());
        }
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the [complete example](https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-java) on GitHub.

**Delete a key pair**

To delete a key pair, call the `Ec2Client`'s `deleteKeyPair` method, passing it a `DeleteKeyPairRequest` that contains the name of the key pair to delete.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void deleteKeys(Ec2Client ec2, String keyPair) {
    try {
        DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyPair)
            .build();
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```java
.deleteKeyPair(request);
System.out.printf(
"Successfully deleted key pair named %s", keyPair);

} catch (Ec2Exception e) {
System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
System.exit(1);
}
```
To add ingress rules to your security group, use the `Ec2Client`'s `authorizeSecurityGroupIngress` method, providing the name of the security group and the access rules (`IpPermission`) you want to assign to it within an `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest` object. The following example shows how to add IP permissions to a security group.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpPermission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateSecurityGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpRange;
```

**Code**

First, create an `Ec2Client`

```java
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();
```

Then use the `Ec2Client`'s `authorizeSecurityGroupIngress` method,

```java
IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
    .cidrIp("0.0.0.0/0").build();

IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
    .ipProtocol("tcp")
    .toPort(80)
    .fromPort(80)
    .ipRanges(ipRange)
    .build();

IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
    .ipProtocol("tcp")
    .toPort(22)
    .fromPort(22)
    .ipRanges(ipRange)
    .build();

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
    AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
    .groupName(groupName)
    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
    .build();

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressResponse authResponse =
    ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);

System.out.printf(
    "Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group %s",
    groupName);

return resp.groupId();
} catch (Ec2Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
}
To add an egress rule to the security group, provide similar data in an

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Describe security groups**

To describe your security groups or get information about them, call the Ec2Client's
describeSecurityGroups method. It returns a DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse that you can use
to access the list of security groups by calling its securityGroups method, which returns a list of
SecurityGroup objects.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.SecurityGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void describeEC2SecurityGroups(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
    try {
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                .groupIds(groupId).build();

        DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse response =
            ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request);

        for(SecurityGroup group : response.securityGroups()) {
            System.out.printf(
                "Found Security Group with id %s, " +
                "vpc id %s " +
                "and description %s",
                group.groupId(),
                group.vpcId(),
                group.description());
        }
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Delete a security group**

To delete a security group, call the Ec2Client's deleteSecurityGroup method, passing it a
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest that contains the ID of the security group to delete.

**Imports**
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;

Code

public static void deleteEC2SecGroup(Ec2Client ec2,String groupId) {
    try {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully deleted Security Group with id %s", groupId);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Amazon EC2 Security Groups in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances
- Authorizing Inbound Traffic for Your Linux Instances in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances
- CreateSecurityGroup in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- DescribeSecurityGroups in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- DeleteSecurityGroup in the Amazon EC2 API Reference
- AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress in the Amazon EC2 API Reference

Working with IAM

This section provides examples of programming IAM by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) enables you to securely control access to AWS services and resources for your users. Using IAM, you can create and manage AWS users and groups, and use permissions to allow and deny their access to AWS resources. For a complete guide to IAM, visit the IAM User Guide.

The following examples include only the code needed to demonstrate each technique. The complete example code is available on GitHub. From there, you can download a single source file or clone the repository locally to get all the examples to build and run.

Topics

- Managing IAM access keys (p. 118)
- Managing IAM Users (p. 121)
- Using IAM account aliases (p. 124)
- Working with IAM policies (p. 126)
- Working with IAM server certificates (p. 131)
Managing IAM access keys

Create an access key

To create an IAM access key, call the IamClient's `createAccessKey` method with a `CreateAccessKeyRequest` object.

**Note**
You must set the region to **AWS_GLOBAL** for IamClient calls to work because IAM is a global service.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyResponse;
```

**Code**

```java
public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
    try {
        CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .userName(user).build();

        CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
        String keyId = response.accessKey().accessKeyId();
        return keyId;
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

See the [complete example](https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-sdk-for-java) on GitHub.

List access keys

To list the access keys for a given user, create a `ListAccessKeysRequest` object that contains the user name to list keys for, and pass it to the IamClient's `listAccessKeys` method.

**Note**
If you do not supply a user name to `listAccessKeys`, it will attempt to list access keys associated with the AWS account that signed the request.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model/accessKeyMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
```

**Code**

```java
```
public static void listKeys( IamClient iam, String userName ) {
    try {
        boolean done = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        while (!done) {
            ListAccessKeysResponse response;
            if(newMarker == null) {
                ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName).build();
                response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
            } else {
                ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .marker(newMarker).build();
                response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
            }
            for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata : response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s", metadata.accessKeyId());
            }
            if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                done = true;
            } else {
                newMarker = response.marker();
            }
        }
        catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

The results of `listAccessKeys` are paged (with a default maximum of 100 records per call). You can call `isTruncated` on the returned `ListAccessKeysResponse` object to see if the query returned fewer results than are available. If so, then call `marker` on the `ListAccessKeysResponse` and use it when creating a new request. Use that new request in the next invocation of `listAccessKeys`.

See the [complete example](https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-sdk-for-java) on GitHub.

**Retrieve an access key’s last used time**

To get the time an access key was last used, call the `IamClient`’s `getAccessKeyLastUsed` method with the access key’s ID (which can be passed in using a `GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest` object.

You can then use the returned `GetAccessKeyLastUsedResponse` object to retrieve the key’s last used time.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetAccessKeyLastUsedResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```
public static void getAccessKeyLastUsed(IamClient iam, String accessId ){
    try {
        GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request = GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest.builder()
            .accessKeyId(accessId).build();
        GetAccessKeyLastUsedResponse response = iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(request);
        System.out.println("Access key was last used at: " +
            response.accessKeyLastUsed().lastUsedDate());
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done");
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Activate or deactivate access keys

You can activate or deactivate an access key by creating an UpdateAccessKeyRequest object, providing
the access key ID, optionally the user name, and the desired status, then passing the request object to
the IamClient's updateAccessKey method.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.StatusType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

Code

public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId, String status ) {
    try {
        if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
            statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
        } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
            statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
        } else {
            statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
        }
        UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .accessKeyId(accessId)
            .userName(username)
            .status(statusType)
            .build();
        iam.updateAccessKey(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully updated the status of access key %s to" +
            "status %s for user %s", accessId, status, username);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
Delete an access key

To permanently delete an access key, call the IamClient’s `deleteKey` method, providing it with a `DeleteAccessKeyRequest` containing the access key's ID and username.

**Note**

Once deleted, a key can no longer be retrieved or used. To temporarily deactivate a key so that it can be activated again later, use `updateAccessKey` (p. 120) method instead.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
    try {
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .accessKeyId(accessKey)
            .userName(username)
            .build();

        iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey + " from user " + username);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**More information**

- `CreateAccessKey` in the IAM API Reference
- `ListAccessKeys` in the IAM API Reference
- `GetAccessKeyLastUsed` in the IAM API Reference
- `UpdateAccessKey` in the IAM API Reference
- `DeleteAccessKey` in the IAM API Reference

**Managing IAM Users**

**Creating a User**

Create a new IAM user by providing the user name to the IamClient’s `createUser` method using a `CreateUserRequest` object containing the user name.
Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserResponse;
```

Code

```java
public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
    try {
        // Create an IamWaiter object
        IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

        CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
            .userName(username)
            .build();

        CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

        // Wait until the user is created
        GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
            .userName(response.user().userName())
            .build();

        WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
            iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
        waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        return response.user().userName();
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Listing Users**

To list the IAM users for your account, create a new `ListUsersRequest` and pass it to the `IamClient`'s `listUsers` method. You can retrieve the list of users by calling `users` on the returned `ListUsersResponse` object.

The list of users returned by `listUsers` is paged. You can check to see there are more results to retrieve by calling the response object's `isTruncated` method. If it returns `true`, then call the response object's `marker()` method. Use the marker value to create a new request object. Then call the `listUsers` method again with the new request.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.User;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

Code

```java
public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
    try {
        boolean done = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        while (!done) {
            ListUsersResponse response;
            if (newMarker == null) {
                ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                response = iam.listUsers(request);
            } else {
                ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder().marker(newMarker).build();
                response = iam.listUsers(request);
            }
            for (User user : response.users()) {
                System.out.format("Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
            }
            if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                done = true;
            } else {
                newMarker = response.marker();
            }
        }
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the [complete example](https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-java/tree/master/example-code/iam/LM-MultSoft/IamUserCreationExample) on GitHub.

### Updating a User

To update a user, call the IamClient object's `updateUser` method, which takes a `UpdateUserRequest` object that you can use to change the user's `name` or `path`.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateUserRequest;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String newName) {
    try {
        UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
            .userName(curName)
            .newUserName(newName)
            .build();
        response = iam.updateUser(request);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
```
.build();

iam.updateUser(request);
System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s", newName);
} catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Deleting a User

To delete a user, call the IamClient's deleteUserService request with a UpdateUserRequest object set with the user name to delete.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

Code

```java
public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
    try {
        DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                .userName(userName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteUser(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

More Information

- IAM Users in the IAM User Guide
- Managing IAM Users in the IAM User Guide
- CreateUser in the IAM API Reference
- ListUsers in the IAM API Reference
- UpdateUser in the IAM API Reference
- DeleteUser in the IAM API Reference

Using IAM account aliases

If you want the URL for your sign-in page to contain your company name or other friendly identifier instead of your AWS account ID, you can create an alias for your AWS account.
Note
AWS supports exactly one account alias per account.

Create an account alias

To create an account alias, call the IamClient's CreateAccountAlias method with a CreateAccountAliasRequest object that contains the alias name.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

Code

```java
public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
    try {
        CreateAccountAliasRequest request = CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
            .accountAlias(alias)
            .build();

        iam.createAccountAlias(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: "+ alias);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

List account aliases

To list your account's alias, if any, call the IamClient's ListAccountAliases method.

Note
The returned ListAccountAliasesResponse supports the same isTruncated and marker methods as other AWS SDK for Java list methods, but an S account can have only one account alias.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
```

Code

```java
public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
    try {
        ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
        for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
```
see the complete example on GitHub.

Delete an account alias

To delete your account's alias, call the IamClient's `deleteAccountAlias` method. When deleting an account alias, you must supply its name using a `DeleteAccountAliasRequest` object.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

Code

```java
public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
    try {
        DeleteAccountAliasRequest request = DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
            .accountAlias(alias)
            .build();

        iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Your AWS Account ID and Its Alias in the IAM User Guide
- CreateAccountAlias in the IAM API Reference
- ListAccountAliases in the IAM API Reference
- DeleteAccountAlias in the IAM API Reference

Working with IAM policies

Create a policy

To create a new policy, provide the policy's name and a JSON-formatted policy document in a `CreatePolicyRequest` to the `iamClient`'s `createPolicy` method.
Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
```

Code

```java
public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName ) {
    try {
        // Create an IamWaiter object
        IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

        CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
            .policyName(policyName)
            .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

        CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);

        // Wait until the policy is created
        GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
            .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
            .build();

        WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
            iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

        waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        return response.policy().arn();
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Get a policy

To retrieve an existing policy, call the IamClient's `getPolicy` method, providing the policy's ARN within a `GetPolicyRequest` object.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

Code

```java
public static void getIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyArn) {
    // Code...
}
```
try {
    GetPolicyRequest request = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
        .policyArn(policyArn).build();
    GetPolicyResponse response = iam.getPolicy(request);
    System.out.format("Successfully retrieved policy %s",
        response.policy().policyName());
} catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Attach a role policy

You can attach a policy to an IAM role by calling the IamClient's attachRolePolicy method, providing it with the role name and policy ARN in an AttachRolePolicyRequest.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String policyArn ) {
    try {
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
            iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
        List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
        String polArn = "";
        for (AttachedPolicy policy: attachedPolicies) {
            polArn = policy.policyArn();
            if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn)==0) {
                System.out.println(roleName +
                    " policy is already attached to this role.");
                return;
            }
        }
        AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
```
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()  
.roleName(roleName)  
.policyArn(policyArn)  
.build();  

iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);  

System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn +  
" to role " + roleName);  

} catch (IamException e) {  
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());  
    System.exit(1);  
}

System.out.println("Done");

See the complete example on GitHub.

List attached role policies

List attached policies on a role by calling the IamClient's listAttachedRolePolicies method. It takes a ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest object that contains the role name to list the policies for.

Call getAttachedPolicies on the returned ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse object to get the list of attached policies. Results may be truncated; if the ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse object's isTruncated method returns true, call the ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse object's marker method. Use the marker returned to create a new request and use it to call listAttachedRolePolicies again to get the next batch of results.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String policyArn) {
    try {
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request = ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
            .roleName(roleName)
            .build();
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response = iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
        List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
        String polArn = "";
        for (AttachedPolicy policy: attachedPolicies) {
```
polArn = policyArn();
if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn)==0) {
    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to this role.");
    return;
}

AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
    AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
    .roleName(roleName)
    .policyArn(policyArn)
    .build();

iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to role " + roleName);
}

See the [complete example] on GitHub.

**Detach a role policy**

To detach a policy from a role, call the IamClient's `detachRolePolicy` method, providing it with the role name and policy ARN in a `DetachRolePolicyRequest`.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DetachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamException;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String policyArn) {
    try {
        DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
            .roleName(roleName)
            .policyArn(policyArn)
            .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from role " + roleName);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Working with IAM server certificates

To enable HTTPS connections to your website or application on AWS, you need an SSL/TLS server certificate. You can use a server certificate provided by AWS Certificate Manager or one that you obtained from an external provider.

We recommend that you use ACM to provision, manage, and deploy your server certificates. With ACM you can request a certificate, deploy it to your AWS resources, and let ACM handle certificate renewals for you. Certificates provided by ACM are free. For more information about ACM, see the [AWS Certificate Manager User Guide](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/)

Get a server certificate

You can retrieve a server certificate by calling the IamClient's `getServerCertificate` method, passing it a `GetServerCertificateRequest` with the certificate's name.

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetServerCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetServerCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

public static void getCertificate(IamClient iam, String certName) {
    try {
        GetServerCertificateRequest request = GetServerCertificateRequest.builder()
            .serverCertificateName(certName)
            .build();

        GetServerCertificateResponse response = iam.getServerCertificate(request);
        System.out.format("Successfully retrieved certificate with body %s",
            response.serverCertificate().certificateBody());
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.
List server certificates

To list your server certificates, call the IamClient's listServerCertificates method with a ListServerCertificatesRequest. It returns a ListServerCertificatesResponse.

Call the returned ListServerCertificateResponse object's serverCertificateMetadataList method to get a list of ServerCertificateMetadata objects that you can use to get information about each certificate.

Results may be truncated; if the ListServerCertificateResponse object's isTruncated method returns true, call the ListServerCertificatesResponse object's marker method and use the marker to create a new request. Use the new request to call listServerCertificates again to get the next batch of results.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListServerCertificatesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListServerCertificatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ServerCertificateMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
```

Code

```java
public static void listCertificates(IamClient iam) {
    try {
        boolean done = false;
        String newMarker = null;

        while(!done) {
            ListServerCertificatesResponse response;

            if (newMarker == null) {
                ListServerCertificatesRequest request =
                    ListServerCertificatesRequest.builder().build();
                response = iam.listServerCertificates(request);
            } else {
                ListServerCertificatesRequest request =
                    ListServerCertificatesRequest.builder()
                        .marker(newMarker).build();
                response = iam.listServerCertificates(request);
            }

            for(ServerCertificateMetadata metadata :
                response.serverCertificateMetadataList()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved server certificate %s",
                    metadata.serverCertificateName());
            }

            if(!response.isTruncated()) {
                done = true;
            } else {
                newMarker = response.marker();
            }
        }
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Update a server certificate

You can update a server certificate's name or path by calling the IamClient's `updateServerCertificate` method. It takes a `UpdateServerCertificateRequest` object set with the server certificate's current name and either a new name or new path to use.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateServerCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateServerCertificateResponse;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void updateCertificate(IamClient iam, String curName, String newName) {
    try {
        UpdateServerCertificateRequest request =
            UpdateServerCertificateRequest.builder()
                .serverCertificateName(curName)
                .newServerCertificateName(newName)
                .build();

        UpdateServerCertificateResponse response =
            iam.updateServerCertificate(request);

        System.out.printf("Successfully updated server certificate to name %s", newName);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Delete a server certificate

To delete a server certificate, call the IamClient's `deleteServerCertificate` method with a `DeleteServerCertificateRequest` containing the certificate's name.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteServerCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void deleteCert(IamClient iam,String certName ) {
```
try {
    DeleteServerCertificateRequest request =
        DeleteServerCertificateRequest.builder()
            .serverCertificateName(certName)
            .build();

    iam.deleteServerCertificate(request);
    System.out.println("Successfully deleted server certificate " +
        certName);
} catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Working with Server Certificates in the IAM User Guide
- GetServerCertificate in the IAM API Reference
- ListServerCertificates in the IAM API Reference
- UpdateServerCertificate in the IAM API Reference
- DeleteServerCertificate in the IAM API Reference
- AWS Certificate Manager User Guide

Working with Amazon Athena

Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive query service to query data and analyze big data in Amazon S3 by using standard SQL. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github
Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

Working with CloudWatch

This section provides examples of programming CloudWatch by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

Amazon CloudWatch monitors your Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources and the applications you run on AWS in real time. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, which are variables you can measure for your resources and applications. CloudWatch alarms send notifications or automatically make changes to the resources you are monitoring based on rules that you define.

For more information about CloudWatch, see the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

The following examples include only the code needed to demonstrate each technique. The complete example code is available on GitHub. From there, you can download a single source file or clone the repository locally to get all the examples to build and run.

Topics

- Getting metrics from CloudWatch (p. 135)
- Publishing custom metric data to CloudWatch (p. 136)
- Working with CloudWatch alarms (p. 137)
Getting metrics from CloudWatch

Listing metrics

To list CloudWatch metrics, create a `ListMetricsRequest` and call the CloudWatchClient's `listMetrics` method. You can use the `ListMetricsRequest` to filter the returned metrics by namespace, metric name, or dimensions.

Note

A list of metrics and dimensions that are posted by AWS services can be found within the Amazon CloudWatch Metrics and Dimensions Reference in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Metric;
```

Code

```java
public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
    boolean done = false;
    String nextToken = null;
    try {
        while(!done) {
            ListMetricsResponse response;
            if (nextToken == null) {
                ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();
                response = cw.listMetrics(request);
            } else {
                ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .nextToken(nextToken)
                    .build();
                response = cw.listMetrics(request);
            }
            for (Metric metric : response.metrics()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved metric %s", metric.metricName());
                System.out.println();
            }
            if(response.nextToken() == null) {
                done = true;
            } else {
                nextToken = response.nextToken();
            }
        }
    }
```
The metrics are returned in a `ListMetricsResponse` by calling its `getMetrics` method.

The results may be *paged*. To retrieve the next batch of results, call `nextToken` on the response object and use the token value to build a new request object. Then call the `listMetrics` method again with the new request.

See the [complete example](https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/master/javasdk/aws-sdk-java/cw) on GitHub.

### More information

- [ListMetrics](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/API_ListMetrics.html) in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference

### Publishing custom metric data to CloudWatch

A number of AWS services publish their own metrics in namespaces beginning with "AWS". You can also publish custom metric data using your own namespace (as long as it doesn't begin with "AWS").

#### Publish custom metric data

To publish your own metric data, call the CloudWatchClient's `putMetricData` method with a `PutMetricDataRequest`. The `PutMetricDataRequest` must include the custom namespace to use for the data, and information about the data point itself in a `MetricDatum` object.

**Note**

You cannot specify a namespace that begins with "AWS". Namespaces that begin with "AWS" are reserved for use by Amazon Web Services products.

### Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricDatum;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.StandardUnit;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricDataRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
```

### Code

```java
public static void putMetData(CloudWatchClient cw, Double dataPoint) {
    try {
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
            .value("URLS")
            .build();
```
// Set an Instant object
String time = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
    .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
    .value(dataPoint)
    .timestamp(instant)
    .dimensions(dimension).build();

PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
    .namespace("SITE/TRAFFIC")
    .metricData(datum).build();

cw.putMetricData(request);
} catch (CloudWatchException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} 
System.out.printf("Successfully put data point %f", dataPoint);

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Using Amazon CloudWatch Metrics in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.
- AWS Namespaces in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.
- PutMetricData in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference.

Working with CloudWatch alarms

Create an alarm

To create an alarm based on a CloudWatch metric, call the CloudWatchClient’s putMetricAlarm method with a PutMetricAlarmRequest filled with the alarm conditions.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricAlarmRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ComparisonOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Statistic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.StandardUnit;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;

Code

public static void putMetricAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName, String instanceId) {
    try {
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
PutMetricAlarmRequest request = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
    .alarmName(alarmName)
    .comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_THRESHOLD)
    .evaluationPeriods(1)
    .metricName("CPUUtilization")
    .namespace("AWS/EC2")
    .period(60)
    .statistic(Statistic.AVERAGE)
    .threshold(70.0)
    .actionsEnabled(false)
    .alarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU utilization exceeds 70%")
    .unit(StandardUnit.SECONDS)
    .dimensions(dimension)
    .build();

cw.putMetricAlarm(request);
System.out.printf("Successfully created alarm with name %s", alarmName);

} catch (CloudWatchException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

List alarms

To list the CloudWatch alarms that you have created, call the CloudWatchClient's describeAlarms method with a DescribeAlarmsRequest that you can use to set options for the result.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricAlarm;

Code

public static void desCWAlarms( CloudWatchClient cw) {
    try {
        boolean done = false;
        String newToken = null;

        while(!done) {
            DescribeAlarmsResponse response;

            if (newToken == null) {
                DescribeAlarmsRequest request = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder().build();
                response = cw.describeAlarms(request);
            }

            for (MetricAlarm alarm : response.alarmList()) {
                System.out.println(alarm.armName());
            }

            newToken = response.nextToken();
            done = newToken == null;
        }
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
The list of alarms can be obtained by calling `MetricAlarms` on the `DescribeAlarmsResponse` that is returned by `describeAlarms`.

The results may be **paged**. To retrieve the next batch of results, call `nextToken` on the response object and use the token value to build a new request object. Then call the `describeAlarms` method again with the new request.

**Note**

You can also retrieve alarms for a specific metric by using the CloudWatchClient's `describeAlarmsForMetric` method. Its use is similar to `describeAlarms`.

See the [complete example on GitHub](https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-sdk-for-java/tree/master/code-samples/cloudwatch-examples).

### Delete alarms

To delete CloudWatch alarms, call the CloudWatchClient's `deleteAlarms` method with a `DeleteAlarmsRequest` containing one or more names of alarms that you want to delete.

#### Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsRequest;
```

#### Code

```java
public static void deleteCWAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
    try {
        DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();

        cw.deleteAlarms(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully deleted alarm %s", alarmName);
    }
```
See the complete example on GitHub.

**More information**

- Creating Amazon CloudWatch Alarms in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide
- PutMetricAlarm in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference
- DescribeAlarms in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference
- DeleteAlarms in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference

## Using alarm actions in CloudWatch

Using CloudWatch alarm actions, you can create alarms that perform actions such as automatically stopping, terminating, rebooting, or recovering Amazon EC2 instances.

**Note**

Alarm actions can be added to an alarm by using the PutMetricAlarmRequest's alarmActions method when creating an alarm (p. 137).

### Enable alarm actions

To enable alarm actions for a CloudWatch alarm, call the CloudWatchClient's enableAlarmActions with a EnableAlarmActionsRequest containing one or more names of alarms whose actions you want to enable.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsResponse;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
    try {
        EnableAlarmActionsRequest request = EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarm).build();

        cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
        System.out.printf(
            "Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsResponse;
```
Disable alarm actions

To disable alarm actions for a CloudWatch alarm, call the CloudWatchClient's `disableAlarmActions` with a `DisableAlarmActionsRequest` containing one or more names of alarms whose actions you want to disable.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DisableAlarmActionsRequest;
```

Code

```java
public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
    try {
        DisableAlarmActionsRequest request = DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();
        cw.disableAlarmActions(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully disabled actions on alarm %s", alarmName);
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- Create Alarms to Stop, Terminate, Reboot, or Recover an Instance in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide
- PutMetricAlarm in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference
- EnableAlarmActions in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference
- DisableAlarmActions in the Amazon CloudWatch API Reference

Sending events to CloudWatch

CloudWatch Events delivers a near real-time stream of system events that describe changes in AWS resources to Amazon EC2 instances, Lambda functions, Kinesis streams, Amazon ECS tasks, Step Functions state machines, Amazon SNS topics, Amazon SQS queues, or built-in targets. You can match events and route them to one or more target functions or streams by using simple rules.

Add events

To add custom CloudWatch events, call the CloudWatchEventsClient's `putEvents` method with a `PutEventsRequest` object that contains one or more `PutEventsRequestEntry` objects that provide details about each event. You can specify several parameters for the entry such as the source and type of the event, resources associated with the event, and so on.

Note

You can specify a maximum of 10 events per call to `putEvents`. 
Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequestEntry;

Code

```java
public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String resourceArn) {
    try {
        final String EVENT_DETAILS = 
            "{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }";

        PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
            .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
            .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
            .resources(resourceArn)
            .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
            .build();

        PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
            .entries(requestEntry)
            .build();

        cwe.putEvents(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the [complete example](https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-java) on GitHub.

Add rules

To create or update a rule, call the CloudWatchEventsClient’s `putRule` method with a `PutRuleRequest` with the name of the rule and optional parameters such as the event pattern, IAM role to associate with the rule, and a scheduling expression that describes how often the rule is run.

Imports

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.RuleState;
```

Code

```java
public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName, String roleArn) {
    try {
        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
            .name(ruleName)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
```
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Amazon CloudWatch

```
.scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
 .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
 .build();

PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
System.out.printf("Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
            roleArn, response.ruleArn());
} catch (CloudWatchException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Add targets

Targets are the resources that are invoked when a rule is triggered. Example targets include Amazon EC2 instances, Lambda functions, Kinesis streams, Amazon ECS tasks, Step Functions state machines, and built-in targets.

To add a target to a rule, call the CloudWatchEventsClient's putTargets method with a PutTargetsRequest containing the rule to update and a list of targets to add to the rule.

Imports

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.Target;
```

Code

```
public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName, String functionArn, String targetId ) {
    try {
        Target target = Target.builder()
            .arn(functionArn)
            .id(targetId)
            .build();

        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
            .targets(target)
            .rule(ruleName)
            .build();

        PutTargetsResponse response = cwe.putTargets(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
            ruleName);
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

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More information

- Adding Events with PutEvents in the Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide
- Schedule Expressions for Rules in the Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide
- Event Types for CloudWatch Events in the Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide
- Events and Event Patterns in the Amazon CloudWatch Events User Guide
- PutEvents in the Amazon CloudWatch Events API Reference
- PutTargets in the Amazon CloudWatch Events API Reference
- PutRule in the Amazon CloudWatch Events API Reference

Working with AWS CloudTrail

AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that helps you enable governance, compliance, and operational and risk auditing of your AWS account. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github
Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

Working with Amazon Cognito

With Amazon Cognito, you can quickly add user sign-up or sign-in capability to your web or mobile app. The examples here demonstrate some of the basic functionality of Amazon Cognito.

Create a user pool

A user pool is a directory of users that you can configure for your web or mobile app.

To create a user pool, start by building a CreateUserPoolRequest object, with the name of the user pool as the value of its poolName(). Call the createUserPool() method of your CreateUserPoolRequest, passing in the CreateUserPoolRequest object. You can capture the result of this request as a CreateUserPoolResponse object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolResponse;
```

Code

```java
public static String createPool(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient, String userPoolName ) {
    try {
        CreateUserPoolResponse response = cognitoClient.createUserPool(
            CreateUserPoolRequest.builder()
            .poolName(userPoolName)
            .build());
        return response;
    } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
        throw new RuntimeException(e);
    }
}
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient) {
    try {
        ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListUserPoolsResponse response = cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
        response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
            System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID " + userpool.id());
        });
    } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Create an identity pool

An identity pool is a container that organizes the IDs from your external identity provider, keeping a unique identifier for each user. To create an identity pool, start by building a CreateIdentityPoolRequest with the name of the user pool as the value of its identityPoolName().
Set `allowUnauthenticatedIdentities()` to true or false. Call the `createIdentityPool()` method of your `CognitoIdentityClient` object, passing in the `CreateIdentityPoolRequest` object. You can capture the result of this request as a `CreateIdentityPoolResponse` object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolResponse;
```

**Code**

```java
public static String createIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String identityPoolName) {
    try {
        CreateIdentityPoolRequest poolRequest = CreateIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
            .allowUnauthenticatedIdentities(false)
            .identityPoolName(identityPoolName)
            .build();

        CreateIdentityPoolResponse response =
            cognitoClient.createIdentityPool(poolRequest);
        return response.identityPoolId();
    } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

See the [complete example](https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-sdk-for-java/blob/master/doc examples/sdkv2/identity/cognito/aws-cognito-auth-sdk-v2-mfa-sign-in.md) on GitHub.

## Add an app client

To enable the hosted web sign-up or sign-in UI for your app, create an app client. To create an app client, start by building a `CreateUserPoolClientRequest` object, with the name of the client as the value of its `clientName()`. Set `userPoolId()` to the ID of the user pool to which you want to attach this app client. Call the `createUserPoolClient()` method of your `CognitoIdentityProviderClient`, passing in the `CreateUserPoolClientRequest` object. You can capture the result of this request as a `CreateUserPoolClientResponse` object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientResponse;
```

**Code**

```java
```
public static void createPoolClient ( CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
        String clientName,
        String userPoolId ) {
    try {
        CreateUserPoolClientResponse response =
            cognitoClient.createUserPoolClient(
                CreateUserPoolClientRequest.builder()
                .clientName(clientName)
                .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                .build());
        System.out.println("User pool " + response.userPoolClient().clientName() + "
            created. ID: " + response.userPoolClient().clientId());
    } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e){
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Add a third-party identity provider

Adding an external identity provider (IdP) enables your users to log into your app using that
service’s login mechanism. To add a third-party IdP, start by building an UpdateIdentityPoolRequest
object, with the name of the identity pool as the value of its identityPoolName(). Set
allowUnauthenticatedIdentities() to true or false, specify the identityPoolId(),
and define which login providers will be supported with supportedLoginProviders().
Call the updateIdentityPool() method of your CognitoIdentityClient,
passing in the UpdateIdentityPoolRequest object. You can capture the result of this request as an
UpdateIdentityPoolResponse object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CognitoIdentityProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.UpdateIdentityPoolRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.UpdateIdentityPoolResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
public static void createNewUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
        String userPoolId,
        String name,
        String email,
        String password){
    try{
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();
```
AdminCreateUserRequest userRequest = AdminCreateUserRequest.builder()
  .userPoolId(userPoolId)
  .username(name)
  .temporaryPassword(password)
  .userAttributes(userAttrs)
  .messageAction("SUPPRESS")
  .build();

AdminCreateUserResponse response = cognitoClient.adminCreateUser(userRequest);
System.out.println("User " + response.user().username() + " is created. Status:" + response.user().userStatus());
}

Get credentials for an ID

To get the credentials for an identity in an identity pool, first build a GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest with the identity ID as the value of its identityId(). Call the getCredentialsForIdentity() method of your CognitoIdentityClient, passing in the GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest. You can capture the result of this request as a GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderException;
```

Code

```java
public static void getCredsForIdentity(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String identityId) {
  try {
    GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest getCredentialsForIdentityRequest =
        GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest.builder()
        .identityId(identityId)
        .build();

    GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse response =
        cognitoClient.getCredentialsForIdentity(getCredentialsForIdentityRequest);
    System.out.println("Identity ID " + response.identityId() + ", Access key ID " + response.credentials().accessKeyId());
  } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}
```
See the [complete example on GitHub](#).

For more information, see the [Amazon Cognito Developer Guide](#).

**Working with Amazon Comprehend**

Amazon Comprehend is a natural language processing (NLP) service that uses machine learning to find insights and relationships in text. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)

[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with Amazon EventBridge**

Amazon EventBridge delivers a stream of real-time data from event sources, such as Zendesk, Datadog, or Pagerduty, and routes that data to targets like AWS Lambda. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)

[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose**

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose provides a simple way to capture, transform, and load streaming data. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)

[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with Amazon Forecast**

Amazon Forecast is a fully managed service for time-series forecasting. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)

[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with AWS Glue**

With AWS Glue, you can fully manage, extract, transform, and load (ETL) your data for analytics. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)

[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with Kinesis**

This section provides examples of programming Amazon Kinesis using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

For more information about Kinesis, see the [Amazon Kinesis Developer Guide](#).
The following examples include only the code needed to demonstrate each technique. The complete example code is available on GitHub. From there, you can download a single source file or clone the repository locally to get all the examples to build and run.

**Topics**
- Subscribing to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (p. 150)

## Subscribing to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

The following examples show you how to retrieve and process data from Amazon Kinesis Data Streams using the `subscribeToShard` method. Kinesis Data Streams now employs the enhanced fanout feature and a low-latency HTTP/2 data retrieval API, making it easier for developers to run multiple low-latency, high-performance applications on the same Kinesis Data Stream.

### Set up

First, create an asynchronous Kinesis client and a `SubscribeToShardRequest` object. These objects are used in each of the following examples to subscribe to Kinesis events.

### Imports

```java
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscriber;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.SdkPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.ShardIteratorType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.SubscribeToShardEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.SubscribeToShardEventStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.SubscribeToShardRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.SubscribeToShardResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.SubscribeToShardResponseHandler;
```

### Code

```java
Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
KinesisAsyncClient client = KinesisAsyncClient.builder()
  .region(region)
  .build();

SubscribeToShardRequest request = SubscribeToShardRequest.builder()
  .consumerARN(CONSUMER_ARN)
  .shardId("arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:111122223333:stream/StockTradeStream")
  .startingPosition(s -> s.type(ShardIteratorType.LATEST)).build();
```

### Use the builder interface

You can use the builder method to simplify the creation of the `SubscribeToShardResponseHandler`.

Using the builder, you can set each lifecycle callback with a method call instead of implementing the full interface.

### Code

```java
private static CompletableFuture<Void> responseHandlerBuilder(KinesisAsyncClient client, SubscribeToShardRequest request) {
  SubscribeToShardResponseHandler responseHandler = SubscribeToShardResponseHandler
```
For more control of the publisher, you can use the `publisherTransformer` method to customize the publisher.

**Code**

```java
private static CompletableFuture<Void> responseHandlerBuilderPublisherTransformer(KinesisAsyncClient client, SubscribeToShardRequest request) {
        builder()
        .onError(t -> System.err.println("Error during stream - " + t.getMessage()))
        .onComplete(() -> System.out.println("All records stream successfully"))
        .subscriber(e -> System.out.println("Received event - " + e)).build();
    return client.subscribeToShard(request, responseHandler);
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Use a custom response handler**

For full control of the subscriber and publisher, implement the `SubscribeToShardResponseHandler` interface.

In this example, you implement the `onEventStream` method, which allows you full access to the publisher. This demonstrates how to transform the publisher to event records for printing by the subscriber.

**Code**

```java
private static CompletableFuture<Void> responseHandlerBuilderClassic(KinesisAsyncClient client, SubscribeToShardRequest request) {
    SubscribeToShardResponseHandler responseHandler = new SubscribeToShardResponseHandler() {
        @Override
        public void responseReceived(SubscribeToShardResponse response) {
            System.out.println("Received initial response");
        }

        @Override
        public void onEventStream(SdkPublisher<SubscribeToShardEventStream> publisher) {
            publisher
                // Filter to only SubscribeToShardEvents
                .filter(SubscribeToShardEvent.class)
                // Flat map into a publisher of just records
                .flatMapIterable(SubscribeToShardEvent::records)
                // Limit to 1000 total records
                .limit(1000)
                .subscriber(e -> System.out.println("Received event - " + e)).build();
            return client.subscribeToShard(request, responseHandler);
        }
    }
```
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Amazon Kinesis

// Batch records into lists of 25
.buffer(25)
// Print out each record batch
.subscribe(batch -> System.out.println("Record Batch - " + batch));

@Override
public void complete() {
    System.out.println("All records stream successfully");
}

@Override
public void exceptionOccurred(Throwable throwable) {
    System.err.println("Error during stream - " + throwable.getMessage());
}

return client.subscribeToShard(request, responseHandler);

See the complete example on GitHub.

Use the visitor interface

You can use a Visitor object to subscribe to specific events you're interested in watching.

Code

private static CompletableFuture<Void>
responseHandlerBuilderVisitorBuilder(KinesisAsyncClient client, SubscribeToShardRequest request) {
    SubscribeToShardResponseHandler.Visitor visitor =
SubscribeToShardResponseHandler.Visitor
    .builder()
    .onSubscribeToShardEvent(e -> System.out.println("Received subscribe to
shard event - " + e))
    .build();
    SubscribeToShardResponseHandler responseHandler = SubscribeToShardResponseHandler
    .builder()
    .onError(t -> System.err.println("Error during stream - " +
t.getMessage()))
    .subscriber(visitor)
    .build();
    return client.subscribeToShard(request, responseHandler);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Use a custom subscriber

You can also implement your own custom subscriber to subscribe to the stream.

This code snippet shows an example subscriber.

Code

private static class MySubscriber implements Subscriber<SubscribeToShardEventStream> {
    private Subscription subscription;
    private AtomicInteger eventCount = new AtomicInteger(0);

    @Override
    public void onSubscribe(Subscription subscription) {
    }
```java
private void subscribe() {
    this.subscription = subscription;
    this.subscription.request(1);
}

@Override
public void onNext(SubscribeToShardEventStream shardSubscriptionEventStream) {
    System.out.println("Received event " + shardSubscriptionEventStream);
    if (eventCount.incrementAndGet() >= 100) {
        // You can cancel the subscription at any time if you wish to stop receiving events.
        subscription.cancel();
    }
    subscription.request(1);
}

@Override
public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
    System.err.println("Error occurred while stream - " + throwable.getMessage());
}

@Override
public void onComplete() {
    System.out.println("Finished streaming all events");
}
```

You can pass that custom subscriber to the `subscribe` method, similarly to preview examples. The following code snippet shows this example.

**Code**

```java
private static CompletableFuture<Void> responseHandlerBuilderSubscriber(KinesisAsyncClient client, SubscribeToShardRequest request) {
    SubscribeToShardResponseHandler responseHandler = SubscribeToShardResponseHandler.builder()
        .onError(t -> System.err.println("Error during stream - " + t.getMessage()))
        .subscriber(MySubscriber::new)
        .build();
    return client.subscribeToShard(request, responseHandler);
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Write data records into a Kinesis data stream**

You can use the `AmazonKinesisClient` object to write data records into a Kinesis data stream by using the `putRecords` method. To successfully invoke this method, create a `PutRecordsRequest` object. You pass the name of the data steam to the `streamName` method. Also you must pass the data by using the `putRecords` method (as shown in the following code example).

**Imports**

```java
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import io.reactivex.Flowable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.SdkPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpConfigurationOption;
```
In the following Java code example, notice that `StockTrade` object is used as the data to write to the Kinesis data stream. Before running this example, ensure that you have created the data stream.

**Code**

```java
private static CompletableFuture<Void> responseHandlerBuilderSubscriber(KinesisAsyncClient client, SubscribeToShardRequest request) {
    SubscribeToShardResponseHandler responseHandler = SubscribeToShardResponseHandler
        .builder()
        .onError(t -> System.err.println("Error during stream - " +
          t.getMessage()))
        .subscriber(MySubscriber::new)
        .build();
    return client.subscribeToShard(request, responseHandler);
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Use a third-party library**

You can use other third-party libraries instead of implementing a custom subscriber. This example demonstrates using the RxJava implementation, but you can use any library that implements the Reactive Streams interfaces. See the RxJava wiki page on Github for more information on that library.

To use the library, add it as a dependency. If you’re using Maven, the example shows the POM snippet to use.

**POM Entry**

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>io.reactivex.rxjava2</groupId>
  <artifactId>rxjava</artifactId>
  <version>2.1.14</version>
</dependency>
```

**Imports**

```java
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
import java.util.concurrent.FinalizableRecursiveRunnable;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionStage;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentMap;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.concurrent.Executor;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.Future;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReferenceFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerArray;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReferenceArray;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLongArray;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Future;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
import java.util.concurrent.Semaphore;
import java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentLinkedQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.LinkedBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.ScheduledFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Condition;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLockSupport;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicIntegerFieldUpdater;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeoutException;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.AbstractQueuedSynchronizer;
This example uses RxJava in the `onEventStream` lifecycle method. This gives you full access to the publisher, which can be used to create an Rx Flowable.

**Code**

```java
SubscribeToShardResponseHandler responseHandler = SubscribeToShardResponseHandler
    .builder()
    .onError(t -> System.err.println("Error during stream - " + t.getMessage()))
    .onEventStream(p -> Flowable.fromPublisher(p)
        .ofType(SubscribeToShardEvent.class)
        .flatMapIterable(SubscribeToShardEvent::records)
        .limit(1000)
        .buffer(25)
        .subscribe(e -> System.out.println("Record batch = " + e))
    )
    .build();
```

You can also use the `publisherTransformer` method with the `Flowable` publisher. You must adapt the `Flowable` publisher to an `SdkPublisher`, as shown in the following example.

**Code**

```java
SubscribeToShardResponseHandler responseHandler = SubscribeToShardResponseHandler
    .builder()
    .onError(t -> System.err.println("Error during stream - " + t.getMessage()))
    .publisherTransformer(p ->
        SdkPublisher.adapt(Flowable.fromPublisher(p).limit(100))
    )
    .build();
```

See the [complete example](https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-java-v2) on GitHub.

**More information**

- [SubscribeToShardEvent](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kinesis/latest/APIReference/API_SubscribeToShardEvent.html) in the Amazon Kinesis API Reference
- [SubscribeToShard](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kinesis/latest/APIReference/API_SubscribeToShard.html) in the Amazon Kinesis API Reference

**Working with AWS Key Management Service**

Amazon Kinesis is a secure and resilient service that uses hardware security modules that have been validated under FIPS 140-2, or are in the process of being validated, to protect your keys. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-java-v2)

[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](https://aws.amazon.com/code-samples/)

**Invoke, list, and delete AWS Lambda functions**

This section provides examples of programming with the Lambda service client by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

**Topics**
AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide
AWS Lambda

• Invoke a Lambda function (p. 156)
• List Lambda functions (p. 156)
• Delete a Lambda function (p. 157)

Invoke a Lambda function
You can invoke a Lambda function by creating a LambdaClient object and invoking its invoke
method. Create an InvokeRequest object to specify additional information such as the function name
and the payload to pass to the Lambda function. Function names appear as arn:aws:lambda:useast-1:123456789012:function:HelloFunction. You can retrieve the value by looking at the function in the
AWS Management Console.
To pass payload data to a function, create a SdkBytes object that contains information. For example, in
the following code example, notice the JSON data passed to the Lambda function.
Imports
import
import
import
import
import
import

software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.InvokeRequest;
software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.InvokeResponse;
software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;

Code
The following code example demonstrates how to invoke a Lambda function.
public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
InvokeResponse res = null ;
try {
//Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload
String json = "{\"Hello \":\"Paris\"}";
SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json) ;
//Setup an InvokeRequest
InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
.functionName(functionName)
.payload(payload)
.build();
res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
String value = res.payload().asUtf8String() ;
System.out.println(value);

}

} catch(LambdaException e) {
System.err.println(e.getMessage());
System.exit(1);
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

List Lambda functions
Build a LambdaClient object and invoke its listFunctions method. This method returns a
ListFunctionsResponse object. You can invoke this object’s functions method to return a list of

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FunctionConfiguration objects. You can iterate through the list to retrieve information about the functions. For example, the following Java code example shows how to get each function name.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.ListFunctionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.FunctionConfiguration;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

The following Java code example demonstrates how to retrieve a list of function names.

```java
public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
    try {
        ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
        List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
        for (FunctionConfiguration config: list) {
            System.out.println("The function name is "+config.functionName());
        }
    } catch(LambdaException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Delete a Lambda function

Build a LambdaClient object and invoke its deleteFunction method. Create a DeleteFunctionRequest object and pass it to the deleteFunction method. This object contains information such as the name of the function to delete. Function names appear as arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:HelloFunction. You can retrieve the value by looking at the function in the AWS Management Console.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.DeleteFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;
```

Code

The following Java code demonstrates how to delete a Lambda function.

```java
public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
    try {
        //Setup an DeleteFunctionRequest
        DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
```
.build();
    awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
    System.out.println("The "+functionName +" function was deleted");
}

} catch(LambdaException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

} }

See the complete example on GitHub.

**Working with AWS Elemental MediaConvert**

AWS Elemental MediaConvert is a file-based video processing service that allows video providers to transcode content for broadcast and multiscreen delivery. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)
[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with AWS Elemental MediaStore**

AWS Elemental MediaStore is an AWS storage service optimized for media. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)
[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with AWS Migration Hub**

AWS Migration Hub provides a single place to monitor migrations in any AWS region where your migration tools are available. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)
[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with Amazon Personalize**

Amazon Personalize is a machine learning service that makes it easy for developers to create individualized recommendations for customers. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)
[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

**Working with Amazon Pinpoint**

You can use Amazon Pinpoint to send relevant, personalized messages to your customers via multiple communication channels, such as push notifications, SMS, and email.
Create a project

A project (or application) in Amazon Pinpoint is a collection of settings, customer data, segments, and campaigns.

To create a project, start by building a `CreateApplicationRequest` object with the name of the project as the value of its `name()`. Then build a `CreateAppRequest` object, passing in the `CreateApplicationRequest` object as the value of its `createApplicationRequest()` method. Call the `createApp()` method of your `PinpointClient`, passing in the `CreateAppRequest` object. Capture the result of this request as a `CreateAppResponse` object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

```java
public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appName) {
    try {
        CreateApplicationRequest appRequest = CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
            .name(appName)
            .build();

        CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
            .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
            .build();

        CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
        return result.applicationResponse().id();
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Create a dynamic segment

A segment is a set of customers who share specific attributes, such as the city they live in or how frequently they visit your website. A dynamic segment is one that’s based on attributes that you define, and can change over time.

To create a dynamic segment, first build all of the dimensions you want for this segment. For example, the following code snippet is set to include customers who were active on the site in the last 30 days. You can do this by first building a `RecencyDimension` object with the `duration()` and `recencyType()` you want (that is, `ACTIVE` or `INACTIVE`), and then passing this object to a `SegmentBehaviors` builder object as the value of `recency()`.

When you have defined your segment attributes, build them into a `SegmentDimensions` object. Then build a `WriteSegmentRequest` object, passing in the `SegmentDimensions` object as the value of its `dimensions()`. Next, build a `CreateSegmentRequest` object, passing in the `WriteSegmentRequest`
object as the value of its writeSegmentRequest(). Finally, call the createSegment() method of your PinpointClient, passing in the CreateSegmentRequest object. Capture the result of this request as a CreateSegmentResponse object.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.RecencyDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentBehaviors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDemographics;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDimensions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
```

Code

```java
public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String appId) {
    try {
        Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        segmentAttributes.put("Team", AttributeDimension.builder()
            .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
            .values("Lakers")
            .build());

        RecencyDimension recencyDimension = RecencyDimension.builder()
            .duration("DAY_30")
            .recencyType("ACTIVE")
            .build();

        SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors = SegmentBehaviors.builder()
            .recency(recencyDimension)
            .build();

        SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics = SegmentDemographics
            .builder()
            .build();

        SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
            .builder()
            .build();

        SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
            .builder()
            .attributes(segmentAttributes)
            .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
            .demographic(segmentDemographics)
            .location(segmentLocation)
            .build();

        WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest = WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
            .name("MySegment")
            .dimensions(dimensions)
            .build();

```
CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest = CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
  .applicationId(appId)
  .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
  .build();

CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult = client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
System.out.println("Done");
return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();

} catch (PinpointException e) {
  System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
  System.exit(1);
} return null;
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Import a static segment

A static segment is one you create and import from outside of Amazon Pinpoint. The following example code shows how to create a static segment by importing it from Amazon S3.

Prerequisite

Before you can complete this example, you need to create an IAM role that grants Amazon Pinpoint access to Amazon S3. For more information, see IAM role for importing endpoints or segments in the Amazon Pinpoint Developer Guide.

To import a static segment, start by building an ImportJobRequest object. In the builder, specify the s3Url(), roleArn(), and format().

Note

For more information about the properties of an ImportJobRequest, see the ImportJobRequest section of Import Jobs in the Amazon Pinpoint API Reference.

Then build a CreateImportJobRequest object, passing in the ImportJobRequest object as the value of its importJobRequest(), and the ID of your project as the applicationId(). Call the createImportJob() method of your PinpointClient, passing in the CreateImportJobRequest object. Capture the result of this request as a CreateImportJobResponse object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Format;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobException;
```

Code

```java
public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
  String appId,
  String bucket,
```
try {
    ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
        .defineSegment(true)
        .registerEndpoints(true)
        .roleArn(roleArn)
        .format(Format.JSON)
        .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
        .build();

    CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
        .importJobRequest(importRequest)
        .applicationId(appId)
        .build();

    CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse = client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
    return jobResponse.importJobResponse();
} catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
return null;

See the complete example on GitHub.

List segments for your project

To list the segments associated with a particular project, start by building a GetSegmentsRequest object, with the ID of the project as the value of its applicationId(). Next, call the getSegments() method of your PinpointClient, passing in the GetSegmentsRequest object. Capture the result of this request as a GetSegmentsResponse object. Finally, instantiate a List object upcasted to the SegmentResponse class. Then call the segmentsResponse().item() of GetSegmentsResponse, as demonstrated in the following code snippet. From there, you can iterate through the results.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import java.util.List;

Code

public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
    try {
        GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
            .applicationId(appId)
            .build();

        GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
        List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();

        for(SegmentResponse segment: segments) {

```
Create a campaign

A campaign is an initiative meant to engage a particular audience segment by sending messages to those customers.

To create a campaign, first build all of the settings you want for this campaign. In the following code snippet, for example, the campaign will start immediately because the `startTime()` of the `Schedule` is set to `IMMEDIATE`. To set it to start at a specific time instead, specify a time in ISO 8601 format.

**Note**
For more information about the settings available for campaigns, see the `Schedule` section of **Campaigns** in the Amazon Pinpoint API Reference.

After you define your campaign configuration, build it into a `WriteCampaignRequest` object. None of the methods of the `builder()` of the `WriteCampaignRequest` are required. But you do need to include any of the configuration settings (`MessageConfiguration`) that you set for the campaign. We also recommend that you include a name and a description for your campaign so you can easily distinguish it from other campaigns. Call the `createCampaign()` method of your `PinpointClient`, passing in the `WriteCampaignRequest` object. Capture the result of this request as a `CreateCampaignResponse` object.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Schedule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId, String segmentId) {
    CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
    System.out.println("Campaign " + result.name() + " created.");
    System.out.println(result.description());
}

public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String appId, String segmentId) {
    try {
```
Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()  
  .startTime("IMMEDIATE")  
  .build();

Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()  
  .action(Action.OPEN_APP)  
  .body("My message body.")  
  .title("My message title.")  
  .build();

MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration = MessageConfiguration.builder()  
  .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)  
  .build();

WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()  
  .description("My description")  
  .schedule(schedule)  
  .name("MyCampaign")  
  .segmentId(segmentID)  
  .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)  
  .build();

CreateCampaignResponse result = client.createCampaign(  
  CreateCampaignRequest.builder()  
  .applicationId(appID)  
  .writeCampaignRequest(request).build()  
);

System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());  
return result.campaignResponse();
}  
  catch (PinpointException e) {  
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());  
    System.exit(1);
  }
  return null;
}

See the complete example on GitHub.

Send a message

To send an SMS text message through Amazon Pinpoint, first build an `AddressConfiguration` object to specify the `channelType()`. (In the following example, it’s set to `ChannelType.SMS` to indicate the message will be sent via SMS.) Initialize a `HashMap` to store the destination phone number and the `AddressConfiguration` object. Next, build an `SMSMessage` object containing the relevant values. These include the `originationNumber`, the type of message (`messageType`), and the `body` of the message itself.

When you have created the message, build the `SMSMessage` object into a `DirectMessageConfiguration` object. Build your `Map` object and `DirectMessageConfiguration` object into a `MessageRequest` object. Build a `SendMessagesRequest` object, including your project ID (`applicationId`) and your `MessageRequest` object. Call the `sendMessages()` method of your `PinpointClient`, passing in the `SendMessagesRequest` object. Capture the result of this request as a `SendMessagesResponse` object.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message, String appId, String originationNumber, String destinationNumber) {
    try {
        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap =
                new HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();

        AddressConfiguration addConfig = AddressConfiguration.builder()
                .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                .build();

        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);

        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                .body(message)
                .messageType(messageType)
                .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                .senderId(senderId)
                .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                .build();

        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object
        DirectMessageConfiguration direct = DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                .build();

        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                .addresses(addressMap)
                .messageConfiguration(direct)
                .build();

        // create a SendMessagesRequest object
        SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                .applicationId(appId)
                .messageRequest(msgReq)
                .build();

        SendMessagesResponse response = pinpoint.sendMessages(request);

        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
        Map map1 = msg1.result();

        //Write out the result of sendMessage
        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + " : " + v)));
    }
    catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
See the complete example on GitHub.

For more information, see the Amazon Pinpoint Developer Guide.

**Working with Amazon Polly**

Amazon Polly is a service that turns text into lifelike speech, allowing you to create applications that talk, and build entirely new categories of speech-enabled functionality. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github

Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

**Working with Amazon RDS**

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github

Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

**Working with Amazon Redshift**

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github

Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

**Working with Amazon Rekognition**

With Amazon Rekognition, you can perform fast and accurate face searches, allowing you to identify a person in a photo or video using your private repository of face images. You can also verify identity by analyzing a face image against images you have stored for comparison. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github

Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

**Working with Amazon SageMaker**

Amazon SageMaker is a fully managed service that provides every developer and data scientist with the ability to build, train, and deploy machine learning (ML) models. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github

Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

**Working with AWS Secrets Manager**

AWS Secrets Manager helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.
Working with Amazon Simple Email Service

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a cost-effective, flexible, and scalable email service that enables developers to send mail from within any application. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Working with Amazon Simple Notification Service

With Amazon Simple Notification Service, you can easily push real-time notification messages from your applications to subscribers over multiple communication channels. This topic describes how to perform some of the basic functions of Amazon SNS.

Create a topic

A topic is a logical grouping of communication channels that defines which systems to send a message to, for example, fanning out a message to AWS Lambda and an HTTP webhook. You send messages to Amazon SNS, then they're distributed to the channels defined in the topic. This makes the messages available to subscribers.

To create a topic, first build a CreateTopicRequest object, with the name of the topic set using the name() method in the builder. Then, send the request object to Amazon SNS by using the createTopic() method of the SnsClient. You can capture the result of this request as a CreateTopicResponse object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

```java
public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
    CreateTopicResponse result = null;
    try {
        CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
            .name(topicName)
            .build();

        result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
        return result.topicArn();
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```
List your Amazon SNS topics

To retrieve a list of your existing Amazon SNS topics, build a `ListTopicsRequest` object. Then, send the request object to Amazon SNS by using the `listTopics()` method of the `SnsClient`. You can capture the result of this request as a `ListTopicsResponse` object.

The following code snippet prints out the HTTP status code of the request and a list of Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for your Amazon SNS topics.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
    try {
        ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
                .build();
        ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
        System.out.println("Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\nTopics\" + result.topics());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Subscribe an endpoint to a topic

After you create a topic, you can configure which communication channels will be endpoints for that topic. Messages are distributed to these endpoints after Amazon SNS receives them.

To configure a communication channel as an endpoint for a topic, subscribe that endpoint to the topic. To start, build a `SubscribeRequest` object. Specify the communication channel (for example, `lambda` or `email`) as the `protocol()`. Set the `endpoint()` to the relevant output location (for example, the ARN of a Lambda function or an email address), and then set the ARN of the topic to which you want to subscribe as the `topicArn()`. Send the request object to Amazon SNS by using the `subscribe()` method of the `SnsClient`. You can capture the result of this request as a `SubscribeResponse` object.

The following code snippet shows how to subscribe an email address to a topic.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

Code

public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email) {
    try {
        SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
            .protocol("email")
            .endpoint(email)
            .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n\nStatus is " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

See the [complete example](https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-java) on GitHub.

**Publish a message to a topic**

After you have a topic and one or more endpoints configured for it, you can publish a message to it. To start, build a `PublishRequest` object. Specify the `message()` to send, and the ARN of the topic (`topicArn()`) to send it to. Then, send the request object to Amazon SNS by using the `publish()` method of the `SnsClient`. You can capture the result of this request as a `PublishResponse` object.

**Imports**

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

Code

public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String topicArn) {
    try {
        PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
            .message(message)
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
        System.out.println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
            result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
Unsubscribe an endpoint from a topic

You can remove the communication channels configured as endpoints for a topic. After doing that, the topic itself continues to exist and distribute messages to any other endpoints configured for that topic.

To remove a communication channel as an endpoint for a topic, unsubscribe that endpoint from the topic. To start, build an `UnsubscribeRequest` object and set the ARN of the topic you want to unsubscribe from as the `subscriptionArn()` method of the `UnsubscribeRequest` object. Then send the request object to SNS by using the `unsubscribe()` method of the `SnsClient`. You can capture the result of this request as an `UnsubscribeResponse` object.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
```

**Code**

```java
public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
    try {
        UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
            .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
            .build();

        UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);

        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

Delete a topic

To delete an Amazon SNS topic, first build a `DeleteTopicRequest` object with the ARN of the topic set as the `topicArn()` method in the builder. Then send the request object to Amazon SNS by using the `deleteTopic()` method of the `SnsClient`. You can capture the result of this request as a `DeleteTopicResponse` object, as demonstrated in the following code snippet.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;

Code

```java
public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
    try {
        DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

        DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

For more information, see the Amazon Simple Notification Service Developer Guide.

**Working with Amazon Simple Queue Service**

This section provides examples of programming Amazon Simple Queue Service using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

The following examples include only the code needed to demonstrate each technique. The complete example code is available on GitHub. From there, you can download a single source file or clone the repository locally to get all the examples to build and run.

**Topics**

- Working with Amazon Simple Queue Service message queues (p. 171)
- Sending, receiving, and deleting Amazon Simple Queue Service messages (p. 174)

**Working with Amazon Simple Queue Service message queues**

A *message queue* is the logical container used for sending messages reliably in Amazon Simple Queue Service. There are two types of queues: *standard* and *first-in, first-out* (FIFO). To learn more about queues and the differences between these types, see the Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide.

This topic describes how to create, list, delete, and get the URL of an Amazon Simple Queue Service queue by using the AWS SDK for Java.

**Create a queue**

Use the SqsClient's `createQueue` method, and provide a `CreateQueueRequest` object that describes the queue parameters.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```
CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
    .queueName(queueName)
    .build();
sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);

See the complete sample on GitHub.

List queues

To list the Amazon Simple Queue Service queues for your account, call the `SqsClient`'s `listQueues` method with a `ListQueuesRequest` object.

Using the `listQueues` overload without any parameters returns all queues, up to 1,000 queues. You can supply a queue name prefix to the `ListQueuesRequest` object to limit the results to queues that match that prefix.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
String prefix = "que";

try {
    ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
        ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
    ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
        sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
    for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
        System.out.println(url);
    }
} catch (SqsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
```

See the complete sample on GitHub.

Get the URL for a queue

Call the `SqsClient`'s `getQueueUrl` method with a `GetQueueUrlRequest` object.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
```
GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse =
  sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
String queueUrl = getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
return queueUrl;
}
} catch (SqsException e) {
  System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
  System.exit(1);
}
return "";

See the complete sample on GitHub.

Delete a queue

Provide the queue's URL (p. 172) to the DeleteMessageRequest object. Then call the SqsClient's deleteQueue method.

Imports

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;

Code

public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {  
  try {
    GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
      .queueName(queueName)
      .build();
    String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
    DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
      .queueUrl(queueUrl)
      .build();
    sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
  } catch (SqsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}

See the complete sample on GitHub.

More information

- How Amazon Simple Queue Service Queues Work in the Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide
- CreateQueue in the Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference
- GetQueueUrl in the Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference
- ListQueues in the Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference
Sending, receiving, and deleting Amazon Simple Queue Service messages

A message is a piece of data that can be sent and received by distributed components. Messages are always delivered using an SQS Queue (p. 171).

Send a message

Add a single message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service queue by calling the SqsClient client sendMessage method. Provide a SendMessageRequest object that contains the queue's URL (p. 172), message body, and optional delay value (in seconds).

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
    .messageBody("Hello world!")
    .delaySeconds(10)
    .build());
```

Send multiple messages in a request

Send more than one message in a single request by using the SqsClient sendMessageBatch method. This method takes a SendMessageBatchRequest that contains the queue URL and a list of messages to send. (Each message is a SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.) You can also delay sending a specific message by setting a delay value on the message.

Imports

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```

Code

```java
SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
    SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
    .entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from msg 1").build(),
            SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg 2").delaySeconds(10).build())
    .build();
sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

See the complete sample on GitHub.
Retrieve Messages

Retrieve any messages that are currently in the queue by calling the SqsClient `receiveMessage` method. This method takes a `ReceiveMessageRequest` that contains the queue URL. You can also specify the maximum number of messages to return. Messages are returned as a list of `Message` objects.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```

**Code**

```java
ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
    .build();
List<Message> messages = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
return messages;
```  

**Delete a message after receipt**

After receiving a message and processing its contents, delete the message from the queue by sending the message’s receipt handle and queue URL to the SqsClient `deleteMessage` method.

**Imports**

```java
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.*;
import java.util.List;
```

**Code**

```java
try {
    for (Message message : messages) {
        DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest = DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
            .build();
        sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
    }
}
```

See the complete sample on GitHub.

**More Info**

- [How Amazon Simple Queue Service Queues Work](#) in the Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide
- [SendMessage](#) in the Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference
- [SendMessageBatch](#) in the Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference
• **ReceiveMessage** in the Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference
• **DeleteMessage** in the Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference

## Working with AWS Systems Manager

AWS Systems Manager is Amazon software that can be installed and configured on an Amazon EC2 instance, an on-premises server, or a virtual machine (VM). See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)
[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

## Working with Amazon Simple Workflow Service

The Amazon Simple Workflow Service makes it easy to build applications that coordinate work across distributed components. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)
[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

## Working with Amazon Textract

Amazon Textract is a fully managed machine learning service that automatically extracts text and data from scanned documents. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

[Link to Github](#)
[Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog](#)

## Working with Amazon Transcribe

This section provides examples of programming Amazon Transcribe using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

The following examples include only the code needed to demonstrate each technique. The complete example code is available on GitHub. From there, you can download a single source file or clone the repository locally to get all the examples to build and run.

**Topics**

- Working with Amazon Transcribe (p. 176)

### Working with Amazon Transcribe

The following example shows how bidirectional streaming works using Amazon Transcribe. Bidirectional streaming implies that there's both a stream of data going to the service and being received back in real time. The example uses Amazon Transcribe streaming transcription to send an audio stream and receive a stream of transcribed text back in real time.

See **Streaming Transcription** in the Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide to learn more about this feature.

See **Getting Started** in the Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide to get started using Amazon Transcribe.

#### Set up the microphone

This code uses the javax.sound.sampled package to stream audio from an input device.
### Code

```java
import javax.sound.sampled.AudioFormat;
import javax.sound.sampled.AudioSystem;
import javax.sound.sampled.DataLine;
import javax.sound.sampled.TargetDataLine;

public class Microphone {
    public static TargetDataLine get() throws Exception {
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(16000, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info datalineInfo = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);
        TargetDataLine dataLine = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(datalineInfo);
        dataLine.open(format);
        return dataLine;
    }
}
```

See the [complete example on GitHub.](#)

### Create a publisher

This code implements a publisher that publishes audio data from the Amazon Transcribe audio stream.

### Code

```java
package com.amazonaws.transcribe;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.UncheckedIOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicLong;
import org.reactivestreams.Publisher;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscriber;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.AudioEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.TranscribeStreamingException;

public class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
    private final InputStream inputStream;

    public AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
        this.inputStream = inputStream;
    }

    @Override
    public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {
        s.onSubscribe(new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream));
    }

    private class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        public AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n == Long.MAX_VALUE) {
                executor.execute(new Consumer(inputStream));
            } else {
                demand.addAndGet(n);
            }
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            demand.set(0);
        }
    }
}
```

See the [complete example on GitHub.](#)
private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
private final InputStream inputStream;

private SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream) {
    this.subscriber = s;
    this.inputStream = inputStream;
}

@Override
public void request(long n) {
    if (n <= 0) {
        subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be positive"));
    } else {
        demand.getAndAdd(n);
        executor.submit(() -> {
            try {
                do {
                    ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                    if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                        AudioEvent audioEvent = audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                        subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                    } else {
                        subscriber.onComplete();
                        break;
                    }
                } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
            } catch (TranscribeStreamingException e) {
                subscriber.onError(e);
            }
        });
    }
}

@Override
public void cancel() {
}

private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
    ByteBuffer audioBuffer;
    byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];
    int len = 0;
    try {
        len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);
        if (len <= 0) {
            audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
        } else {
            audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
        }
    } catch (IOException e) {
        throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
    }
    return audioBuffer;
}

private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
    return AudioEvent.builder()
        .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
        .build();
See the complete example on GitHub.

Create the client and start the stream

In the main method, create a request object, start the audio input stream and instantiate the publisher with the audio input.

You must also create a `StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler` to specify how to handle the response from Amazon Transcribe.

Then, use the TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient's `startStreamTranscription` method to start the bidirectional streaming.

Imports

```java
import javax.sound.sampled.AudioFormat;
import javax.sound.sampled.AudioSystem;
import javax.sound.sampled.DataLine;
import javax.sound.sampled.TargetDataLine;
import javax.sound.sampled.AudioInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.TranscribeStreamingException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.StartStreamTranscriptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.MediaEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.LanguageCode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.transcribestreaming.model.TranscriptEvent;
```

Code

```java
public static void convertAudio(TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client) throws Exception {
    try {
        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request =
            StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(16_000).build();

        TargetDataLine mic = Microphone.get();
        mic.start();

        AudioStreamPublisher publisher = new AudioStreamPublisher(new AudioInputStream(mic));

        StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler response =
            StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder().subscriber(e -> {
                TranscriptEvent event = (TranscriptEvent) e;
                event.transcript().results().forEach(r -> r.alternatives().forEach(a -> System.out.println(a.transcript())));
            }).build();

        // Keeps Streaming until you end the Java program
```
```java
client.startStreamTranscription(request, publisher, response);
}
catch (TranscribeStreamingException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
```

See the complete example on GitHub.

More information

- How It Works in the Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.
- Getting Started With Streaming Audio in the Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.
- Guidelines and Limits in the Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.

Working with Amazon Translate

Amazon Translate removes the complexity of building real-time and batch translation capabilities into your applications. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github

Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

Working with Amazon WorkDocs

Amazon WorkDocs is a fully managed, secure content creation, storage, and collaboration service. See the following resources for complete code examples with instructions.

Link to Github

Link to AWS Code Sample Catalog

SDK for Java 2.x code examples

The code examples in this topic show you how to use the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS.

The examples are divided into the following categories:

- Single-service actions
  Code excerpts that show you how to call individual service functions.

- Single-service scenarios
  Code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple functions within the same service.

- Cross-service examples
  Sample applications that work across multiple AWS services.

Examples

- Single-service actions and scenarios using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 181)
- Cross-service examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 373)
Single-service actions and scenarios using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS services.

*Actions* are code excerpts that show you how to call individual service functions.

*Scenarios* are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple functions within the same service.

**Services**
- API Gateway examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 181)
- Application Recovery Controller examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 184)
- CloudFront examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 185)
- CloudWatch examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 187)
- CloudWatch Events examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 192)
- CloudWatch Logs examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 194)
- Amazon Comprehend examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 196)
- DynamoDB examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 200)
- Amazon EC2 examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 221)
- EventBridge examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 227)
- AWS Glue examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 229)
- IAM examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 238)
- AWS KMS examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 253)
- Kinesis examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 259)
- Lambda examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 263)
- Amazon Pinpoint examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 269)
- Amazon RDS examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 283)
- Amazon Rekognition examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 286)
- Amazon S3 examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 312)
- S3 Glacier examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 339)
- Amazon SES examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 346)
- Amazon SNS examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 349)
- Amazon SQS examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 359)
- Secrets Manager examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 366)
- Amazon Textract examples using SDK for Java 2.x (p. 369)

**API Gateway examples using SDK for Java 2.x**

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with API Gateway.

*Actions* are code excerpts that show you how to call individual API Gateway functions.

*Scenarios* are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple API Gateway functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.
Actions

Create a REST API

The following code example shows how to create an API Gateway REST API.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String createAPI( ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId, String restApiName) {
    try {
        CreateRestApiRequest request = CreateRestApiRequest.builder()
            .cloneFrom(restApiId)
            .description("Created using the Gateway Java API")
            .name(restApiName)
            .build();

        CreateRestApiResponse response = apiGateway.createRestApi(request);
        System.out.println("The id of the new api is "+response.id());
        return response.id();
    } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see CreateRestApi in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a REST API

The following code example shows how to delete an API Gateway REST API.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteAPI( ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId) {
    try {
        DeleteRestApiRequest request = DeleteRestApiRequest.builder()
            .restApiId(restApiId)
            .build();

        apiGateway.deleteRestApi(request);
        System.out.println("The API was successfully deleted");
    } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Delete a deployment

The following code example shows how to delete a deployment.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void deleteSpecificDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId, String deploymentId) {
    try {
        DeleteDeploymentRequest request = DeleteDeploymentRequest.builder()
            .restApiId(restApiId)
            .deploymentId(deploymentId)
            .build();

        apiGateway.deleteDeployment(request);
        System.out.println("Deployment was deleted");
    } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Deploy a REST API

The following code example shows how to deploy an API Gateway REST API.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String createNewDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId, String stageName) {
    try {
        CreateDeploymentRequest request = CreateDeploymentRequest.builder()
            .restApiId(restApiId)
            .description("Created using the AWS API Gateway Java API")
            .stageName(stageName)
            .build();

        CreateDeploymentResponse response = apiGateway.createDeployment(request);
        System.out.println("The id of the deployment is "+response.id());
        return response.id();
    } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return ";
```
Application Recovery Controller examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Application Recovery Controller.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Application Recovery Controller functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Application Recovery Controller functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**

- **Actions** (p. 184)

**Actions**

**Get the state of a routing control**

The following code example shows how to get the state of an Application Recovery Controller routing control.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static GetRoutingControlStateResponse getRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
                                                                       String routingControlArn) {
    for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
        try {
            System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
            Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region())).build();
            return client.getRoutingControlState(
                GetRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                        .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).build());
        } catch (Exception exception) {
            System.out.println(exception);
        }
    }
    return null;
}
```

**Update the state of a routing control**

The following code example shows how to update the state of an Application Recovery Controller routing control.

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see **GetRoutingControlState** in **AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference**.
public static UpdateRoutingControlStateResponse updateRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints, String routingControlArn, String routingControlState) {
    for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
        try {
            System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
            Route53RecoveryClusterClient client = Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region()))
                .build();
            return client.updateRoutingControlState(
                UpdateRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                    .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).routingControlState(routingControlState).build());
        } catch (Exception exception) {
            System.out.println(exception);
        }
    }
    return null;
}

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see UpdateRoutingControlState in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

CloudFront examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudFront.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual CloudFront functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple CloudFront functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- **Actions** (p. 185)

## Actions

### Create a function

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon CloudFront function.

### SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String createNewFunction(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String functionName, String filePath) {
    // Code implementation...
}
```
try {
    InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
    SdkBytes functionCode = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);

    FunctionConfig config = FunctionConfig.builder()
        .comment("Created by using the CloudFront Java API")
        .runtime(FunctionRuntime.CLOUDFRONT_JS_1_0)
        .build();

    CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
        .name(functionName)
        .functionCode(functionCode)
        .functionConfig(config)
        .build();

    CreateFunctionResponse response = cloudFrontClient.createFunction(functionRequest);
    return response.functionSummary().functionMetadata().functionARN();
} catch (CloudFrontException | FileNotFoundException e){
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return "";

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateFunction in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Update a distribution

The following code example shows how to update an Amazon CloudFront distribution.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void modDistribution(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String idVal) {
    try {
        // Get the Distribution to modify.
        GetDistributionRequest disRequest = GetDistributionRequest.builder()
            .id(idVal)
            .build();

        GetDistributionResponse response = cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(disRequest);
        Distribution disObject = response.distribution();
        DistributionConfig config = disObject.distributionConfig();

        // Create a new DistributionConfig object and add new values to comment and aliases
        DistributionConfig config1 = DistributionConfig.builder()
            .aliases(config.aliases()) // You can pass in new values here
            .comment("New Comment")
            .cacheBehaviors(config.cacheBehaviors())
            .priceClass(config.priceClass())
            .defaultCacheBehavior(config.defaultCacheBehavior())
            .enabled(config.enabled())
            .callerReference(config.callerReference());
    } catch (CloudFrontException | FileNotFoundException e){
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    } return "";
```
CloudWatch examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudWatch.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual CloudWatch functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple CloudWatch functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics

• Actions (p. 187)

Actions

Create an alarm that watches a metric

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm that watches a metric.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void putMetricAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName, String instanceId) {
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see UpdateDistribution in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
try {
    Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
        .name("InstanceId")
        .value(instanceId).build();

    PutMetricAlarmRequest request = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
        .alarmName(alarmName)
        .comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_THRESHOLD)
        .evaluationPeriods(1)
        .metricName("CPUUtilization")
        .namespace("AWS/EC2")
        .period(60)
        .statistic(Statistic.AVERAGE)
        .threshold(70.0)
        .actionsEnabled(false)
        .alarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU utilization exceeds 70%")
        .unit(StandardUnit.SECONDS)
        .dimensions(dimension)
        .build();

    cw.putMetricAlarm(request);
    System.out.printf("Successfully created alarm with name %s", alarmName);
} catch (CloudWatchException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutMetricAlarm in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete alarms

The following code example shows how to delete Amazon CloudWatch alarms.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteCWAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
    try {
        DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();

        cw.deleteAlarms(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully deleted alarm %s", alarmName);
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteAlarms in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Describe alarms for a metric

The following code example shows how to describe Amazon CloudWatch alarms for a metric.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void desCWAlarms( CloudWatchClient cw) {
    try {
        boolean done = false;
        String newToken = null;
        while(!done) {
            DescribeAlarmsResponse response;
            if (newToken == null) {
                DescribeAlarmsRequest request = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder().build();
                response = cw.describeAlarms(request);
            } else {
                DescribeAlarmsRequest request = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
                        .nextToken(newToken)
                        .build();
                response = cw.describeAlarms(request);
            }
            for(MetricAlarm alarm : response.metricAlarms()) {
                System.out.printf("\n Retrieved alarm %s", alarm.alarmName());
            }
            if(response.nextToken() == null) {
                done = true;
            } else {
                newToken = response.nextToken();
            }
        }
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.printf("Done");
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see DescribeAlarmsForMetric in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Disable alarm actions

The following code example shows how to disable Amazon CloudWatch alarm actions.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
    try {
        DisableAlarmActionsRequest request = DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                .alarmNames(alarmName)
```
Enable alarm actions

The following code example shows how to enable Amazon CloudWatch alarm actions.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
    try {
        EnableAlarmActionsRequest request = EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarm).build();

        cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
        System.out.printf( 
            "Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) { 
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see `EnableAlarmActions` in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List metrics

The following code example shows how to list Amazon CloudWatch metrics.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listMets( CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
    boolean done = false;
    String nextToken = null;
    try {
        while(!done) {
            ListMetricsResponse response;
```
if (nextToken == null) {
    ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
        .namespace(namespace)
        .build();
    response = cw.listMetrics(request);
} else {
    ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
        .namespace(namespace)
        .nextToken(nextToken)
        .build();
    response = cw.listMetrics(request);
}
for (Metric metric : response.metrics()) {
    System.out.printf("Retrieved metric %s", metric.metricName());
    System.out.println();
}
if(response.nextToken() == null) {
    done = true;
} else {
    nextToken = response.nextToken();
}
}

} catch (CloudWatchException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListMetrics in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

**Put data into a metric**

The following code example shows how to put data into a Amazon CloudWatch metric.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void putMetData(CloudWatchClient cw, Double dataPoint) {
    try {
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
            .value("URLS")
            .build();

        // Set an Instant object
        String time = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
        Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

        MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
            .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
            .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
            .value(dataPoint)
            .timestamp(instant)
            .dimensions(dimension)
            .build();

        cw.putMetricData(datum);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
```
CloudWatch Events examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudWatch Events.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual CloudWatch Events functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple CloudWatch Events functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
- Actions (p. 192)

Actions

Adding a Lambda function target

The following code example shows how to add an AWS Lambda function target to an Amazon CloudWatch Events event.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName, String functionArn, String targetId ) {
    try {
        Target target = Target.builder()
            .arn(functionArn)
            .id(targetId)
            .build();

        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
            .targets(target)
            .rule(ruleName)
            .build();

        PutTargetsResponse response = cwe.putTargets(request);
    }
    catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.printf("Successfully put data point %f", dataPoint);
}
```
System.out.printf(
   "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
   ruleName);
} catch (CloudWatchException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutTargets in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a scheduled rule

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Events scheduled rule.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName, String roleArn) {
    try {
        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
            .name(ruleName)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
            .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
        System.out.printf(
            "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
            roleArn, response.ruleArn());
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutRule in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Send events

The following code example shows how to send Amazon CloudWatch Events events.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String resourceArn) {
    try {
        final String EVENT_DETAILS = 
            "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\": \"value2\" }";

        final String EVENT_BODYS = 
            "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\": \"value2\" }";
```
PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
    .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
    .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
    .resources(resourceArn)
    .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
    .build();

PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
    .entries(requestEntry)
    .build();

cwe.putEvents(request);
System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");
}
} catch (CloudWatchException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutEvents in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

CloudWatch Logs examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudWatch Logs.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual CloudWatch Logs functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple CloudWatch Logs functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
• Actions (p. 194)

Actions

Create a subscription filter

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs subscription filter.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void putSubFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient cwl,
        String filter,
        String pattern,
        String logGroup,
        String functionArn) {
    try {
        PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
            PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                .filterName(filter)
                .filterPattern(pattern)
...
Delete a subscription filter

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon CloudWatch Logs subscription filter.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteSubFilter(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String filter, String logGroup) {
    try {
        DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
            DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                .filterName(filter)
                .logGroupName(logGroup)
                .build();

        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        System.out.printf(
            "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter %s",
            filter);
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
  • For API details, see DeleteSubscriptionFilter in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Describe existing subscription filters

The following code example shows how to describe Amazon CloudWatch Logs existing subscription filters.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void describeFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String logGroup) {
    try {
        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
            DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                .logGroupName(logGroup)
                .build();

        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response =
            logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
        System.out.println("Found Subscription Filters: ");
        for (SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters()) {
            System.out.printf("%s
", filter.name());
        }
    } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
  • For API details, see DescribeSubscriptionFilters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
try {
    boolean done = false;
    String newToken = null;

    while(!done) {
        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response;
        if (newToken == null) {
            DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .limit(1).build();

            response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
        } else {
            DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                    .nextToken(newToken)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .limit(1).build();

            response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
        }

        for(SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters()) {
            System.out.printf(
                "Retrieved filter with name %s, " +
                "pattern %s " +
                "and destination arn %s",
                filter.filterName(),
                filter.filterPattern(),
                filter.destinationArn());
            System.out.println(
        }

        if(response.nextToken() == null) {
            done = true;
        } else {
            newToken = response.nextToken();
        }
    }

    catch (CloudWatchException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

System.out.printf("Done");

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DescribeSubscriptionFilters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon Comprehend examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon Comprehend.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon Comprehend functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon Comprehend functions.
Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- Actions (p. 197)

**Actions**

**Create a document classifier**

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon Comprehend document classifier.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void createDocumentClassifier(ComprehendClient comClient, String dataAccessRoleArn, String s3Uri, String documentClassifierName)
{
    try {
        DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig config = DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig.builder()
                .s3Uri(s3Uri)
                .build();

        CreateDocumentClassifierRequest createDocumentClassifierRequest = CreateDocumentClassifierRequest.builder()
                .documentClassifierName(documentClassifierName)
                .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                .languageCode("en")
                .inputDataConfig(config)
                .build();

        CreateDocumentClassifierResponse createDocumentClassifierResult = comClient.createDocumentClassifier(createDocumentClassifierRequest);
        String documentClassifierArn = createDocumentClassifierResult.documentClassifierArn();
        System.out.println("Document Classifier ARN: " + documentClassifierArn);
    } catch (ComprehendException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see CreateDocumentClassifier in **AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference**.

**Detect entities in a document**

The following code example shows how to detect entities in a document with Amazon Comprehend.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void detectAllEntities(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
    try {
```
DetectEntitiesRequest detectEntitiesRequest =
    DetectEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .text(text)
    .languageCode("en")
    .build();

DetectEntitiesResponse detectEntitiesResult =
    comClient.detectEntities(detectEntitiesRequest);
    List<Entity> entList = detectEntitiesResult.entities();
    Iterator<Entity> lanIterator = entList.iterator();
    while (lanIterator.hasNext()) {
        Entity entity = lanIterator.next();
        System.out.println("Entity text is " + entity.text());
    }
}

Detect key phrases in a document

The following code example shows how to detect key phrases in a document with Amazon Comprehend.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void detectAllKeyPhrases(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
    try {
        DetectKeyPhrasesRequest detectKeyPhrasesRequest =
            DetectKeyPhrasesRequest.builder()
            .text(text)
            .languageCode("en")
            .build();

        DetectKeyPhrasesResponse detectKeyPhrasesResult =
            comClient.detectKeyPhrases(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
        List<KeyPhrase> phraseList = detectKeyPhrasesResult.keyPhrases();
        Iterator<KeyPhrase> keyIterator = phraseList.iterator();
        while (keyIterator.hasNext()) {
            KeyPhrase keyPhrase = keyIterator.next();
            System.out.println("Key phrase text is " + keyPhrase.text());
        }
    } catch (ComprehendException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Detect syntactical elements of a document

The following code example shows how to detect syntactical elements of a document with Amazon Comprehend.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void detectAllSyntax(ComprehendClient comClient, String text){
    try {
        DetectSyntaxRequest detectSyntaxRequest = DetectSyntaxRequest.builder()
            .text(text)
            .languageCode("en")
            .build();

        DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResult =
            comClient.detectSyntax(detectSyntaxRequest);
        List<SyntaxToken> syntaxTokens = detectSyntaxResult.syntaxTokens();
        Iterator<SyntaxToken> syntaxIterator = syntaxTokens.iterator();

        while(syntaxIterator.hasNext()) {
            SyntaxToken token = syntaxIterator.next();
            System.out.println("Language is " +token.text());
            System.out.println("Part of speech is "+
                token.partOfSpeech().tagAsString());
        }
    } catch (ComprehendException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).

Detect the dominant language in a document

The following code example shows how to detect the dominant language in a document with Amazon Comprehend.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void detectTheDominantLanguage(ComprehendClient comClient, String text){
    try {
        DetectDominantLanguageRequest request =
            DetectDominantLanguageRequest.builder()
            .text(text)
            .build();

        DetectDominantLanguageResponse resp =
            comClient.detectDominantLanguage(request);
        List<DominantLanguage> allLanList = resp.languages();
        Iterator<DominantLanguage> lanIterator = allLanList.iterator();

        while (lanIterator.hasNext()) {
```
DominantLanguage lang = lanIterator.next();
System.out.println("Language is " + lang.languageCode());
}
} catch (ComprehendException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DetectDominantLanguage in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Detect the sentiment of a document

The following code example shows how to detect the sentiment of a document with Amazon Comprehend.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void detectSentiments(ComprehendClient comClient, String text){
    try {
        DetectSentimentRequest detectSentimentRequest =
            DetectSentimentRequest.builder()
            .text(text)
            .languageCode("en")
            .build();

        DetectSentimentResponse detectSentimentResult =
            comClient.detectSentiment(detectSentimentRequest);
        System.out.println("The Neutral value is "+detectSentimentResult.sentimentScore().neutral());
    } catch (ComprehendException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DetectSentiment in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

DynamoDB examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with DynamoDB.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual DynamoDB functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple DynamoDB functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
• Actions (p. 201)
• Scenarios (p. 208)

Actions

Create a table

The following code example shows how to create a DynamoDB table.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String key)
{
    DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
    CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
        .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName(key)
            .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
            .build())
        .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName(key)
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build())
        .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
            .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
            .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
            .build())
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    String newTable = "";
    try {
        CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
        DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created
        WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
            dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
        return newTable;
    }
    catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateTable in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a table

The following code example shows how to delete a DynamoDB table.
SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    try {
        ddb.deleteTable(request);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }

    System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see `DeleteTable` in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete an item from a table

The following code example shows how to delete an item from a DynamoDB table.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteDymamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String key, String keyVal) {
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<String,AttributeValue>();
    keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
        .s(keyVal)
        .build());

    DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .key(keyToGet)
        .build();

    try {
        ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }

    System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see `DeleteItem` in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get an item from a table

The following code example shows how to get an item from a DynamoDB table.
SDK for Java 2.x

Gets an item from a table by using the enhanced client.

```java
public static String addItem(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
    try {
        // Create a DynamoDbTable object
        DynamoDbTable<Customer> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));

        // Create a KEY object
        Key key = Key.builder()
            .partitionValue("id146")
            .build();

        // Get the item by using the key
        Customer result = mappedTable.getItem(r->r.key(key));
        return "The email value is " + result.getEmail();
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see GetItem in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get information about a table

The following code example shows how to get information about a DynamoDB table.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void describeDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,String tableName) {
    DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    try {
        TableDescription tableInfo =
            ddb.describeTable(request).table();
        if (tableInfo != null) {
            System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n",
                tableInfo.tableName());
            System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n",
                tableInfo.tableArn());
            System.out.format("Status      : %s\n",
                tableInfo.tableStatus());
            System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n",
                tableInfo.itemCount().longValue());
            System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n",
                tableInfo.tableSizeBytes().longValue());
            ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
                tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
```
System.out.println("Throughput");
System.out.format(" Read Capacity : %d\n",
throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits().longValue());
System.out.format(" Write Capacity: %d\n",
throughputInfo.writeCapacityUnits().longValue());

List<AttributeDefinition> attributes =
tableInfo.attributeDefinitions();
System.out.println("Attributes");

for (AttributeDefinition a : attributes) {
    System.out.format(" %s (%s)\n",
a.attributeName(), a.attributeType());
}
}
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
System.out.println("\nDone!");

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DescribeTable in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List tables

The following code example shows how to list DynamoDB tables.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb){
    boolean moreTables = true;
    String lastName = null;

    while(moreTables) {
        try {
            ListTablesResponse response = null;
            if (lastName == null) {
                ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                response = ddb.listTables(request);
            } else {
                ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                        .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                response = ddb.listTables(request);
            }

            List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();

            if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                for (String curName : tableNames) {
                    System.out.format(" * %s\n", curName);
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("No tables found!");
                System.exit(0);
            }

            lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
        }
```
Put an item in a table
The following code example shows how to put an item in a DynamoDB table.

SDK for Java 2.x
Puts an item into a table by using the enhanced client.

```java
public static void putRecord(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
    try {
        DynamoDbTable<Customer> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));

        // Create an Instant
        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
        Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

        // Populate the Table
        Customer custRecord = new Customer();
        custRecord.setCustName("Susan red");
        custRecord.setId("id146");
        custRecord.setEmail("sred@noserver.com");
        custRecord.setRegistrationDate(instant);

        // Put the customer data into a DynamoDB table
        custTable.putItem(custRecord);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done!");
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutItem in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Query a table
The following code example shows how to query a DynamoDB table.

SDK for Java 2.x
Queries a table by using the enhanced client.
public static String queryTable(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {  
  try{
    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    DynamoDbTable<

    Dynam

    dynamoTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
    TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
    QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
      .keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
      .partitionValue("id120")
      .build());

    // Get items in the table and write out the ID value
    Iterator<Customer> results =
      mappedTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
    String result="";

    while (results.hasNext()) {
      Customer rec = results.next();
      result = rec.getId();
      System.out.println("The record id is "+result);

    }
    return result;
  }
  catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
  return "";
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see Query in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scan a table

The following code example shows how to scan a DynamoDB table.

SDK for Java 2.x

Scans an Amazon DynamoDB table by using the enhanced client.

public static void scan( DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
  try{
    // Create a DynamoDbTable object
    DynamoDbTable<Customer> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer",
    TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
    Iterator<Customer> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
    while (results.hasNext()) {
      Customer rec = results.next();
      System.out.println("The record id is "+rec.getId());
      System.out.println("The name is " +rec.getCustName());
    }
  } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
  System.out.println("Done");
}
Update an item in a table

The following code example shows how to update an item in a DynamoDB table.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

Updates an item located in a table by using the enhanced client.

```java
public static String modifyItem(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient, String keyVal, String email) {
    try {
        // Create a DynamoDbTable object
        DynamoDbTable<Customer> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer", TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));

        // Create a KEY object
        Key key = Key.builder()
                .partitionValue(keyVal)
                .build();

        // Get the item by using the key and update the email value.
        Customer customerRec = mappedTable.getItem(r->r.key(key));
        customerRec.setEmail(email);
        mappedTable.updateItem(customerRec);
        return customerRec.getEmail();
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

Write a batch of items

The following code example shows how to write a batch of DynamoDB items.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

Inserts many items into a table by using the enhanced client.

```java
public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
    try {
        DynamoDbTable<Customer> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Customer", TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));

        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
        Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

        Customer record2 = new Customer();
        record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
```
record2.setId("id110");
record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

Customer record3 = new Customer();
record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
record3.setId("id120");
record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

// Create a BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest object
BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest =
BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest.builder()
    .writeBatches(
        WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class)
            .mappedTableResource(mappedTable)
            .addPutItem(r -> r.item(record2))
            .addPutItem(r -> r.item(record3))
            .build())
    .build();

// Add these two items to the table
enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
System.out.println("done");

} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

Scenarios

Get started using tables, items, and queries

The following code example shows how to:

• Create a table that can hold movie data.
• Put, get, and update a single movie in the table.
• Write movie data to the table from a sample JSON file.
• Query for movies that were released in a given year.
• Scan for movies that were released in a range of years.
• Delete a movie from the table.
• Delete the table.

SDK for Java 2.x

Create a DynamoDB table.

// Create a table with a Sort key.
public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
    ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<AttributeDefinition>();

// Define attributes.
attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
    .attributeName("year")
    .attributeType("N")
    .build());

attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
    .attributeName("title")
    .attributeType("S")
    .build());

ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<KeySchemaElement>();
KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
    .attributeName("year")
    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
    .build();

KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
    .attributeName("title")
    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
    .build();

// Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
tableKey.add(key);
tableKey.add(key2);

CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
    .keySchema(tableKey)
    .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
        .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
        .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
        .build())
    .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
    .tableName(tableName)
    .build();

try {
    CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
    DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
    WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
        dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
    waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
    String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
    System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");
}

} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

Create a helper function to download and extract the sample JSON file.

// Load data into the table.
public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {

DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
    .dynamoDbClient(ddb)

209
.build();
DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
ObjectNode currentNode;
int t = 0;
while (iter.hasNext()) {
    // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
    if (t == 200)
        break;
    currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();
    int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
    String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
    String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

    Movies movies = new Movies();
    movies.setYear(year);
    movies.setTitle(title);
    movies.setInfo(info);

    // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
    mappedTable.putItem(movies);
    t++;
}

Get an item from a table.

public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> keyToGet = new
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue>();

    keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
        .n("1933")
        .build());

    keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
        .s("King Kong")
        .build());

    GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
        .key(keyToGet)
        .tableName("Movies")
        .build();

    try {
        Map<String,AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();

        if (returnedItem != null) {
            Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
            System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

            for (String key1 : keys) {
                System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
                    returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
            }
        }
    } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
}
System.out.println("No item found with the key %s\n", "year");

} } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} 

Full example.

public class Scenario {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String USAGE = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "<fileName>\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "fileName - the path to the moviedata.json file that you can
            download from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.\n" ;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = "Movies";
        String fileName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println("******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with
        a key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("******* Loading data into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        loadData(ddb, tableName, fileName);

        System.out.println("******* Getting data from the Movie table.");
        getItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Putting a record into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        putRecord(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("******* Scanning the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        scanMovies(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("******* Querying the Movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {

DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
ArrayList<AttributeDefinition>();

// Define attributes.
attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
    .attributeName("year")
    .attributeType("N")
    .build());
attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
    .attributeName("title")
    .attributeType("S")
    .build());

ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<KeySchemaElement>();
KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
    .attributeName("year")
    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
    .build();

KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
    .attributeName("title")
    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
    .build();

// Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
tableKey.add(key);
tableKey.add(key2);

CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
    .keySchema(tableKey)
    .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
        .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
        .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
        .build())
    .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
    .tableName(tableName)
    .build();

try {
    CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
    DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
    WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
        dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
    waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
    String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
    System.out.println("The " +newTable + " was successfully created.");
}
catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

// Query the table.
public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
    try {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
.keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
 .partitionValue(2013)
 .build());

// Get items in the table and write out the ID value
Iterator<Movies> results =
custTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
String result="";
while (results.hasNext()) {
    Movies rec = results.next();
    System.out.println("The title of the movie is");
    System.out.println("The movie information is ");
    System.out.println(rec.getTitle());
    System.out.println(rec.getInfo());
}

} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

// Scan the table.
public static void scanMovies(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    System.out.println("******* Scanning all movies.
");
    try{
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
.dynamoDbClient(ddb)
.build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
    Iterator<Movies> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
    while (results.hasNext()) {
        Movies rec = results.next();
        System.out.println("The movie title is ");
        System.out.println("The movie year is ");
    }
}

} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

// Load data into the table.
public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
    DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
.dynamoDbClient(ddb)
.build();

    DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
ObjectNode currentNode;
int t = 0;
while (iter.hasNext()) {
    // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
    if (t == 200) break;
    currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();
    int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
    String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
    String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

    Movies movies = new Movies();
    movies.setYear(year);
    movies.setTitle(title);
    movies.setInfo(info);

    // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
    mappedTable.putItem(movies);
    t++;
}

// Update the record to include show only directors.
public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName){

    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<String,AttributeValue>();

    // Specify the key and sort key.
    itemKey.put("year", AttributeValue.builder().n("1933").build());
    itemKey.put("title", AttributeValue.builder().s("King Kong").build());

    HashMap<String,AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<String,AttributeValueUpdate>();

    // Update the column specified by info with updatedVal.
    updatedValues.put("info", AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
        .value(AttributeValue.builder().s("{"directors":["Merian C. Cooper
    ","Ernest B. Schoedsack"]}").build())
        .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
        .build());

    UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .key(itemKey)
        .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
        .build();

    try {
        ddb.updateItem(request);
    } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }

    System.out.println("Item was updated!");
}
public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

    try {
        ddb.deleteTable(request);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
}

public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
    try {
        // Create a DynamoDbEnhancedClient.
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

        // Create a DynamoDbTable object.
        DynamoDbTable<Movies> table = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
                TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

        // Populate the Table.
        Movies record = new Movies();
        record.setYear(2020);
        record.setTitle("My Movie2");
        record.setInfo("no info");

        // Put the data into a DynamoDB table.
        table.putItem(record);
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Added a new issue to the table.");
}

public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue> keyToGet = new
    HashMap<String,AttributeValue>();

    keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

    keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

    GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

    try {
        Map<String,AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();
    } catch (DynamoDbException e) { System.err.println(e.getMessage()); System.exit(1); }
}

if (returnedItem != null) {
    Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
    System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: 
    ");
    for (String key1 : keys) {
        System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
            returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
    }
    } else {
        System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
    }
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see the following topics in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
  • BatchWriteItem
  • CreateTable
  • DeleteItem
  • DeleteTable
  • DescribeTable
  • GetItem
  • PutItem
  • Query
  • Scan
  • UpdateItem

Query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL
The following code example shows how to query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public class ScenarioPartiQ {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "   <fileName>\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fileName - The path to the moviedata.json file that you can download from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.\n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String fileName = args[0];
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQ";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
.region(region)
 .build();

System.out.println("******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named
MoviesPartiQ with a key named year and a sort key named title.");
createTable(ddb, tableName);

System.out.println("******* Loading data into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
loadData(ddb, fileName);

System.out.println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.");
getItem(ddb);

System.out.println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
putRecord(ddb);

System.out.println("******* Updating a record.");
updateTableItem(ddb);

System.out.println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.");
queryTable(ddb);

System.out.println("******* Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
}
}
}
}
}
}

public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {

DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
ArrayList<AttributeDefinition>();

// Define attributes.
attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
 .attributeName("year")
 .attributeType("N")
 .build());

attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
 .attributeName("title")
 .attributeType("S")
 .build());

ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<KeySchemaElement>();
KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
 .attributeName("year")
 .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
 .build();

KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
 .attributeName("title")
 .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
 .build();

// Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
tableKey.add(key);
tableKey.add(key2);

CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
 .keySchema(tableKey)
 .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
 .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
 .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
 .build())
 .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
 .tableName(tableName)
try {
    CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
    DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
    WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
    dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
    waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

    String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
    System.out.println("The "+newTable+" was successfully created.");
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

// Load data into the table.
public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String fileName) throws IOException {
    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
        'info' : ?}";
    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);

    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
    ObjectNode currentNode;
    int t = 0;

    List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<AttributeValue>();
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

        int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
        String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
        String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();
        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s(title)
            .build();
        AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s(info)
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);
        parameters.add(att3);

        // Insert the movie into the Amazon DynamoDB table.
        executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
        System.out.println("Added Movie " +title);

        parameters.remove(att1);
    }
}
parameters.remove(att2);
parameters.remove(att3);
t++;
}
}

public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?";
List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<AttributeValue>();
AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
  .n("2012")
  .build();

AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
  .s("The Perks of Being a Wallflower")
  .build();

parameters.add(att1);
parameters.add(att2);

try {
  ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
  System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: "+ response.toString());
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
  System.err.println(e.getMessage());
  System.exit(1);
}
}

public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
'info' : ?}";
try {
  List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<AttributeValue>();
  AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
      .n(String.valueOf("2020"))
      .build();
  AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
      .s("My Movie")
      .build();
  AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
      .s("No Information")
      .build();
  parameters.add(att1);
  parameters.add(att2);
  parameters.add(att3);
  executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
  System.out.println("Added new movie.");
} catch (DynamoDbException e) {
  System.err.println(e.getMessage());
  System.exit(1);
}
}

public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb){
String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors":["Merian C. Cooper","Ernest B. Schoedsack"] where year=? and title=?";
List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<AttributeValue>();

AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
    .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
    .build();

AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
    .s("The East")
    .build();

parameters.add(att1);
parameters.add(att2);

try {
    executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
    String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?";
    try {
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<AttributeValue>();

        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
            .build();
        parameters.add(att1);

        // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
        ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: "+ response.toString());
    }
    catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
        .tableName(tableName)
        .build();

    try {
        ddb.deleteTable(request);
    }
    catch (DynamoDbException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
}

private static ExecuteStatementResponse executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement, List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
}
ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
    .statement(statement)
    .parameters(parameters)
    .build();

    return ddb.executeStatement(request);
}

private static void processResults(ExecuteStatementResponse executeStatementResult)
{
    System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: "+
            executeStatementResult.toString());
}
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ExecuteStatement in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon EC2 examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon EC2.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon EC2 functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon EC2 functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- Actions (p. 221)
- Scenarios (p. 226)

**Actions**

**Allocate an Elastic IP address**

The following code example shows how to allocate an Elastic IP address for Amazon EC2.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String getAllocateAddress( Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    try {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
            .build();

        AllocateAddressResponse allocateResponse =
            ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest);

        String allocationId = allocateResponse.allocationId();

        AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
            AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();

        AssociateAddressResponse associateResponse =
            ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest);

        String associationId = associateResponse.associationId();
    }

    return allocationId + associationId;
}
```

```java
```
AssociateAddressResponse associateResponse =
    ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest);
    return associateResponse.associationId();
}

return "";

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see AllocateAddress in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a security group

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon EC2 security group.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String createEC2SecurityGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupName, String groupDesc, String vpcId) {
    try {

        CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
            CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                .groupName(groupName)
                .description(groupDesc)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .build();

        CreateSecurityGroupResponse resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(createRequest);

        IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
            .cidrIp("0.0.0.0/0").build();

        IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
            .ipProtocol("tcp")
            .toPort(80)
            .fromPort(80)
            .ipRanges(ipRange)
            .build();

        IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
            .ipProtocol("tcp")
            .toPort(22)
            .fromPort(22)
            .ipRanges(ipRange)
            .build();

        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(groupName)
                .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                .build();

        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressResponse authResponse =
            ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);
```
System.out.printf("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group %s", groupName);
return resp.groupId();
} catch (Ec2Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
return ";
}

Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
For API details, see CreateSecurityGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a security key pair
The following code example shows how to create a security key pair for Amazon EC2.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void createEC2KeyPair(Ec2Client ec2,String keyName ) {
    try {
        CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
                .keyName(keyName).build();
        ec2.createKeyPair(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully created key pair named %s", keyName);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
For API details, see CreateKeyPair in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a security group
The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon EC2 security group.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteEC2SecGroup(Ec2Client ec2,String groupId) {
    try {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                .groupId(groupId).build();
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request);
```
Delete a security key pair

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon EC2 security key pair.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteKeys(Ec2Client ec2, String keyPair) {
    try {
        DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyPair)
            .build();

        DeleteKeyPairResponse response = ec2.deleteKeyPair(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully deleted key pair named %s", keyPair);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see DeleteSecurityGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Release an Elastic IP address

The following code example shows how to release an Elastic IP address.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void releaseEC2Address(Ec2Client ec2, String allocId) {
    try {
        ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
            .allocationId(allocId).build();

        ReleaseAddressResponse response = ec2.releaseAddress(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully released elastic IP address %s", allocId);
    } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    }
}
```
System.exit(1);
}
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ReleaseAddress in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Start an instance
The following code example shows how to start an Amazon EC2 instance.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void startInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    StartInstancesRequest request = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
        .instanceIds(instanceId)
        .build();
    ec2.startInstances(request);
    System.out.printf("Successfully started instance %s", instanceId);
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see StartInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Stop an instance
The following code example shows how to stop an Amazon EC2 instance.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void stopInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
    StopInstancesRequest request = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
        .instanceIds(instanceId)
        .build();
    ec2.stopInstances(request);
    System.out.printf("Successfully stopped instance %s", instanceId);
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see StopInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Terminate an instance
The following code example shows how to terminate an Amazon EC2 instance.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void terminateEC2(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceID) {
```
try{
    TerminateInstancesRequest ti = TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
        .instanceIds(instanceID)
        .build();

    TerminateInstancesResponse response = ec2.terminateInstances(ti);
    List<InstanceStateChange> list = response.terminatingInstances();

    for (int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++) {
        InstanceStateChange sc = (list.get(i));
        System.out.println("The ID of the terminated instance is " + sc.instanceId());
    }
} catch (Ec2Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see TerminateInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenarios
Create and manage instances
The following code example shows how to create and manage Amazon EC2 instances.

SDK for Java 2.x

    public static String createEC2Instance(Ec2Client ec2,String name, String amiId ) {
        RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
            .imageId(amiId)
            .instanceType(InstanceType.T1_MICRO)
            .maxCount(1)
            .minCount(1)
            .build();

        RunInstancesResponse response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest);
        String instanceId = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();

        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .key("Name")
            .value(name)
            .build();

        CreateTagsRequest tagRequest = CreateTagsRequest.builder()
            .resources(instanceId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        try {
            ec2.createTags(tagRequest);
            System.out.printf("Successfully started EC2 Instance %s based on AMI %s", 
                instanceId, amiId);

            return instanceId;
        }
EventBridge examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with EventBridge.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual EventBridge functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple EventBridge functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- Actions (p. 227)

**Actions**

Create a scheduled rule

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void createEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName) {
    try {
        PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
            .name(ruleName)
            .eventBusName("default")
            .eventPattern("{""source"":["aws.s3"],""detail-type"":["AWS API Call via CloudTrail"],""detail":{""eventSource"":["s3.amazonaws.com"],""eventName":"
                "DeleteBucket"]})
            .description("A test rule created by the Java API")
            .build();
        PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " + ruleResponse.ruleArn());
    } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
Delete a scheduled rule

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon EventBridge scheduled rule.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName) {
    try {
        // Disable the rule - an Enabled Rule cannot be deleted
        DisableRuleRequest disableRuleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
            .name(ruleName)
            .eventBusName("default")
            .build();
        eventBrClient.disableRule(disableRuleRequest);

        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
            .name(ruleName)
            .eventBusName("default")
            .build();
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Rule " + ruleName + " was successfully deleted!");
    } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Send events

The following code example shows how to send Amazon EventBridge events.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void putEBEvents(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String resourceArn, String resourceArn2) {
    try {
        // Populate a List with the resource ARN values
        List<String> resources = new ArrayList<String>();
        resources.add(resourceArn);
        resources.add(resourceArn2);

        PutEventsRequestEntry reqEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
            .resources(resources)
            .source("com.mycompany.myapp")
            .detailType("myDetailType")
```
AWS Glue examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS Glue.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual AWS Glue functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple AWS Glue functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
- Actions (p. 229)
- Scenarios (p. 232)

Actions
Create a crawler

The following code example shows how to create an AWS Glue crawler.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String iam, String s3Path, String cron,
                           String
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutEvents in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName) {
    try {
        GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
            .name(crawlerName)
            .build();

        GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
        Instant createDate = response.crawler().creationTime();

        // Convert the Instant to readable date
        SimpleDateFormat formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss")
            .withZone( ZoneId.systemDefault() );

        System.out.println("The create date of the Crawler is "+ formatter.format(createDate));
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
Get a database from the Data Catalog

The following code example shows how to get a database from the AWS Glue Data Catalog.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName)
{
  try {
    GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
      .name(databaseName)
      .build();

    GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
    Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();
    // Convert the Instant to readable date
    DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
      .withLocale(Locale.US)
      .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
    formatter.format(createDate);
    System.out.println("The create date of the database is " + createDate);
  } catch (GlueException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see GetDatabase in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get tables from a database

The following code example shows how to get tables from a database in the AWS Glue Data Catalog.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void getGlueTable(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName, String tableName)
{
  try {
    GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
      .databaseName(dbName)
      .tableName(tableName)
      .build();

    GetTableResponse response = glueClient.getTable(tableRequest);
    Table table = response.table();
    // Process the table data
  } catch (GlueException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}
```
.name(tableName)
.build();

GetTableResponse tableResponse = glueClient.getTable(tableRequest);
Instant createDate = tableResponse.table().createTime();

// Convert the Instant to readable date
DateTimeFormatter formatter =
    DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime( FormatStyle.SHORT )
        .withLocale( Locale.US)
        .withZone( ZoneId.systemDefault() );

formatter.format( createDate );
System.out.println("The create date of the table is " + createDate );

} catch (GlueException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetTables in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Start a crawler

The following code example shows how to start an AWS Glue crawler.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName)
{
    try {
        StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
            .name(crawlerName)
            .build();

        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see StartCrawler in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenarios

Get started running crawlers and jobs

The following code example shows how to:

• Create and run a crawler that crawls a public Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket and generates a metadata database that describes the CSV-formatted data it finds.
List information about databases and tables in your AWS Glue Data Catalog.
Create and run a job that extracts CSV data from the source Amazon S3 bucket, transforms it by removing and renaming fields, and loads JSON-formatted output into another Amazon S3 bucket.
List information about job runs and view some of the transformed data.
Delete all resources created by the demo.

For more information, see Tutorial: Getting started with AWS Glue Studio.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public class GlueScenario {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n        "Usage:\n            " <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName> \n            "Where:\n                " iam - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3
                " s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
                " contains data (for example, CSV data).\n                " cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (i.e.,
                " cron(15 12 * * ? *).\n                " dbName - The database name.\n                " crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\n                " jobName - The name you assign to this job definition."+
                " scriptLocation - The Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a job." +
                " locationUri - The location of the database";

        if (args.length != 8) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        String jobName = args[5];
        String scriptLocation = args[6];
        String locationUri = args[7];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario");
        createDatabase(glueClient, dbName, locationUri);
        createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName);
        startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        getGlueTables(glueClient, dbName);
        createJob(glueClient, jobName, iam, scriptLocation);
        startJob(glueClient, jobName);
        getAllJobs(glueClient);
        getJobRuns(glueClient, jobName);
        deleteJob(glueClient, jobName);
```
System.out.println("*** Wait 5 MIN for the "+crawlerName +" to stop");
TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
deleteDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
deleteSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
System.out.println("Successfully completed the AWS Glue Scenario");
}

public static void createDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName, String
locationUri) {

try {
    DatabaseInput input = DatabaseInput.builder()
        .description("Built with the AWS SDK for Java V2")
        .name(dbName)
        .locationUri(locationUri)
        .build();

    CreateDatabaseRequest request = CreateDatabaseRequest.builder()
        .databaseInput(input)
        .build();

    glueClient.createDatabase(request);
    System.out.println("The database was successfully created");
} catch (GlueException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
}

public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
String iam,
String s3Path,
String cron,
String dbName,
String crawlerName) {

try {
    S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
        .path(s3Path)
        .build();

    List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
targetList.add(s3Target);

    CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
        .s3Targets(targetList)
        .build();

    CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
        .databaseName(dbName)
        .name(crawlerName)
        .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
        .targets(targets)
        .role(iam)
        .schedule(cron)
        .build();

    glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
    System.out.println(crawlerName +" was successfully created");
} catch (GlueException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
}
public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName) {
    try {
        GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
            .name(crawlerName)
            .build();

        GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
        Instant createDate = response.crawler().creationTime();
        DateTimeFormatter formatter =
            DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(
                FormatStyle.SHORT
                .withLocale( Locale.US)
                .withZone( ZoneId.systemDefault()));

        formatter.format( createDate );
        System.out.println("The create date of the Crawler is "+ createDate );
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println( e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage() );
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName) {
    try {
        StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
            .name(crawlerName)
            .build();

        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
        System.out.println(""+ crawlerName +" was successfully started!");
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println( e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage() );
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName) {
    try {
        GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
            .name(databaseName)
            .build();

        GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
        Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

        // Convert the Instant to readable date.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter =
            DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(
                FormatStyle.SHORT
                .withLocale( Locale.US)
                .withZone( ZoneId.systemDefault()));

        formatter.format( createDate );
        System.out.println("The create date of the database is "+ createDate );
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println( e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage() );
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
public static void getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
    try {
        GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
            .databaseName(dbName)
            .build();

        GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
        List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
        for (Table table : tables) {
            System.out.println("Table name is: "+table.name());
        }
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
    try {
        StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
            .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
            .numberOfWorkers(10)
            .jobName(jobName)
            .build();

        StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
        System.out.println("The request Id of the job is "+
            response.responseMetadata().requestId());
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String iam, String scriptLocation) {
    try {
        JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
            .pythonVersion("3")
            .name("MyJob1")
            .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
            .build();

        CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
            .glueVersion("2.0")
            .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
            .numberOfWorkers(10)
            .name(jobName)
            .role(iam)
            .command(command)
            .build();

        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
        System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
public static void getAllJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
    try {
        GetJobsRequest jobsRequest = GetJobsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        GetJobsResponse jobsResponse = glueClient.getJobs(jobsRequest);
        List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
        for (Job job : jobs) {
            System.out.println("Job name is : "+job.name());
            System.out.println("The job worker type is :
                "+job.workerType().name());
        }
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
    try {
        GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
            .jobName(jobName)
            .maxResults(20)
            .build();

        GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
        List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
        for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
            System.out.println("Job run state is "+jobRun.jobRunState().name());
            System.out.println("Job run Id is "+jobRun.id());
            System.out.println("The Glue version is "+jobRun.glueVersion());
        }
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
    try {
        DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
            .jobName(jobName)
            .build();

        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
        System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName) {
    try {
        DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
            .name(databaseName)
            .build();

        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
        System.out.println(databaseName + " database was successfully deleted");
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
.build();
    glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
    System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");
}
}

public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName) {
    try {
        DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest = DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
            .name(crawlerName)
            .build();
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
        System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");
    } catch (GlueException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see the following topics in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
  • CreateCrawler
  • CreateJob
  • DeleteCrawler
  • DeleteDatabase
  • DeleteJob
  • DeleteTable
  • GetCrawler
  • GetDatabase
  • GetJobRun
  • GetJobRuns
  • GetTables
  • ListJobs
  • StartCrawler
  • StartJobRun

IAM examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with IAM.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual IAM functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple IAM functions.
Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- Actions (p. 239)
- Scenarios (p. 248)

**Actions**

**Attach a policy to a role**

The following code example shows how to attach an IAM policy to a role.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String policyArn)
{
    try {
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request = 
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response = 
            iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
        List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
        String polArn = "";
        for (AttachedPolicy policy: attachedPolicies) {
            polArn = policy.policyArn();
            if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn)==0) {
                System.out.println(roleName + 
                    " policy is already attached to this role.");
                return;
            }
        }

        AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest = 
            AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .build();

        iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);

        System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + 
            " to role " + roleName);
    }
    catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }

    System.out.println("Done");
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
Create a policy

The following code example shows how to create an IAM policy.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
    try {
        // Create an IamWaiter object
        IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

        CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
            .policyName(policyName)
            .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

        CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);

        // Wait until the policy is created
        GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
            .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
            .build();

        WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
            iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);
        waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        return response.policy().arn();
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see `CreatePolicy` in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a role

The following code example shows how to create an IAM role.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String fileLocation) {
    try {
        JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);

        CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
            .roleName(rolename)
            .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
            .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();

        return "";
    }
```

- For API details, see `AttachRolePolicy` in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
System.out.println("The ARN of the role is "+response.role().arn());

    } catch (IamException e) {    
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());    
        System.exit(1);    
    } catch (Exception e) {    
        e.printStackTrace();    
    }    
    return "";

    }

day static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
    FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
    JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
    return jsonParser.parse(reader);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateRole in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a user

The following code example shows how to create an IAM user.

SDK for Java 2.x

    public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username ) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

            // Wait until the user is created
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
                    iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
            waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user().userName();

        } catch (IamException e) {    
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());    
            System.exit(1);    
        }    
        return "";
    }

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateUser in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Create an access key

The following code example shows how to create an IAM access key.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
    try {
        CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .userName(user).build();
        CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
        String keyId = response.accessKey().accessKeyId();
        return keyId;
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see CreateAccessKey in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create an alias for an account

The following code example shows how to create an alias for an IAM account.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
    try {
        CreateAccountAliasRequest request = CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
            .accountAlias(alias)
            .build();
        iam.createAccountAlias(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: " + alias);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see CreateAccountAlias in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a policy

The following code example shows how to delete an IAM policy.

SDK for Java 2.x
public static void deleteIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyARN) {
    try {
        DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
            .policyArn(policyARN)
            .build();

        iam.deletePolicy(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the policy");
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done");
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeletePolicy in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a user

The following code example shows how to delete an IAM user.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
    try {
        DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
            .userName(userName)
            .build();

        iam.deleteUser(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteUser in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete an access key

The following code example shows how to delete an IAM access key.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
    try {
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .accessKeyId(accessKey)
            .userName(username)
            .build();

        iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key for user "$ + username);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
For API details, see DeleteAccessKey in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete an account alias

The following code example shows how to delete an IAM account alias.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
    try {
        DeleteAccountAliasRequest request = DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                .accountAlias(alias)
                .build();
        iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done");
}
```

Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
For API details, see DeleteAccountAlias in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Detach a policy from a role

The following code example shows how to detach an IAM policy from a role.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String policyArn) {
    try {
        DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .build();
        iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done");
}
```
System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from role " + roleName);

} catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DetachRolePolicy in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List a user's access keys

The following code example shows how to list a user's IAM access keys.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listKeys( IamClient iam, String userName ){
    try {
        boolean done = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        while (!done) {
            ListAccessKeysResponse response;
            if(newMarker == null) {
                ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                        .userName(userName).build();
                response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
            } else {
                ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                        .userName(userName)
                        .marker(newMarker).build();
                response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
            }
            for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata :
                 response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s", metadata.accessKeyId());
            }
            if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                done = true;
            } else {
                newMarker = response.marker();
            }
        }
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListAccessKeys in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
List account aliases

The following code example shows how to list IAM account aliases.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
    try {
        ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
        for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
            System.out.printf("Retrieved account alias %s", alias);
        }
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see `ListAccountAliases` in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*.

List users

The following code example shows how to list IAM users.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
    try {
        boolean done = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        while(!done) {
            ListUsersResponse response;
            if (newMarker == null) {
                ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                response = iam.listUsers(request);
            } else {
                ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                        .marker(newMarker).build();
                response = iam.listUsers(request);
            }
            for(User user : response.users()) {
                System.out.format("Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
            }
            if(!response.isTruncated()) {
                done = true;
            } else {
                newMarker = response.marker();
            }
        }
    }
```
Update a user
The following code example shows how to update an IAM user.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String newName) {
    try {
        UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
            .userName(curName)
            .newUserName(newName)
            .build();

        iam.updateUser(request);
        System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s", newName);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see UpdateUser in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Update an access key
The following code example shows how to update an IAM access key.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId, String status) {
    try {
        if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
            statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
        } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
            statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
        } else {
            statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
        }

        UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .accessKeyId(accessId)
            .userName(username)
            .status(statusType)
```
.build();

iam.updateAccessKey(request);

System.out.printf(
    "Successfully updated the status of access key \%s to" +
    "status \%s for user \%s", accessId, status, username);

} catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see UpdateAccessKey in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenarios

Create a user and assume a role

The following code example shows how to:

• Create a user who has no permissions.
• Create a role that grants permission to list Amazon S3 buckets for the account.
• Add a policy to let the user assume the role.
• Assume the role and list Amazon S3 buckets using temporary credentials.
• Delete the policy, role, and user.

SDK for Java 2.x

Create functions that wrap IAM user actions.

```
public class IAMScenario {

    public static final String PolicyDocument =
        "{" +
        "  "Version": "2012-10-17"," +
        "  "Statement": [
            "  "{" +
            "    "Effect": "Allow"," +
            "    "Action": [" +
            "        "s3:*" +
            "    "]," +
            "    "Resource": "*" +
            "  "] +
        "}" +
        "}";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "  <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation> <bucketName> \n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "  username - the name of the IAM user to create. \n\n" +
            "  policyName - the name of the policy to create. \n\n" +
```

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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.length != 6) {
    System.out.println(usage);
    System.exit(1);
}

String userName = args[0];
String policyName = args[1];
String roleName = args[2];
String roleSessionName = args[3];
String fileLocation = args[4];
String bucketName = args[5];

Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();

// Create the IAM user.
Boolean createUser = createIAMUser(iam, userName);

if (createUser) {
    System.out.println(userName + " was successfully created.");

    String polArn = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
    System.out.println("The policy " + polArn + " was successfully created.");

    String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, fileLocation);
    System.out.println(roleArn + " was successfully created.");
    attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, polArn);

    System.out.println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available");
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(1);
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName);

    System.out.println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources");
    deleteRole(iam, roleName, polArn);
    deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
    System.out.println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed");
} else {
    System.out.println(userName + " was not successfully created.");
}

public static Boolean createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
    try {
        // Create an IamWaiter object
        IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
        CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
            .userName(username)
            .build();

        // Wait until the user is created.
        CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);
GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
    .userName(response.user().userName())
    .build();

WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists = 
iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
return true;
} catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return false;

public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String fileLocation) {
    try {
        JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);
        CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
            .roleName(rolename)
            .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
            .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();
        CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the role is "+response.role().arn());
        return response.role().arn();
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return "";
}

public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
    try {
        // Create an IamWaiter object
        IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
        CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
            .policyName(policyName)
            .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();
        CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
        // Wait until the policy is created
        GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
            .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
            .build();
        WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists = 
iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);
        waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        return response.policy().arn();
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String policyArn) {
    try {
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request = ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
            .roleName(roleName)
            .build();

        ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response = iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
        List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
        String polArn;
        for (AttachedPolicy policy: attachedPolicies) {
            polArn = policy.policyArn();
            if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn)==0) {
                System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to this role.");
                return;
            }
        }

        AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
            .roleName(roleName)
            .policyArn(policyArn)
            .build();

        iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to role " + roleName);
    } catch (IamException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

// Invoke an Amazon S3 operation using the Assumed Role.
public static void assumeGivenRole(String roleArn, String roleSessionName, String bucketName) {
    StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
        .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
        .build();

    try {
        AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
            .build();

        AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
        Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();
        String key = myCreds.accessKeyId();
        String secKey = myCreds.secretAccessKey();
        String secToken = myCreds.sessionToken();

        // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
.credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(AwsSessionCredentials.create(key, secKey, secToken)))
.region(region)
.build();

System.out.println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.");
System.out.println("Listing objects in "+bucketName);
ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
  .builder()
  .bucket(bucketName)
  .build();

ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
  System.out.println("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
  System.out.println("The owner is " + myValue.owner());
}
}

public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName, String polArn) {
  try {
    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
      DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
        .policyArn(polArn)
        .roleName(roleName)
        .build();

    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);

    // Delete the policy.
    DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
      .policyArn(polArn)
      .build();

    iam.deletePolicy(request);
    System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted "+polArn);

    // Delete the role.
    DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
      .roleName(roleName)
      .build();

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
    System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " +roleName);
  }
  catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}

public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
  try {
    DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
      .userName(userName)
      .build();
IAM.deleteUser(request);
System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + userName);
} catch (IamException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

public static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
    FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
    JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
    return jsonParser.parse(reader);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see the following topics in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
  • AttachRolePolicy
  • CreateAccessKey
  • CreatePolicy
  • CreateRole
  • CreateUser
  • DeleteAccessKey
  • DeletePolicy
  • DeleteRole
  • DeleteUser
  • DeleteUserPolicy
  • DetachRolePolicy
  • PutUserPolicy

AWS KMS examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS KMS.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual AWS KMS functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple AWS KMS functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
  • Actions (p. 253)

**Actions**

**Create a grant for a key**

The following code example shows how to create a grant for a KMS key.

**SDK for Java 2.x**
public static String createGrant(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String granteePrincipal, String operation) {
    try {
        CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
            .operationsWithStrings(operation)
            .build();

        CreateGrantResponse response = kmsClient.createGrant(grantRequest);
        return response.grantId();
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateGrant in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a key

The following code example shows how to create an AWS KMS key.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String createKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyDesc) {
    try {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .customerMasterKeySpec(CustomerMasterKeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
            .build();

        CreateKeyResponse result = kmsClient.createKey(keyRequest);
        System.out.printf("Created a customer key with id "%s"%n", result.keyMetadata().arn());
        return result.keyMetadata().keyId();
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateKey in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create an alias for a key

The following code example shows how to create an alias for a KMS key key.
public static void createCustomAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String targetKeyId, String aliasName) {
    try {
        CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
            .build();

        kmsClient.createAlias(aliasRequest);
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateAlias in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Decrypt ciphertext

The following code example shows how to decrypt ciphertext that was encrypted by a KMS key.

public static void decryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, SdkBytes encryptedData, String keyId) {
    try {
        DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
            .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        DecryptResponse decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest);
        decryptResponse.plaintext();
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see Decrypt in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Describe a key

The following code example shows how to describe a KMS key.

public static void describeKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        DescribeKeyRequest describeKeyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        DescribeKeyResponse describeKeyResponse = kmsClient.describeKey(describeKeyRequest);
        describeKeyResponse.keyProperties();
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
public static void describeSpecificKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

        DescribeKeyResponse response = kmsClient.describeKey(keyRequest);
        System.out.println("The key description is " + response.keyMetadata().description());
        System.out.println("The key ARN is " + response.keyMetadata().arn());
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DescribeKey in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Disable a key

The following code example shows how to disable a KMS key.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void disableKey( KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

        kmsClient.disableKey(keyRequest);
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DisableKey in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Enable a key

The following code example shows how to enable a KMS key.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void enableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
                .build();

        kmsClient.enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Encrypt text using a key

The following code example shows how to encrypt text using a KMS key.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static SdkBytes encryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(new byte[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0});
        EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .plaintext(myBytes)
            .build();
        EncryptResponse response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest);
        String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
        System.out.println("The encryption algorithm is " + algorithm);
        // Get the encrypted data.
        SdkBytes encryptedData = response.ciphertextBlob();
        return encryptedData;
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return null;
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see [Encrypt](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/1.3.96/api/aws-kms/aws-kms-AWSKms.html) in [AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/1.3.96/api/aws-kms/aws-kms-AWSKms.html).

List aliases for a key

The following code example shows how to list aliases for a KMS key.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void listAllAliases( KmsClient kmsClient) {
```
try {
    ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
        .limit(15)
        .build();

    ListAliasesResponse aliasesResponse =
        kmsClient.listAliases(aliasesRequest);
    List<AliasListEntry> aliases = aliasesResponse.aliases();

    for (AliasListEntry alias : aliases) {
        System.out.println("The alias name is: "+alias.aliasName());
    }
} catch (KmsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListAliases in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List grants for a key

The following code example shows how to list grants for a KMS key.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void displayGrantIds(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListGrantsResponse response = kmsClient.listGrants(grantsRequest);
        List<GrantListEntry> grants = response.grants();
        for (GrantListEntry grant : grants) {
            System.out.println("The grant Id is : "+grant.grantId());
        }
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListGrants in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List keys

The following code example shows how to list KMS keys.

SDK for Java 2.x
public static void listAllKeys(KmsClient kmsClient) {
    try {
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListKeysResponse keysResponse = kmsClient.listKeys(listKeysRequest);
        List<KeyListEntry> keyListEntries = keysResponse.keys();
        for (KeyListEntry key : keyListEntries) {
            System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn());
            System.out.println("The key Id is: " + key.keyId());
        }
    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListKeys in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kinesis examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Kinesis.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Kinesis functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Kinesis functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
• Actions (p. 259)

Actions

Create a stream

The following code example shows how to create a Kinesis stream.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void createStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName) {
    try {
        CreateStreamRequest streamReq = CreateStreamRequest.builder()
            .streamName(streamName)
            .shardCount(1)
            .build();

        kinesisClient.createStream(streamReq);
    }
• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateStream in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a stream

The following code example shows how to delete a Kinesis stream.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName) {
    try {
        DeleteStreamRequest delStream = DeleteStreamRequest.builder()
            .streamName(streamName)
            .build();
        kinesisClient.deleteStream(delStream);
    } catch (KinesisException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteStream in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get data in batches from a stream

The following code example shows how to get data in batches from a Kinesis stream.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void getStockTrades(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName) {
    String shardIterator;
    String lastShardId = null;
    // Retrieve the Shards from a Stream
    DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest = DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
        .streamName(streamName)
        .build();
    List<Shard> shards = new ArrayList<>();
    DescribeStreamResponse streamRes;
    do {
        streamRes = kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
        shards.addAll(streamRes.streamDescription().shards());
        shardIterator = streamRes.streamDescription().shardIterator();
        if (shardIterator == null) { // Stream has been closed
            break;
        }
        lastShardId = shardIterator;
        streamRes = kinesisClient.getRecords(kinesisClient.describeStream(shardIterator));
    }
```
if (shards.size() > 0) {
    lastShardId = shards.get(shards.size() - 1).shardId();
} while (streamRes.streamDescription().hasMoreShards());

GetShardIteratorRequest itReq = GetShardIteratorRequest.builder()
    .streamName(streamName)
    .shardIteratorType("TRIM_HORIZON")
    .shardId(lastShardId)
    .build();

GetShardIteratorResponse shardIteratorResult =
    kinesisClient.getShardIterator(itReq);
shardIterator = shardIteratorResult.shardIterator();

// Continuously read data records from shard.
List<Record> records =
    // Create new GetRecordsRequest with existing shardIterator.
    // Set maximum records to return to 1000.
    GetRecordsRequest recordsRequest = GetRecordsRequest.builder()
        .shardIterator(shardIterator)
        .limit(1000)
        .build();

GetRecordsResponse result = kinesisClient.getRecords(recordsRequest);

// Put result into record list. Result may be empty.
records = result.records();

// Print records
for (Record record : records) {
    SdkBytes byteBuffer = record.data();
    System.out.println(String.format("Seq No: %s - %s", 
        record.sequenceNumber(),
        new String(byteBuffer.asByteArray())));
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see the following topics in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
  • GetRecords
  • GetShardIterator

Put data into a stream

The following code example shows how to put data into a Kinesis stream.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void setStockData( KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName) {
    try {
        // Repeatedly send stock trades with a 100 milliseconds wait in between
        StockTradeGenerator stockTradeGenerator = new StockTradeGenerator();

        // Put in 50 Records for this example
        int index = 50;
        for (int x=0; x<index; x++){
```
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```java
StockTrade trade = stockTradeGenerator.getRandomTrade();
sendStockTrade(trade, kinesisClient, streamName);
Thread.sleep(100);
}
}

private static void sendStockTrade(StockTrade trade, KinesisClient kinesisClient,
        String streamName) {
    byte[] bytes = trade.toJsonAsBytes(); // The bytes could be null if there is an issue with the JSON serialization by
    the Jackson JSON library.
    if (bytes == null) {
        System.out.println("Could not get JSON bytes for stock trade");
        return;
    }

    System.out.println("Putting trade: " + trade.toString());
    PutRecordRequest request = PutRecordRequest.builder()
            .partitionKey(trade.getTickerSymbol()) // We use the ticker symbol as
            the partition key, explained in the Supplemental Information section below.
            .streamName(streamName)
            .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(bytes))
            .build();
    try {
        kinesisClient.putRecord(request);
    } catch (KinesisException e) {
        e.getMessage();
    }
}

private static void validateStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
{
    try {
        DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
            DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .build();

        DescribeStreamResponse describeStreamResponse =
            kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);

        if(!
            describeStreamResponse.streamDescription().streamStatus().toString().equals("ACTIVE")
        ) {
            System.err.println("Stream " + streamName + " is not active. Please
            wait a few moments and try again.");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    } catch (KinesisException e) {
        System.err.println("Error found while describing the stream " +
            streamName);
        System.err.println(e);
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see PutRecord in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Lambda examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Lambda.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Lambda functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Lambda functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- Actions (p. 263)
- Scenarios (p. 265)

**Actions**

**Create a function**

The following code example shows how to create a Lambda function.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
                                       String functionName,
                                       String filePath,
                                       String role,
                                       String handler) {
    try {
        LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
        InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
        SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);

        FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
            .zipFile(fileToUpload)
            .build();

        CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
            .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
            .code(code)
            .handler(handler)
            .runtime(Runtime.JAVA8)
            .role(role)
            .build();

        // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
        CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
            awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
        GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
            .build();
        WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
            waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
                          functionResponse.functionArn());
    }
```
• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateFunction in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

**Delete a function**
The following code example shows how to delete a Lambda function.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
    try {
        //Setup an DeleteFunctionRequest
        DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
        System.out.println("The "+functionName +" function was deleted");
    } catch(LambdaException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteFunction in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

**Invoke a function**
The following code example shows how to invoke a Lambda function.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
    InvokeResponse res = null;
    try {
        //Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload
        String json = "{"Hello ":"Paris\"}"
        SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

        //Setup an InvokeRequest
        InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();
```
res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
System.out.println(value);
} catch(LambdaException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see invoke in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenarios

Get started with functions

The following code example shows how to:

• Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that grants Lambda permission to write to logs.
• Create a Lambda function and upload handler code.
• Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results.
• Update the function code and configure its Lambda environment with an environment variable.
• Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the execution log that's returned from the invocation.
• List the functions for your account.
• Delete the IAM role and the Lambda function.

For more information, see Create a Lambda function with the console.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public class LambdaScenario {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
                "    <functionName> <filePath> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <key> \n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                    "    functionName - The name of the Lambda function. \n" +
                    "    handler - The fully qualified method name (for example, example.Handler::handleRequest). \n" +
                    "    filePath - The path to the .zip or .jar where the code is located. \n" +
                    "    role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that has Lambda permissions. \n" +
                    "    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name that contains the .zip or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code. \n" +
                    "    key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar (for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar)."
        ;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
        }
    }
}
```java
System.exit(1);
}

String functionName = args[0];
String filePath = args[1];
String role = args[2];
String handler = args[3];
String bucketName = args[4];
String key = args[5];
Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
    .region(region)
    .build();

String funArn = createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, filePath, role,
    handler);
System.out.println("The AWS Lambda ARN is "+funArn);

    // Get the Lambda function.
    System.out.println("Getting the " +functionName +" AWS Lambda function.");
    getFunction(awsLambda, functionName);

    // List the Lambda functions.
    System.out.println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.");
    listFunctions(awsLambda);

    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    System.out.println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.");
    invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    System.out.println("*** Update the AWS Lambda function code. ");
    updateFunctionCode(awsLambda, functionName, bucketName, key);

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    System.out.println("Update the run time of the function.");
    updateFunctionConfiguration(awsLambda, functionName, handler);

    // Invoke again with updated function code.
    invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
    System.out.println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
    deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
    awsLambda.close();
}

public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
    String functionName,
    String filePath,
    String role,
    String handler) {

    try {
        LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
        InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
        SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);

        FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
            .zipFile(fileToUpload)
            .build();

        CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
            .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
            .code(code)
```
// Create a Lambda function using a waiter
CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
    awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
    .functionName(functionName)
    .build();
WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
return functionResponse.functionArn();
} catch(LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return "";

public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
try {
    GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
        .functionName(functionName)
        .build();
    GetFunctionResponse response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
    System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is "
    +response.configuration().runtime());
} catch(LambdaException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
try {
    ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
    List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
    for (FunctionConfiguration config: list) {
        System.out.println("The function name is "+config.functionName());
    }
} catch(LambdaException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
InvokeResponse res;
try {
    // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
    JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
    jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
    String json = jsonObj.toJSONString();
    SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json) ;
    InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
    try {
        LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
        UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest = UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
            .publish(true)
            .s3Bucket(bucketName)
            .s3Key(key)
            .build();

        UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
        GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest = GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
            .build();
        WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse = waiter.waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified());
    } catch(LambdaException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName, String handler ){
    try {
        UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest = UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
            .handler(handler)
            .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
            .build();

        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);
    } catch(LambdaException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName ) {
    try {
        DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
            .functionName(functionName)
            .build();

        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
    } catch(LambdaException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
.build();
awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
System.out.println("The "+functionName + " function was deleted");
}
})
}
}
• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see the following topics in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*.
  • CreateFunction
  • DeleteFunction
  • GetFunction
  • Invoke
  • ListFunctions
  • UpdateFunctionCode
  • UpdateFunctionConfiguration

**Amazon Pinpoint examples using SDK for Java 2.x**

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon Pinpoint.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon Pinpoint functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon Pinpoint functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**

• Actions (p. 269)

**Actions**

**Create a campaign**

The following code example shows how to create a campaign.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

Create a campaign.

```java
public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId, String segmentId) {
    CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
    System.out.println("Campaign "+result.name()+" created.");
    System.out.println(result.description());
}
```
public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String appID, String segmentID) {
    try {
        Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()
            .startTime("IMMEDIATE")
            .build();

        Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()
            .action(Action.OPEN_APP)
            .body("My message body.")
            .title("My message title.")
            .build();

        MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration = MessageConfiguration.builder()
            .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)
            .build();

        WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()
            .description("My description")
            .schedule(schedule)
            .name("MyCampaign")
            .segmentId(segmentID)
            .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)
            .build();

        CreateCampaignResponse result = client.createCampaign(
            CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                .applicationId(appID)
                .writeCampaignRequest(request).build());

        System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());
        return result.campaignResponse();
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return null;
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateCampaign in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a segment

The following code example shows how to create a segment.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String appId) {
    try {
        Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        segmentAttributes.put("Team", AttributeDimension.builder()
            .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
            .values("Lakers")
            ...
RecencyDimension recencyDimension = RecencyDimension.builder()
    .duration("DAY_30")
    .recencyType("ACTIVE")
    .build();

SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors = SegmentBehaviors.builder()
    .recency(recencyDimension)
    .build();

SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics = SegmentDemographics
    .builder()
    .build();

SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
    .builder()
    .build();

SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
    .builder()
    .attributes(segmentAttributes)
    .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
    .demographic(segmentDemographics)
    .location(segmentLocation)
    .build();

WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest = WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
    .name("MySegment")
    .dimensions(dimensions)
    .build();

CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest = CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
    .applicationId(appId)
    .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
    .build();

CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult =
    client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
    createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
System.out.println("Done");
return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();
}

} catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
return null;
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateSegment in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create an application

The following code example shows how to create an application.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appName) {
try {
    CreateApplicationRequest appRequest = CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
        .name(appName)
        .build();

    CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
        .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
        .build();

    CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
    return result.applicationResponse().id();
} catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return "";

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateApp in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete an application 

The following code example shows how to delete an application.

SDK for Java 2.x

Delete an application.

    public static void deletePinApp(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            DeleteAppRequest appRequest = DeleteAppRequest.builder()
                .applicationId(appId)
                .build();

            DeleteAppResponse result = pinpoint.deleteApp(appRequest);
            String appName = result.applicationResponse().name();
            System.out.println("Application " + appName + " has been deleted.");
        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteApp in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete an endpoint 

The following code example shows how to delete an endpoint.

SDK for Java 2.x

Delete an endpoint.
public static void deletePinEncpnt(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId, String endpointId) {
    try {
        DeleteEndpointRequest appRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest.builder()
            .applicationId(appId)
            .endpointId(endpointId)
            .build();

        DeleteEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(appRequest);
        String id = result.endpointResponse().id();
        System.out.println("The deleted endpoint id "+id);
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done");
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteEndpoint in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Export an endpoint

The following code example shows how to export an endpoint.

SDK for Java 2.x

Export an endpoint.

```java
public static void exportAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
    S3Client s3Client,
    String applicationId,
    String s3BucketName,
    String path,
    String iamExportRoleArn) {

    try {
        List<String> objectKeys = exportEndpointsToS3(pinpoint, s3Client,
            s3BucketName, iamExportRoleArn, applicationId);
        List<String> endpointFileKeys = objectKeys.stream().filter(o ->
            o.endsWith(".gz")).collect(Collectors.toList());
        downloadFromS3(s3Client, path, s3BucketName, endpointFileKeys);
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static List<String> exportEndpointsToS3(PinpointClient pinpoint, S3Client
    s3Client, String s3BucketName, String iamExportRoleArn, String applicationId) {

    SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd-HH_mm:ss.SSS_z");
    String endpointsKeyPrefix = "exports/" + applicationId + "_" +
        dateFormat.format(new Date());
    String s3UrlPrefix = "s3://" + s3BucketName + "/" + endpointsKeyPrefix + "/";
    List<String> objectKeys = new ArrayList<>();
```
String key ="
; try {
    // Defines the export job that Amazon Pinpoint runs
    ExportJobRequest jobRequest = ExportJobRequest.builder()
        .roleArn(iamExportRoleArn)
        .s3UrlPrefix(s3UrlPrefix)
        .build();

    CreateExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = CreateExportJobRequest.builder()
        .applicationId(applicationId)
        .exportJobRequest(jobRequest)
        .build();

    System.out.format("Exporting endpoints from Amazon Pinpoint application %s to Amazon S3 "+
        "bucket %s . . .\n", applicationId, s3BucketName);

    CreateExportJobResponse exportResult = pinpoint.createExportJob(exportJobRequest);
    String jobId = exportResult.exportJobResponse().id();
    System.out.println(jobId);
    printExportJobStatus(pinpoint, applicationId, jobId);

    ListObjectsV2Request v2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
        .bucket(s3BucketName)
        .prefix(endpointsKeyPrefix)
        .build();

    // Create a list of object keys
    ListObjectsV2Response v2Response = s3Client.listObjectsV2(v2Request);
    List<S3Object> objects = v2Response.contents();
    for (S3Object object: objects) {
        key = object.key();
        objectKeys.add(key);
    }

    return objectKeys;
} catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return null;

private static void printExportJobStatus(PinpointClient pinpointClient,
String applicationId,
String jobId) {

    GetExportJobResponse getExportJobResult;
    String status = "";

    try {
        // Checks the job status until the job completes or fails
        GetExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = GetExportJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .applicationId(applicationId)
            .build();

        do {
            getExportJobResult = pinpointClient.getExportJob(exportJobRequest);
            status = getExportJobResult.exportJobResponse().jobStatus().toString().toUpperCase();
            System.out.format("Export job %s . . .\n", status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);
        } while (status != "COMPLETED");
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
while (!status.equals("COMPLETED") && !status.equals("FAILED")) {
    if (status.equals("COMPLETED")) {
        System.out.println("Finished exporting endpoints.");
    } else {
        System.err.println("Failed to export endpoints.");
        System.exit(1);
    }
} catch (PinpointException | InterruptedException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

// Downloads files from an Amazon S3 bucket and writes them to the path location
public static void downloadFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String path, String s3BucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {
    try {
        for (String key : objectKeys) {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(s3BucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
                s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file
            String fileSuffix = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new Date());
            path = path+fileSuffix+".gz";
            File myFile = new File(path);
            FileOutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
        }
        System.out.println("Download finished.");
    } catch (S3Exception | NullPointerException | IOException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see CreateExportJob in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get endpoints

The following code example shows how to get endpoints.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void lookupPinpointEndpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId, String endpoint) {
    try {
```
GetEndpointRequest appRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
    .applicationId(appId)
    .endpointId(endpoint)
    .build();

GetEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(appRequest);
EndpointResponse endResponse = result.endpointResponse();

// Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
    .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
    .setPrettyPrinting()
    .create();

String endpointJson = gson.toJson(endResponse);
System.out.println(endpointJson);
}

} catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
System.out.println("Done");

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetEndpoint in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Import a segment

The following code example shows how to import a segment.

SDK for Java 2.x

Import a segment.

```java
public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
    String appId,
    String bucket,
    String key,
    String roleArn) {
    try {
        ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
            .defineSegment(true)
            .registerEndpoints(true)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .format(Format.JSON)
            .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
            .build();
        CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
            .importJobRequest(importRequest)
            .applicationId(appId)
            .build();
        CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse = client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
        return jobResponse.importJobResponse();
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done");
    ```
List endpoints

The following code example shows how to list endpoints.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void listAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint, 
  String applicationId, 
  String userId)
{
  try {
    GetUserEndpointsRequest endpointsRequest = 
      GetUserEndpointsRequest.builder()
        .userId(userId)
        .applicationId(applicationId)
        .build();

    GetUserEndpointsResponse response = 
      pinpoint.getUserEndpoints(endpointsRequest);
    List<EndpointResponse> endpoints = response.endpointsResponse().item();

    // Display the results
    for (EndpointResponse endpoint: endpoints) {
      System.out.println("The channel type is: " + endpoint.channelType());
      System.out.println("The address is ": :endpoint.address());
    }
  }
  catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see [GetUserEndpoints](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/awssdk-core-apis.html) in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*.

List segments

The following code example shows how to list segments.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId)
{
  try {
    GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
      .applicationId(appId)
      .build();

    GetSegmentsResponse response = 
      pinpoint.getSegments(request);
    List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();

    // Display the results
    for (SegmentResponse segment: segments) {
      System.out.println("Segment name is: ": :segment.name());
      System.out.println("Segment ID is ": :segment.id());
    }
  }
  catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
  }
}
```
GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();

for(SegmentResponse segment: segments) {
    System.out.println("Segment " + segment.id() + " " + segment.name() + " " + segment.lastModifiedDate());
}
} catch ( PinpointException e) { 
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetSegments in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Send email and text messages

The following code example shows how to send email and text messages with Amazon Pinpoint.

SDK for Java 2.x

Send an email message.

```
public static void sendEmail(PinpointClient pinpoint,
        String subject,
        String appId,
        String senderAddress,
        String toAddress) {

    try {
        Map<String,AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
        HashMap<String,AddressConfiguration>();
        AddressConfiguration configuration =  AddressConfiguration.builder()
            .channelType(ChannelType.EMAIL)
            .build();

        addressMap.put(toAddress, configuration);
        SimpleEmailPart emailPart = SimpleEmailPart.builder()
            .data(htmlBody)
            .charset(charset)
            .build();

        SimpleEmailPart subjectPart = SimpleEmailPart.builder()
            .data(subject)
            .charset(charset)
            .build();

        SimpleEmail simpleEmail = SimpleEmail.builder()
            .htmlPart(emailPart)
            .subject(subjectPart)
            .build();

        EmailMessage emailMessage = EmailMessage.builder()
            .body(htmlBody)
            .fromAddress(senderAddress)
            .simpleEmail(simpleEmail)
            .build();

        DirectMessageConfiguration directMessageConfiguration =
```
Send an SMS message.

```java
public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message, String appId, String originationNumber, String destinationNumber) {
    try {
        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap =
            new HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();

        AddressConfiguration addConfig = AddressConfiguration.builder()
            .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
            .build();

        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);

        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
            .body(message)
            .messageType(messageType)
            .originationNumber(originationNumber)
            .SenderId(senderId)
            .keyword(registeredKeyword)
            .build();

        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object
        DirectMessageConfiguration direct = DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
            .smsMessage(smsMessage)
            .build();

        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
            .addresses(addressMap)
            .messageConfiguration(direct)
            .build();

        // Create a SendMessagesRequest object
        SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
            .applicationId(appId)
            .messageRequest(msgReq)
            .build();

        pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Send an SMS message.

```java
public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message, String appId, String originationNumber, String destinationNumber) {
    try {
        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap =
            new HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();

        AddressConfiguration addConfig = AddressConfiguration.builder()
            .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
            .build();

        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);

        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
            .body(message)
            .messageType(messageType)
            .originationNumber(originationNumber)
            .SenderId(senderId)
            .keyword(registeredKeyword)
            .build();

        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object
        DirectMessageConfiguration direct = DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
            .smsMessage(smsMessage)
            .build();

        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
            .addresses(addressMap)
            .messageConfiguration(direct)
            .build();

        // Create a SendMessagesRequest object
        SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
            .applicationId(appId)
            .messageRequest(msgReq)
            .build();

        pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
```
MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
Map map1 = msg1.result();

// Write out the result of sendMessage
map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

} catch (PinpointException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see SendMessages in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Update an endpoint

The following code example shows how to update an endpoint.

SDK for Java 2.x

    public static EndpointResponse createEndpoint(PinpointClient client, String appId)
    {
        String endpointId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        System.out.println("Endpoint ID: " + endpointId);
        try {
            EndpointRequest endpointRequest = createEndpointRequestData();
            UpdateEndpointRequest updateEndpointRequest =
                UpdateEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .endpointRequest(endpointRequest)
                    .build();
            UpdateEndpointResponse updateEndpointResponse =
                client.updateEndpoint(updateEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println("Update Endpoint Response: " +
                updateEndpointResponse.messageBody());
            GetEndpointRequest getEndpointRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                .applicationId(appId)
                .endpointId(endpointId)
                .build();
            GetEndpointResponse getEndpointResponse =
                client.getEndpoint(getEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().address());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().channelType());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().applicationId());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().endpointStatus());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().requestId());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().user());
            return getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse();
        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
private static EndpointRequest createEndpointRequestData() {
    try {
        List<String> favoriteTeams = new ArrayList<>();
        favoriteTeams.add("Lakers");
        favoriteTeams.add("Warriors");
        HashMap<String, List<String>> customAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        customAttributes.put("team", favoriteTeams);

        EndpointDemographic demographic = EndpointDemographic.builder()
            .appVersion("1.0")
            .make("apple")
            .model("iPhone")
            .modelVersion("7")
            .platform("ios")
            .platformVersion("10.1.1")
            .timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
            .build();

        EndpointLocation location = EndpointLocation.builder()
            .city("Los Angeles")
            .country("US")
            .latitude(34.0)
            .longitude(-118.2)
            .postalCode("90068")
            .region("CA")
            .build();

        Map<String,Double> metrics = new HashMap<>();
        metrics.put("health", 100.00);
        metrics.put("luck", 75.00);

        EndpointUser user = EndpointUser.builder()
            .userId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
            .build();

        DateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm'Z'"); // Quoted "Z" to indicate UTC, no timezone offset
        String nowAsISO = df.format(new Date());

        EndpointRequest endpointRequest = EndpointRequest.builder()
            .address(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
            .attributes(customAttributes)
            .channelType("APNS")
            .demographic(demographic)
            .effectiveDate(nowAsISO)
            .location(location)
            .metrics(metrics)
            .optOut("NONE")
            .requestId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
            .user(user)
            .build();

        return endpointRequest;
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return null;
}
Update channels

The following code example shows how to update channels.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
private static SMSChannelResponse getSMSChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId) {
    try {
        GetSmsChannelRequest request = GetSmsChannelRequest.builder()
            .applicationId(appId)
            .build();

        SMSChannelResponse response = client.getSmsChannel(request).smsChannelResponse();
        System.out.println("Channel state is " + response.enabled());
        return response;
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return null;
}

private static void toggleSmsChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId, SMSChannelResponse getResponse) {
    boolean enabled = true;
    if (getResponse.enabled()) {
        enabled = false;
    }

    try {
        SMSChannelRequest request = SMSChannelRequest.builder()
            .enabled(enabled)
            .build();

        UpdateSmsChannelRequest updateRequest = UpdateSmsChannelRequest.builder()
            .smsChannelRequest(request)
            .applicationId(appId)
            .build();

        UpdateSmsChannelResponse result = client.updateSmsChannel(updateRequest);
        System.out.println("Channel state: " +
            result.smsChannelResponse().enabled());
    } catch (PinpointException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.

• For API details, see UpdateEndpoint in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Amazon RDS examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon RDS.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon RDS functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon RDS functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**

- Actions (p. 283)

### Actions

#### Create an instance

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon RDS instance and wait for it to be in an available state.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
    try {
        CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest = CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
            .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
            .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
            .build();

        CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
            rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
        System.out.print("The Snapshot id is " +
                    response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());
    } catch (RdsException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see `CreateDBInstance` in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*.

#### Delete an instance

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon RDS instance.

**SDK for Java 2.x**
public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbInstanceIdentifier) {
    try {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();
        DeleteDbInstanceResponse response = rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
        System.out.print("The status of the database is "+response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
    } catch (RdsException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see DeleteDBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Describe an instance

The following code example shows how to describe an Amazon RDS instance.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
    try {
        DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
        List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
        for (DBInstance instance: instanceList) {
            System.out.println("Instance Identifier is:"+instance.dbInstanceIdentifier());
            System.out.println("The Engine is "+instance.engine());
            System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +instance.endpoint().address());
        }
    } catch (RdsException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see DescribeDBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Modify an instance

The following code example shows how to modify an Amazon RDS instance.
SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
    try {
        DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
        List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
        for (DBInstance instance: instanceList) {
            System.out.println("Instance Identifier is: " + instance.dbInstanceIdentifier());
            System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
            System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" + instance.endpoint().address());
        }
    } catch (RdsException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ModifyDBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Reboot an instance

The following code example shows how to reboot an Amazon RDS instance.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
    try {
        DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
        List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
        for (DBInstance instance: instanceList) {
            System.out.println("Instance Identifier is: " + instance.dbInstanceIdentifier());
            System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
            System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" + instance.endpoint().address());
        }
    } catch (RdsException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see RebootDBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Retrieve attributes

The following code example shows how to retrieve attributes that belong to an Amazon RDS account.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void getAccountAttributes(RdsClient rdsClient) {
    try {
        DescribeAccountAttributesRequest accountAttributesRequest =
            DescribeAccountAttributesRequest.builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAccountAttributesResponse response =
            rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes();

        List<AccountQuota> quotasList = response.accountQuotas();

        for (AccountQuota quotas: quotasList) {
            System.out.println("Name is: " + quotas.accountQuotaName());
            System.out.println("Max value is " + quotas.max());
        }
    } catch (RdsException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see `DescribeAccountAttributes` in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*.

### Amazon Rekognition examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon Rekognition.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon Rekognition functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon Rekognition functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**

- Actions (p. 286)
- Scenarios (p. 298)

### Actions

**Compare faces in an image against a reference image**

The following code example shows how to compare faces in an image against a reference image with Amazon Rekognition.

For more information, see [Comparing faces in images](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/v1/developer-guide/rekognition-compare-images.html).
SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void compareTwoFaces(RekognitionClient rekClient, Float similarityThreshold, String sourceImage, String targetImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
        InputStream tarStream = new FileInputStream(targetImage);
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
        SdkBytes targetBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(tarStream);

        // Create an Image object for the source image.
        Image souImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        Image tarImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(targetBytes)
            .build();

        CompareFacesRequest facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest.builder()
            .sourceImage(souImage)
            .targetImage(tarImage)
            .similarityThreshold(similarityThreshold)
            .build();

        // Compare the two images.
        CompareFacesResponse compareFacesResult =
            rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest);
        List<CompareFacesMatch> faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches();
        for (CompareFacesMatch match: faceDetails){
            ComparedFace face= match.face();
            BoundingBox position = face.boundingBox();
            System.out.println("Face at " + position.left().toString() + " + position.top() + " matches with " + face.confidence().toString() + "% confidence.");
        }
        List<ComparedFace> uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces();
        System.out.println("There was " + uncompared.size() + " face(s) that did not match");
        System.out.println("Source image rotation: " + compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection());
        System.out.println("target image rotation: " + compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection());
    } catch(RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
        System.out.println("Failed to load source image " + sourceImage);
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see [CompareFaces in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/services-rekognition.html).

Create a collection

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon Rekognition collection.
For more information, see Creating a collection.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void createMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String collectionId) {
    try {
        CreateCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
            CreateCollectionRequest.builder()
                .collectionId(collectionId)
                .build();

        CreateCollectionResponse collectionResponse =
            rekClient.createCollection(collectionRequest);
        System.out.println("CollectionArn : " +
                           collectionResponse.collectionArn());
        System.out.println("Status code : " +
                           collectionResponse.statusCode().toString());
    } catch(RekognitionException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see CreateCollection in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a collection

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon Rekognition collection.

For more information, see Deleting a collection.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String collectionId) {
    try {
        DeleteCollectionRequest deleteCollectionRequest =
            DeleteCollectionRequest.builder()
                .collectionId(collectionId)
                .build();

        DeleteCollectionResponse deleteCollectionResponse =
            rekClient.deleteCollection(deleteCollectionRequest);
        System.out.println(collectionId + ": " +
                           deleteCollectionResponse.statusCode().toString());
    } catch(RekognitionException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Delete faces from a collection

The following code example shows how to delete faces from an Amazon Rekognition collection.

For more information, see Deleting faces from a collection.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
                                        String collectionId,
                                        String faceId) {
    try {
        DeleteFacesRequest deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest.builder()
            .collectionId(collectionId)
            .faceIds(faceId)
            .build();
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest);
        System.out.println("The face was deleted from the collection.");
    } catch(RekognitionException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Describe a collection

The following code example shows how to describe an Amazon Rekognition collection.

For more information, see Describing a collection.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void describeColl(RekognitionClient rekClient, String collectionName) {
    try {
        DescribeCollectionRequest describeCollectionRequest =
            DescribeCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionId(collectionName)
            .build();
        DescribeCollectionResponse describeCollectionResponse =
            rekClient.describeCollection(describeCollectionRequest);
        System.out.println("Collection Arn : " +
            describeCollectionResponse.collectionARN());
        System.out.println("Created : " +
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteCollection in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DescribeCollection in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Detect faces in an image

The following code example shows how to detect faces in an image with Amazon Rekognition.

For more information, see Detecting faces in an image.

SDK for Java 2.x

code:
```java
public static void detectFacesInImage(RekognitionClient rekClient, String sourceImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceImage));
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

        // Create an Image object for the source image.
        Image souImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        DetectFacesRequest facesRequest = DetectFacesRequest.builder()
            .attributes(Attribute.ALL)
            .image(souImage)
            .build();

        DetectFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.detectFaces(facesRequest);
        List<FaceDetail> faceDetails = facesResponse.faceDetails();

        for (FaceDetail face : faceDetails) {
            AgeRange ageRange = face.ageRange();
            System.out.println("The detected face is estimated to be between "
                               + ageRange.low().toString() + " and "
                               + ageRange.high().toString()
                               + " years old.");
            System.out.println("There is a smile : "+face.smile().value().toString());
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DetectFaces in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Detect labels in an image

The following code example shows how to detect labels in an image with Amazon Rekognition.

For more information, see Detecting labels in an image.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
public static void detectImageLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String sourceImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new URL("https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1557456170-0cf4f4d0d362?ixid=MnwxMjA3fDB8MHxzZWFyY2h8MXx8bGFrZXXxlbnwwfHw%3D&ixlib=rb-1.2.1&w=1000&q=80").openStream();
        // InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
        // Create an Image object for the source image.
        Image souImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        DetectLabelsRequest detectLabelsRequest = DetectLabelsRequest.builder()
            .image(souImage)
            .maxLabels(10)
            .build();

        DetectLabelsResponse labelsResponse = rekClient.detectLabels(detectLabelsRequest);
        List<Label> labels = labelsResponse.labels();

        System.out.println("Detected labels for the given photo");
        for (Label label: labels) {
            System.out.println(label.name() + " : " + label.confidence().toString());
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException | MalformedURLException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see DetectLabels in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Detect moderation labels in an image

The following code example shows how to detect moderation labels in an image with Amazon Rekognition. Moderation labels identify content that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

For more information, see Detecting inappropriate images.

SDK for Java 2.x
public static void detectModLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String sourceImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

        Image souImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        DetectModerationLabelsRequest moderationLabelsRequest =
            DetectModerationLabelsRequest.builder()
                .image(souImage)
                .minConfidence(60F)
                .build();

        DetectModerationLabelsResponse moderationLabelsResponse =
            rekClient.detectModerationLabels(moderationLabelsRequest);

        // Display the results
        List<ModerationLabel> labels = moderationLabelsResponse.moderationLabels();
        System.out.println("Detected labels for image");
        for (ModerationLabel label : labels) {
            System.out.println("Label: " + label.name() + "\n Confidence: " + label.confidence().toString() + "%" + "\n Parent:" + label.parentName());
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see DetectModerationLabels in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Detect text in an image

The following code example shows how to detect text in an image with Amazon Rekognition.

For more information, see Detecting text in an image.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void detectTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String sourceImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

        Image souImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        // Create an Image object for the source image
        Image souImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        DetectTextLabelsRequest textLabelsRequest =
            DetectTextLabelsRequest.builder()
                .image(souImage)
                .minConfidence(60F)
                .build();

        DetectTextLabelsResponse textLabelsResponse =
            rekClient.detectTextLabels(textLabelsRequest);

        // Display the results
        List<Text> texts = textLabelsResponse.texts();
        System.out.println("Detected text for image");
        for (Text text : texts) {
            System.out.println("Text: " + text.representativeText() + "\n Language: " + text.language());
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
DetectTextRequest textRequest = DetectTextRequest.builder()
    .image(sourceImage)
    .build();

DetectTextResponse textResponse = rekClient.detectText(textRequest);
List<TextDetection> textCollection = textResponse.textDetections();

System.out.println("Detected lines and words");
for (TextDetection text: textCollection) {
    System.out.println("Detected: " + text.detectedText());
    System.out.println("Confidence: " + text.confidence().toString());
    System.out.println("Id: " + text.id());
    System.out.println("Parent Id: " + text.parentId());
    System.out.println("Type: " + text.type());
    System.out.println();
}

} catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DetectText in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Index faces to a collection

The following code example shows how to index faces in an image and add them to an Amazon Rekognition collection.

For more information, see Adding faces to a collection.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void addToCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String collectionId, String sourceImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

        Image sourceImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        IndexFacesRequest facesRequest = IndexFacesRequest.builder()
            .collectionId(collectionId)
            .image(sourceImage)
            .maxFaces(1)
            .qualityFilter(QualityFilter.AUTO)
            .detectionAttributes(Attribute.DEFAULT)
            .build();

        IndexFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(facesRequest);

        // Display the results.
        System.out.println("Results for the image");
        System.out.println("\nFaces indexed:");
        List<FaceRecord> faceRecords = facesResponse.faceRecords();

    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
for (FaceRecord faceRecord : faceRecords) {
    System.out.println("  Face ID: " + faceRecord.face().faceId());
    System.out.println("  Location:" + faceRecord.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
}

List<UnindexedFace> unindexedFaces = facesResponse.unindexedFaces();
System.out.println("Faces not indexed:");
for (UnindexedFace unindexedFace : unindexedFaces) {
    System.out.println("  Location:" + unindexedFace.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
    System.out.println("  Reasons:");
    for (Reason reason : unindexedFace.reasons()) {
        System.out.println("Reason: " + reason);
    }
}

} catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see IndexFaces in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List collections

The following code example shows how to list Amazon Rekognition collections.

For more information, see Listing collections.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void listAllCollections(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
    try {
        ListCollectionsRequest listCollectionsRequest =
            ListCollectionsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

        ListCollectionsResponse response =
            rekClient.listCollections(listCollectionsRequest);
        List<String> collectionIds = response.collectionIds();
        for (String resultId : collectionIds) {
            System.out.println(resultId);
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListCollections in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
List faces in a collection

The following code example shows how to list faces in an Amazon Rekognition collection.

For more information, see Listing faces in a collection.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String collectionId) {
    try {
        ListFacesRequest facesRequest = ListFacesRequest.builder()
                .collectionId(collectionId)
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

        ListFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.listFaces(facesRequest);

        // For each face in the collection, print out the confidence level and face id value.
        List<Face> faces = facesResponse.faces();
        for (Face face: faces) {
            System.out.println("Confidence level there is a face: " + face.confidence());
            System.out.println("The face Id value is "+ face.faceId());
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListFaces in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Recognize celebrities in an image

The following code example shows how to recognize celebrities in an image with Amazon Rekognition.

For more information, see Recognizing celebrities in an image.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void recognizeAllCelebrities(RekognitionClient rekClient, String sourceImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

        Image souImage = Image.builder()
                .bytes(sourceBytes)
                .build();

        RecognizeCelebritiesRequest request = RecognizeCelebritiesRequest.builder()
RecognizeCelebritiesResponse result = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request);

List<Celebrity> celebs = result.celebrityFaces();
System.out.println(celebs.size() + " celebrity(s) were recognized.
);

for (Celebrity celebrity: celebs) {
    System.out.println("Celebrity recognized: " + celebrity.name());
    System.out.println("Celebrity ID: " + celebrity.id());

    System.out.println("Further information (if available):");
    for (String url: celebrity.urls()){
        System.out.println(url);
    }
}
System.out.println(result.unrecognizedFaces().size() + " face(s) were unrecognized.");

} catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see RecognizeCelebrities in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Search for faces in a collection

The following code example shows how to search for faces in an Amazon Rekognition collection that match another face from the collection.

For more information, see Searching for a face (face ID).

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void searchFaceInCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String collectionId, String sourceImage) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceImage));
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

        Image souImage = Image.builder()
            .bytes(sourceBytes)
            .build();

        SearchFacesByImageRequest facesByImageRequest = SearchFacesByImageRequest.builder()
            .image(souImage)
            .maxFaces(10)
            .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
            .collectionId(collectionId)
            .build();

        SearchFacesByImageResponse imageResponse = rekClient.searchFacesByImage(facesByImageRequest);
public static void searchFacebyId(RekognitionClient rekClient, String collectionId, String faceId) {
    try {
        SearchFacesRequest searchFacesRequest = SearchFacesRequest.builder()
            .collectionId(collectionId)
            .faceId(faceId)
            .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
            .maxFaces(2)
            .build();

        SearchFacesResponse imageResponse = rekClient.searchFaces(searchFacesRequest);

        // Display the results.
        System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
        List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
        for (FaceMatch face: faceImageMatches) {
            System.out.println("The similarity level is " + face.similarity());
            System.out.println();
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see SearchFaces in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Search for faces in a collection compared to a reference image

The following code example shows how to search for faces in an Amazon Rekognition collection compared to a reference image.

For more information, see Searching for a face (image).

SDK for Java 2.x
Scenarios

Detect information in videos

The following code example shows how to detect information in videos.

SDK for Java 2.x

Get celebrity results from a video located in an Amazon S3 bucket.

```java
public static void StartCelebrityDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient, NotificationChannel channel, String bucket, String video) {
    try {
        S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .name(video)
            .build();

        Video vidOb = Video.builder()
            .s3Object(s3Obj)
            .build();

        StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
            StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                .jobTag("Celebrities")
                .notificationChannel(channel)
                .video(vidOb)
                .build();

        StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse startCelebrityRecognitionResult =
            rekClient.startCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
        startJobId = startCelebrityRecognitionResult.jobId();
    } catch(RekognitionException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void GetCelebrityDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
    try {
        String paginationToken=null;
        GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse recognitionResponse = null;
        Boolean finished = false;
        String status="";
        int yy=0;
        do{
            if (recognitionResponse !=null)
                paginationToken = recognitionResponse.nextToken();

            GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
                GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(startJobId)
                    .nextToken(paginationToken)
                    .sortBy(CelebrityRecognitionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the job succeeds
            while (!finished) {
```
recognitionResponse =
rekClient.getCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
status = recognitionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
    finished = true;
else {
    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
    Thread.sleep(1000);
    yy++;
}

finished = false;

// Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null
VideoMetadata videoMetaData = recognitionResponse.videoMetadata();
System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
System.out.println("Job");
List<CelebrityRecognition> celebs = recognitionResponse.celebrities();
for (CelebrityRecognition celeb: celebs) {
    long seconds = celeb.timestamp() / 1000;
    System.out.print("Sec: " + Long.toString(seconds) + " ");
    CelebrityDetail details = celeb.celebrity();
    System.out.println("Name: " + details.name());
    System.out.println("Id: " + details.id());
    System.out.println();
}
}

} while (recognitionResponse != null && recognitionResponse.nextToken() != null);

catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

} // Detect labels in a video by a label detection operation.

public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, NotificationChannel channel, String bucket, String video) {

    try {
        S3Object s3obj = S3Object.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .name(video)
            .build();

        Video vidOb = Video.builder()
            .s3Object(s3obj)
            .build();

        StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
            StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
            .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
            .notificationChannel(channel)
```java
StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse = rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();
boolean ans = true;
String status = "";
int yy = 0;
while (ans) {
    GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest = GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
        .jobId(startJobId)
        .maxResults(10)
        .build();
    GetLabelDetectionResponse result = rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
    status = result.jobStatusAsString();
    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
        ans = false;
    else
        System.out.println(yy + " status is: "+status);
    Thread.sleep(1000);
    yy++;
}
System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: "+status);
}
```

```
public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs, String queueUrl) {
    try {
        messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();
        if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
            for (Message message: messages) {
                String notification = message.body();
                ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                JsonNode operationResultTree = operationResultMapper.readTree(jsonMessageTree.get("Message"));
                ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                JsonNode operationJobId = operationResultTree.get("JobId");
                JsonNode operationStatus = operationResultTree.get("Status");
                System.out.println("Job found in JSON is "+ operationJobId);
            }
        }
    }
    catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
        e.getMessage();
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
  .queueUrl(queueUrl)
  .build();

String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId)==0) {
    System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
    System.out.println("Status : " + operationStatus.toString());
    if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
        GetResultsLabels(rekClient);
    else
        System.out.println("Video analysis failed");
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
} else{
    System.out.println("Job received was not job " + startJobId);
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
}

} catch(RekognitionException e) {
    e.getMessage();
    System.exit(1);
} catch (JsonMappingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

// Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
private static void GetResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
    int maxResults=10;
    String paginationToken=null;
    GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult=null;
    try {
        do {
            if (labelDetectionResult !=null)
                paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();
            GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest=
                GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(startJobId)
                    .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                    .maxResults(maxResults)
                    .nextToken(paginationToken)
                    .build();
            labelDetectionResult =
                rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            VideoMetadata videoMetaData=labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
            System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
            System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
            System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
        }
    } catch (RekognitionException e) {
        e.getMessage();
        System.exit(1);
    } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels = labelDetectionResult.labels();
for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + Long.toString(seconds) + " ");
    System.out.println("Label:" + label.name());
    System.out.println("Confidence:" + detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());
    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
    System.out.println("Instances of " + label.name());
    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("None");
    } else {
        for (Instance instance : instances) {
            System.out.println("Confidence:" +
                instance.confidence().toString());
            System.out.println("Bounding box:" +
                instance.boundingBox().toString());
        }
    }
    System.out.println("Parent labels for " + label.name() + ":");
    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();
    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("None");
    } else {
        for (Parent parent : parents) {
            System.out.println("" + parent.name());
        }
    }
    System.out.println();
} while (labelDetectionResult != null && labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);
}

Detect faces in a video stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.

public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, NotificationChannel channel, String bucket, String video) {
    try {
        S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .name(video)
            .build();
        Video vidOb = Video.builder()
            .s3Object(s3Obj)
            .build();
        StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest = StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
.jobTag("DetectingLabels")
.notificationChannel(channel)
.video(vidOb)
.minConfidence(50F)
.build();

StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

boolean ans = true;
String status = "";
int yy = 0;
while (ans) {

GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
.jobId(startJobId)
.maxResults(10)
.build();

GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
status = result.jobStatusAsString();

if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
ans = false;
else
    System.out.println(yy + " status is: "+status);

    Thread.sleep(1000);
    yy++;
}

System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: "+status);
} catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
e.getMessage();
System.exit(1);
}

public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient,
SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {

List<Message> messages=null;
ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
.queueUrl(queueUrl)
.build();

try {
    messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

    if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
        for (Message message: messages) {
            String notification = message.body();

                // Get the status and job id from the notification
                ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                JsonNode jsonResultTree =
                operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");

            System.out.println(notification + " status is: "+status);
        }
    }
} catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
e.getMessage();
System.exit(1);
}
System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
    DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
    .build();

String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId)==0) {
    System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
    System.out.println("Status : " + operationStatus.toString());
    if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
        GetResultsLabels(rekClient);
    else
        System.out.println("Video analysis failed");
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
}
else{
    System.out.println("Job received was not job " + startJobId);
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
}
}

get (RekognitionException e) {
    e.getMessage();
    System.exit(1);
}

get (JsonMappingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

get (JsonProcessingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

get (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

// Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
private static void GetResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
    int maxResults=10;
    String paginationToken=null;
    GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult=null;
    try {
        do {
            if (labelDetectionResult !=null)
                paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

            GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest=
                GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                .jobId(startJobId)
                .sortBy(VideoLabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(paginationToken)
                .build();

            labelDetectionResult =
                rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            VideoMetadata videoMetaData=labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
            System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
        } while (paginationToken !=null);
    }
    
    String maxResults=10;
    String paginationToken=null;
    GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult=null;
    try {
        do {
            if (labelDetectionResult !=null)
                paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

            GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest=
                GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                .jobId(startJobId)
                .sortBy(VideoLabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(paginationToken)
                .build();

            labelDetectionResult =
                rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            VideoMetadata videoMetaData=labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
            System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
        } while (paginationToken !=null);
System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels= labelDetectionResult.labels();
for (LabelDetection detectedLabel: detectedLabels) {
    long seconds=detectedLabel.timestamp();
    Label label=detectedLabel.label();
    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + Long.toString(seconds) + " ");
    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
    System.out.println("   Confidence:" + detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());
    System.out.println("Instances of " + label.name());
    System.out.println("   Instance.confidence(): " + instance.confidence().toString());
    System.out.println("   Bounding box: " + instance.boundingBox().toString());
    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());
    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
        System.out.println("None");
    } else {
        for (Instance instance : instances) {
            System.out.println("   Confidence: " +
instance.confidence().toString());
            System.out.println("   Bounding box: " +
instance.boundingBox().toString());
        }
        System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() + ":");
        List<Parent> parents = label.parents();
        if (parents.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("None");
        } else {
            for (Parent parent : parents) {
                System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
            }
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
while (labelDetectionResult !=null && labelDetectionResult.nextToken() !=
null);

} catch(RekognitionException e) {
    e.getMessage();
    System.exit(1);
}


 public static void startModerationDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
NotificationChannel channel,
String bucket,
String video) {

    try {
        S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
    .bucket(bucket)
    .name(video)
    .build();

        Video vidOb = Video.builder()
    .s3Object(s3Obj)
    .build();

Detect inappropriate or offensive content in a video stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
StartContentModerationRequest modDetectionRequest =
StartContentModerationRequest.builder()
    .jobTag("Moderation")
    .notificationChannel(channel)
    .video(vidOb)
    .build();

StartContentModerationResponse startModDetectionResult =
rekClient.startContentModeration(modDetectionRequest);
startJobId=startModDetectionResult.jobId();
}

public static void GetModResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
    try {
        String paginationToken=null;
        GetContentModerationResponse modDetectionResponse=null;
        Boolean finished = false;
        String status="";
        int yy=0;
        do{
            if (modDetectionResponse !=null)
                paginationToken = modDetectionResponse.nextToken();

            GetContentModerationRequest modRequest =
GetContentModerationRequest.builder()
    .jobId(startJobId)
    .nextToken(paginationToken)
    .maxResults(10)
    .build();

        // Wait until the job succeeds
        while (!finished) {
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest);
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();
            if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                finished = true;
            else {
                System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            }
            yy++;
        }
        finished = false;

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null
        VideoMetadata videoMetaData=modDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
        System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
        System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
        System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
        System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
        System.out.println("Job");
    } catch(RekognitionException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
List<ContentModerationDetection> mods = modDetectionResponse.moderationLabels();
for (ContentModerationDetection mod: mods) {
    long seconds=mod.timestamp()/1000;
    System.out.print("Mod label: " + seconds + " ");
    System.out.println(mod.moderationLabel().toString());
    System.out.println();
} while (modDetectionResponse !=null && modDetectionResponse.nextToken() !=
null);
} catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

Detect technical cue segments and shot detection segments in a video stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.

public static void StartSegmentDetection (RekognitionClient rekClient,
NotificationChannel channel,
String bucket,
String video) {
    try {
        S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .name(video)
            .build();
        Video vidOb = Video.builder()
            .s3Object(s3Obj)
            .build();
        StartShotDetectionFilter cueDetectionFilter =
            StartShotDetectionFilter.builder()
            .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
            .build();
        StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter technicalCueDetectionFilter =
            StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter.builder()
            .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
            .build();
        StartSegmentDetectionFilters filters =
            StartSegmentDetectionFilters.builder()
            .shotFilter(cueDetectionFilter)
            .technicalCueFilter(technicalCueDetectionFilter)
            .build();
        StartSegmentDetectionRequest segDetectionRequest =
            StartSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
            .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
            .notificationChannel(channel)
            .segmentTypes(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE, SegmentType.SHOT)
            .video(vidOb)
            .filters(filters)
            .build();
        StartSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse =
            rekClient.startSegmentDetection(segDetectionRequest);
```java
startJobId = segDetectionResponse.jobId();
}

} catch(RekognitionException e) {
    e.getMessage();
    System.exit(1);
}

public static void getSegmentResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
    try {
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse = null;
        Boolean finished = false;
        String status = "";
        int yy = 0;
        do {
            if (segDetectionResponse != null)
                paginationToken = segDetectionResponse.nextToken();
            GetSegmentDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
                GetSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(startJobId)
                    .nextToken(paginationToken)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();
            // Wait until the job succeeds
            while (!finished) {
                segDetectionResponse =
                    rekClient.getSegmentDetection(recognitionRequest);  
                status = segDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                yy++;
            }
            finished = false;
            // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null
            List<VideoMetadata> videoMetaData = segDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
            for (VideoMetadata metaData : videoMetaData) {
                System.out.println("Format: " + metaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + metaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + metaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + metaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");
            }
        }
        List<SegmentDetection> detectedSegment =
            segDetectionResponse.segments();
        String type = detectedSegment.get(0).type().toString();
        if (type.contains(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE.toString())) {
            System.out.println("Technical Cue");
            TechnicalCueSegment segmentCue =
                detectedSegment.get(0).technicalCueSegment();
        }
    }
```

System.out.println("\tType: " + segmentCue.type());
System.out.println("\tConfidence: " + segmentCue.confidence().toString());
}
if (type.contains(SegmentType.SHOT.toString())) {
System.out.println("Shot");
ShotSegment segmentShot = detectedSegment.get(0).shotSegment();
System.out.println("\tIndex " + segmentShot.index());
System.out.println("\tConfidence: " + segmentShot.confidence().toString());
}
long seconds = detectedSegment.get(0).durationMillis();
System.out.println("\tDuration : " + Long.toString(seconds) + " milliseconds");
System.out.println("\tStart time code: " +
detectedSegment.get(0).startTimecodeSMPTE());
System.out.println("\tEnd time code: " +
detectedSegment.get(0).endTimecodeSMPTE());
System.out.println("\tDuration time code: " +
detectedSegment.get(0).durationSMPTE());
System.out.println();
} while (segDetectionResponse !=null && segDetectionResponse.nextToken() !=
null);
} catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

Detect text in a video stored in a video stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.

public static void startTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
    NotificationChannel channel,
    String bucket,
    String video) {
try {
    S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .name(video)
        .build();

    Video vidOb = Video.builder()
        .s3Object(s3Obj)
        .build();

    StartTextDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
        StartTextDetectionRequest.builder()
        .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
        .notificationChannel(channel)
        .video(vidOb)
        .build();

    StartTextDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
        rekClient.startTextDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
    startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();
}
} catch(RekognitionException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
public static void GetTextResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
    try {
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetTextDetectionResponse textDetectionResponse = null;
        Boolean finished = false;
        String status = "";
        int yy = 0;
        do {
            if (textDetectionResponse != null)
                paginationToken = textDetectionResponse.nextToken();
            GetTextDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
                GetTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                .jobId(startJobId)
                .nextToken(paginationToken)
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
            // Wait until the job succeeds
            while (!finished) {
                textDetectionResponse = rekClient.getTextDetection(recognitionRequest);
                status = textDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                    yy++;
                }
            }
            finished = false;
            // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null
            VideoMetadata videoMetaData = textDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
            System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
            System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
            System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
            System.out.println("Frame Rate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
            System.out.println("Job");
            List<TextDetectionResult> labels =
                textDetectionResponse.textDetections();
            for (TextDetectionResult detectedText: labels) {
                System.out.println("Confidence: " +
                    detectedText.textDetection().confidence().toString());
                System.out.println("Id : " + detectedText.textDetection().id());
                System.out.println("Parent Id: " +
                    detectedText.textDetection().parentId());
                System.out.println("Type: " + detectedText.textDetection().type());
                System.out.println("Text: " +
                    detectedText.textDetection().detectedText());
                System.out.println();
            }
        } while (textDetectionResponse != null &&
            textDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);
    } catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    }
}
public static void startPersonLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
         NotificationChannel channel,
         String bucket,
         String video) {
     try {
         S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
             .bucket(bucket)
             .name(video)
             .build();

         Video vidOb = Video.builder()
             .s3Object(s3Obj)
             .build();

         StartPersonTrackingRequest personTrackingRequest =
             StartPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
             .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
             .video(vidOb)
             .notificationChannel(channel)
             .build();

         StartPersonTrackingResponse labelDetectionResponse =
             rekClient.startPersonTracking(personTrackingRequest);
         startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();
     } catch(RekognitionException e) {
         System.out.println(e.getMessage());
         System.exit(1);
     }
 }

public static void GetPersonDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
     try {
         String paginationToken=null;
         GetPersonTrackingResponse personTrackingResult=null;
         Boolean finished = false;
         String status="";
         int yy=0 ;

         do{
             if (personTrackingResult !=null)
                 paginationToken = personTrackingResult.nextToken();

             GetPersonTrackingRequest recognitionRequest =
                 GetPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                 .jobId(startJobId)
                 .nextToken(paginationToken)
                 .maxResults(10)
                 .build();

             // Wait until the job succeeds
             while (!finished) {

                 personTrackingResult =
                     rekClient.getPersonTracking(recognitionRequest);
                 status = personTrackingResult.jobStatusAsString();

                 if (status.equals("SUCCEEDED")) {
                     finished = true;
                 }
             }
         } while (paginationToken !=null);
     } catch(RekognitionException e) {
         System.out.println(e.getMessage());
         System.exit(1);
     }
 }
if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
    finished = true;
else {
    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
    Thread.sleep(1000);
}
    yy++;
}

finished = false;

// Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null
VideoMetadata videoMetaData=personTrackingResult.videoMetadata();

System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
System.out.println("Job");

List<PersonDetection> detectedPersons= personTrackingResult.persons();
for (PersonDetection detectedPerson: detectedPersons) {
    long seconds=detectedPerson.timestamp()/1000;
    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
    System.out.println("Person Identifier: " +
    detectedPerson.person().index());

    System.out.println();
}
} while (personTrackingResult !=null && personTrackingResult.nextToken() !=
null);

    } catch(RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.

Amazon S3 examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by
using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon S3.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon S3 functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon
S3 functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the
code in context.

Topics

• Actions (p. 313)
• Scenarios (p. 332)
Actions

Add CORS rules to a bucket

The following code example shows how to add cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) rules to an Amazon S3 bucket.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void deleteBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String accountId) {
    try {
        DeleteBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest = DeleteBucketCorsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
            .build();

        s3.deleteBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void getBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String accountId) {
    try {
        GetBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest = GetBucketCorsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
            .build();

        GetBucketCorsResponse corsResponse = s3.getBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
        List<CORSRule> corsRules = corsResponse.corsRules();
        for (CORSRule rule: corsRules) {
            System.out.println("allowOrigins: "+rule.allowedOrigins());
            System.out.println("AllowedMethod: "+rule.allowedMethods());
        }
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void setCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String accountId) {
    List<String> allowMethods = new ArrayList();
    allowMethods.add("PUT");
    allowMethods.add("POST");
    allowMethods.add("DELETE");
    List<String> allowOrigins = new ArrayList();
    allowOrigins.add("http://example.com");

    try {
        // Code for setting CORS rules
    }
```
// Define CORS rules.
CORSRule corsRule = CORSRule.builder()
    .allowedMethods(allowMethods)
    .allowedOrigins(allowOrigins)
    .build();

List<CORSRule> corsRules = new ArrayList<>();
corsRules.add(corsRule);

CORSConfiguration configuration = CORSConfiguration.builder()
    .corsRules(corsRules)
    .build();

PutBucketCorsRequest putBucketCorsRequest = PutBucketCorsRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .corsConfiguration(configuration)
    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
    .build();

s3.putBucketCors(putBucketCorsRequest);
}

} catch (S3Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutBucketCors in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Add a lifecycle configuration to a bucket

The following code example shows how to add a lifecycle configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void setLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String accountId) {
    try {
        // Create a rule to archive objects with the "glacierobjects/" prefix to Amazon S3 Glacier.
        LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
            .prefix("glacierobjects/")
            .build();

        Transition transition = Transition.builder()
            .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
            .days(0)
            .build();

        LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
            .id("Archive immediately rule")
            .filter(ruleFilter)
            .transitions(transition)
            .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        // Create a second rule.
        Transition transition2 = Transition.builder()
            .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
```
List<Transition> transitionList = new ArrayList<>();
transitionList.add(transition2);

LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter2 = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
    .prefix("glacierobjects/")
    .build();

LifecycleRule rule2 = LifecycleRule.builder()
    .id("Archive and then delete rule")
    .filter(ruleFilter2)
    .transitions(transitionList)
    .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
    .build();

// Add the LifecycleRule objects to an ArrayList.
ArrayList<LifecycleRule> ruleList = new ArrayList<>();
ruleList.add(rule1);
ruleList.add(rule2);

BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
    BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
    .rules(ruleList)
    .build();

PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
    putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest =
    PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
    .build();

s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
}

} catch (S3Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

} // Retrieve the configuration and add a new rule.

public static void getLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String accountId){

try {
    GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
        getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest =
        GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
            .build();

    GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
        s3.getBucketLifecycleConfiguration(getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

    // Create a new List.
    List<LifecycleRule> newList = new ArrayList<>();
    List<LifecycleRule> rules = response.rules();
    for (LifecycleRule rule: rules) {
        newList.add(rule);
    }

    // Add a new rule with both a prefix predicate and a tag predicate.
LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
    .prefix("YearlyDocuments/")
    .build();

Transition transition = Transition.builder()
    .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
    .days(3650)
    .build();

LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
    .id("NewRule")
    .filter(ruleFilter)
    .transitions(transition)
    .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
    .build();

// Add the new rule to the list.
newList.add(rule1);
BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
    BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
    .rules(newList)
    .build();

PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest =
    PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
    .build();

s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
}

} catch (S3Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

} // Delete the configuration from the Amazon S3 bucket.
public static void deleteLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String accountId) {
    try {
        DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest deleteBucketLifecycleRequest =
            DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
            .build();

        s3.deleteBucketLifecycle(deleteBucketLifecycleRequest);
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.

• For API details, see PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Add a policy to a bucket

The following code example shows how to add a policy to an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void setPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String policyText) {
    System.out.println("Setting policy:");
    System.out.println("----");
    System.out.println(policyText);
    System.out.println("----");
    System.out.format("On Amazon S3 bucket: \"%s\\n", bucketName);
    try {
        PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .policy(policyText)
            .build();
        s3.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    System.out.println("Done!");
}

//Loads a JSON-formatted policy from a file
public static String getBucketPolicyFromFile(String policyFile) {
    StringBuilder fileText = new StringBuilder();
    try {
        List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(
            Paths.get(policyFile), Charset.forName("UTF-8"));
        for (String line : lines) {
            fileText.append(line);
        }
    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.out.format("Problem reading file: \"%s\\n", policyFile);
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    }
    try {
        final JsonParser parser = new ObjectMapper().getFactory().createParser(fileText.toString());
        while (parser.nextToken() != null) {
        }
    } catch (JsonParseException jpe) {
        jpe.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IOException ioe) {
        ioe.printStackTrace();
    }
    return fileText.toString();
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see PutBucketPolicy in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Copy an object from one bucket to another

The following code example shows how to copy an Amazon S3 object from one bucket to another.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String copyBucketObject (S3Client s3, String fromBucket, String objectKey, String toBucket) {
    String encodedUrl = null;
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey, StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString());
    } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
        System.out.println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.getMessage());
    }
    CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .copySource(encodedUrl)
            .destinationBucket(toBucket)
            .destinationKey(objectKey)
            .build();

    try {
        CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3.copyObject(copyReq);
        return copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString();
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see CopyObject in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*.

Create a bucket

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon S3 bucket.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void createBucket( S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
    try {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse = s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
    }
```
System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateBucket in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a policy from a bucket

The following code example shows how to delete a policy from an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
// Delete the bucket policy
public static void deleteS3BucketPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    DeleteBucketPolicyRequest delReq = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .build();
    try {
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(delReq);
        System.out.println("Done!");
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteBucketPolicy in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete an empty bucket

The following code example shows how to delete an empty Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listAllObjects(S3Client s3, String bucket) {
    try {
        // To delete a bucket, all the objects in the bucket must be deleted first
        ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsV2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder().bucket(bucket).build();
        ListObjectsV2Response listObjectsV2Response;
        do {
            listObjectsV2Response = s3.listObjectsV2(listObjectsV2Request);
            for (S3Object s3Object : listObjectsV2Response.contents()) {
                s3.deleteObject(DeleteObjectRequest.builder().bucket(bucket)
```
Delete multiple objects

The following code example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    // Upload three sample objects to the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
    ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> keys = new ArrayList<>();

    PutObjectRequest putOb = null;
    ObjectIdentifier objectId = null;
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
        String keyName = "delete object example " + i;
        objectId = ObjectIdentifier.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .build();
        putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(keyName)
            .build();
        s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromString(keyName));
        keys.add(objectId);
    }
    System.out.println(keys.size() + " objects successfully created.");

    // Delete multiple objects in one request.
    Delete del = Delete.builder()
        .objects(keys)
        .build();

    try {
        DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest =
            DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(del)
                .build();

        s3.deleteObjects(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
        System.out.println("Multiple objects are deleted!");
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Delete the website configuration from a bucket

The following code example shows how to delete the website configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest delReq = DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .build();
    try {
        s3.deleteBucketWebsite(delReq);
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.out.println("Failed to delete website configuration!");
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Determine the existence and content type of an object

The following code example shows how to determine the existence and content type of an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void getContentType(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
    try {
        HeadObjectRequest objectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();
        HeadObjectResponse objectHead = s3.headObject(objectRequest);
        String type = objectHead.contentType();
        System.out.println("The object content type is "+type);
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.out.println("Failed to get object content type!");
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Get an object from a bucket

The following code example shows how to read data from an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

Read data as a byte array.

```java
public static void getObjectBytes (S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName, String path ) {
    try {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes = s3.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
        byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

        // Write the data to a local file
        File myFile = new File(path);
        OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
        os.write(data);
        System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
        os.close();
    } catch (IOException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Read tags that belong to an object.

```java
public static void listTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName ) {
    try {
        GetObjectTaggingRequest getTaggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        GetObjectTaggingResponse tags = s3.getObjectTagging(getTaggingRequest);
        List<Tag> tagSet = tags.tagSet();

        // Write out the tags
        Iterator<Tag> tagIterator = tagSet.iterator();
        while(tagIterator.hasNext()) {
```
Tag tag = (Tag)tagIterator.next();
System.out.println(tag.key());
System.out.println(tag.value());
}
} catch (S3Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

Get a URL for an object.

public static void getURL(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
    try {
        GetUrlRequest request = GetUrlRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(keyName)
            .build();
        URL url = s3.utilities().getUrl(request);
        System.out.println("The URL for " + keyName + " is " + url.toString());
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

Get an object by using the S3Presigner client object.

public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName,
                                     String keyName) {
    try {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest =
            GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(keyName)
            .build();

        GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
            GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
            .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))
            .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
            .build();

        // Generate the presigned request
        PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
            presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);

        // Log the presigned URL
        System.out.println("Presigned URL: " + presignedGetObjectRequest.url());

        HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
            presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
        presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header, values)
            -> {
                values.forEach(value -> {
                    System.out.println("" + header + " ": " + value);
                });
        });
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
});
});

// Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
isBrowserExecutable is true)
if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
    connection.setDoOutput(true);
    try (InputStream signedPayload =
        presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
        OutputStream httpOutputStream = connection.getOutputStream()) {
        IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
    }
}

// Download the result of executing the request
try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
    System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
    IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
}

} catch (S3Exception e) {
    e.getStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.getStackTrace();
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetObject in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get the ACL of a bucket

The following code example shows how to get the access control list (ACL) of an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String getBucketACL(S3Client s3, String objectKey, String bucketName) {
    try {
        GetObjectAclRequest aclReq = GetObjectAclRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .build();

        GetObjectAclResponse aclRes = s3.getObjectAcl(aclReq);
        List<Grant> grants = aclRes.grants();
        String grantee = "";
        for (Grant grant : grants) {
            System.out.format("%s: %s\n", grant.grantee().id(),
                grant.permission());
            grantee = grant.grantee().id();
        }
        return grantee;
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```
• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetBucketAcl in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get the policy for a bucket

The following code example shows how to get the policy for an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String getPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    String policyText = "";
    System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);

    GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .build();

    try {
        GetBucketPolicyResponse policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);
        policyText = policyRes.policy();
        return policyText;
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetBucketPolicy in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List in-progress multipart uploads

The following code example shows how to list in-progress multipart uploads to an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listUploads( S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    try {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
            s3.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        for (MultipartUpload upload: uploads) {
            System.out.println("Upload in progress: Key = \"" + upload.key() + ",
            id = " + upload.uploadId());
        }
```
List objects in a bucket

The following code example shows how to list objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

### SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    try {
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
            .builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();

        for (ListIterator iterVals = objects.listIterator(); iterVals.hasNext(); )
        {  
            S3Object myValue = (S3Object) iterVals.next();
            System.out.print(" The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
            System.out.print(" The object is " + calKb(myValue.size()) + " KBS");
            System.out.print(" The owner is " + myValue.owner());
        }
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }

    //convert bytes to kbs
    private static long calKb(Long val) {
        return val/1024;
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
• For API details, see ListObjects in [AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/v1/developer-guide/s3-api-listobjects.html).

Restore an archived copy of an object

The following code example shows how to restore an archived copy of an object back into an Amazon S3 bucket.

### SDK for Java 2.x

```java
//convert bytes to kbs
private static long calKb(Long val) {
    return val/1024;
}

```
public static void restoreS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName, String expectedBucketOwner) {
    try {
        RestoreRequest restoreRequest = RestoreRequest.builder()
            .days(10)
            .glacierJobParameters(GlacierJobParameters.builder().tier(Tier.STANDARD).build())
            .build();

        RestoreObjectRequest objectRequest = RestoreObjectRequest.builder()
            .expectedBucketOwner(expectedBucketOwner)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(keyName)
            .restoreRequest(restoreRequest)
            .build();

        s3.restoreObject(objectRequest);
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    s3.close();
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see RestoreObject in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Set a new ACL for a bucket

The following code example shows how to set a new access control list (ACL) for an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void setBucketAcl(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String id) {
    try {
        Grant ownerGrant = Grant.builder()
            .grantee(builder -> {
                builder.id(id)
                .type(Type.CANONICAL_USER);
            })
            .permission(Permission.FULL_CONTROL)
            .build();

        List<Grant> grantList2 = new ArrayList<>();
        grantList2.add(ownerGrant);

        AccessControlPolicy acl = AccessControlPolicy.builder()
            .owner(builder -> builder.id(id))
            .grants(grantList2)
            .build();

        PutBucketAclRequest putAclReq = PutBucketAclRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .accessControlPolicy(acl)
            .build();

        s3.close();
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
s3.putBucketAcl(putAclReq);

} catch (S3Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutBucketAcl in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Set the website configuration for a bucket

The following code example shows how to set the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
public static void setWebsiteConfig( S3Client s3,
    String bucketName,
    String indexDoc) {

    try {
        WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfig = WebsiteConfiguration.builder()
            .indexDocument(IndexDocument.builder().suffix(indexDoc).build())
            .build();

        PutBucketWebsiteRequest pubWebsiteReq = PutBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .websiteConfiguration(websiteConfig)
            .build();

        s3.putBucketWebsite(pubWebsiteReq);
        System.out.println("The call was successful");
    }
    catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutBucketWebsite in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Upload an object to a bucket

The following code example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
public static String putS3Object(S3Client s3,
    String bucketName,
    String objectKey,
    String objectPath) {
```
try {
    Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
    metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");

    PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .key(objectKey)
        .metadata(metadata)
        .build();

    PutObjectResponse response = s3.putObject(putOb,
        RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

    return response.eTag();
} catch (S3Exception e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
return "";

// Return a byte array
private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
    FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
    byte[] bytesArray = null;
    try {
        File file = new File(filePath);
        bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
        fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
        fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
        if (fileInputStream != null) {
            try {
                fileInputStream.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }
    return bytesArray;
}

Upload an object to a bucket and set tags.

public static void putS3ObjectTags(S3Client s3,  String bucketName, String objectKey, String objectPath) {
    try {
        // Define the tags.
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("Tag 1")
            .value("This is tag 1")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("Tag 2")
            .value("This is tag 2")
            .build();
build();
List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<Tag>();
tags.add(tag1);
tags.add(tag2);
Tagging allTags = Tagging.builder()
   .tagSet(tags)
   .build();

PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
   .bucket(bucketName)
   .key(objectKey)
   .tagging(allTags)
   .build();

try {
   s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));
} catch (S3Exception e) {
   System.err.println(e.getMessage());
   System.exit(1);
}

public static void updateObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey) {
   try {
      // Retrieve the object's tags.
      GetObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
         .bucket(bucketName)
         .key(objectKey)
         .build();

      GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes = s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);

      // Write out the tags.
      List<Tag> obTags = getTaggingRes.tagSet();
      for (Tag sinTag : obTags) {
         System.out.println("The tag key is: "+sinTag.key());
         System.out.println("The tag value is: "+sinTag.value());
      }

      // Replace the object's tags with two new tags.
      Tag tag3 = Tag.builder()
         .key("Tag 3")
         .value("This is tag 3")
         .build();

      Tag tag4 = Tag.builder()
         .key("Tag 4")
         .value("This is tag 4")
         .build();

      List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<Tag>();
tags.add(tag3);
tags.add(tag4);

      Tagging updatedTags = Tagging.builder()
         .tagSet(tags)
         .build();

      PutObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest1 = PutObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
         .bucket(bucketName)
Upload an object to a bucket and set metadata.

```java
public static String putS3Object(S3Client s3, 
    String bucketName, 
    String objectKey, 
    String objectPath) {
    try {
        // Define the metadata
        Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
        metadata.put("author", "Mary Doe");
        metadata.put("version", "1.0.0.0");

        PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .metadata(metadata)
            .build();

        PutObjectResponse response = s3.putObject(putOb, 
            RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

        return response.eTag();
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

// Return a byte array
private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
    FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
    byte[] bytesArray = null;
    try {
        File file = new File(filePath);
        bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
        fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
        fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);
```
Upload an object to a bucket and set an object retention value.

```java
public static void setRentionPeriod(S3Client s3, String key, String bucket) {
    try {
        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-07-17");
        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
        Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

        ObjectLockRetention lockRetention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode("COMPLIANCE")
            .retainUntilDate(instant)
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest = PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .key(key)
            .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
            .retention(lockRetention)
            .build();

        /**
         * To set Retention on an object, the Amazon S3 bucket must support object
         * locking, otherwise an exception is thrown.
         */
        s3.putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.print("An object retention configuration was successfully placed
         on the object");
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).  
- For API details, see [PutObject](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/sdk-for-java/) in [AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/sdk-for-java/).

**Scenarios**

**Create a presigned URL**

The following code example shows how to create a presigned URL for Amazon S3 and upload an object.
public static void signBucket(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName, String keyName) {
    try {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(keyName)
            .contentType("text/plain")
            .build();

        PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest = PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
            .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))
            .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
            .build();

        PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest = presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);

        String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
        System.out.println("Presigned URL to upload a file to: " + myURL);
        System.out.println("Which HTTP method needs to be used when uploading a file: " +
            presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

        // Upload content to the Amazon S3 bucket by using this URL
        URL url = presignedRequest.url();

        // Create the connection and use it to upload the new object by using the presigned URL
        HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
        connection.setDoOutput(true);
        connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type","text/plain");
        connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
        OutputStreamWriter out = new OutputStreamWriter(connection.getOutputStream());
        out.write("This text was uploaded as an object by using a presigned URL.");
        out.close();

        connection.getResponseCode();
        System.out.println("HTTP response code is " +
            connection.getResponseCode());
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.

Getting started with buckets and objects

The following code example shows how to:

• Create a bucket.
• Upload a file to the bucket.
• Download an object from a bucket.
• Copy an object to a subfolder in a bucket.
• List the objects in a bucket.
• Delete the objects in a bucket.
• Delete a bucket.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
/**
* To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
* environment, including your AWS credentials.
* For information, see this documentation topic:
* https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
*/

public class S3Scenario {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

        final String usage = "\n" + "Usage:\n" + "<bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>\n" + "Where:\n" + "bucketName - the Amazon S3 bucket to create.\n" + "key - the key to use.\n" + "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.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        String savePath = args[3];
        String toBucket = args[4];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
        createBucket(s3, bucketName);

        // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        uploadLocalFile(s3, bucketName, key, objectPath);

        // Download the object to another local file.
        getobjectBytes(s3, bucketName, key, savePath);

        // Perform a multipart upload.
        String multipartKey = "multiPartKey";
        multipartUpload(s3, toBucket, multipartKey);
    }
}
```
// List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
// Show 2 ways
listAllObjects(s3, bucketName);
anotherListExample(s3, bucketName);

// Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
copyBucketObject(s3, bucketName, key, toBucket);

// Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
deleteObjectFromBucket(s3, bucketName, key);

// Delete the Amazon S3 bucket
deleteBucket(s3, bucketName);
System.out.println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed");
s3.close();

// Create a bucket by using a S3Waiter object
public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
    try {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void deleteBucket(S3Client client, String bucket) {
    DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .build();
    client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
    System.out.println(bucket + " was deleted.")
}

/**
 * Upload an object in parts
 */
private static void multipartUpload(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String key) {
    int mB = 1024 * 1024;
    // First create a multipart upload and get the upload id
    CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();
CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
    s3.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
String uploadId = response.uploadId();
System.out.println(uploadId);

// Upload all the different parts of the object
UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .uploadId(uploadId)
    .partNumber(1).build();

String etag1 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 * mB))).eTag();

CompletedPart part1 =
    CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(1).eTag(etag1).build();

UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 =
    UploadPartRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).key(key)
    .uploadId(uploadId)
    .partNumber(2).build();
String etag2 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 * mB))).eTag();

CompletedPart part2 =
    CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(2).eTag(etag2).build();

// Finally call completeMultipartUpload operation to tell S3 to merge all
// uploaded
// parts and finish the multipart operation.
CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
    CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
    .parts(part1, part2)
    .build();

CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
    CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
    .bucket(bucketName)
    .key(key)
    .uploadId(uploadId)
    .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
    .build();

s3.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);

private static ByteBuffer getRandomByteBuffer(int size) {
    byte[] b = new byte[size];
    new Random().nextBytes(b);
    return ByteBuffer.wrap(b);
}

// Return a byte array
private static byte[] getobjectFile(String filePath) {
    FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
    byte[] bytesArray = null;
    try {
        File file = new File(filePath);
        bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
        fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
        fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
        if (fileInputStream != null) {
            try {
                fileInputStream.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }
    return bytesArray;
}
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
    if (fileInputStream != null) {
        try {
            fileInputStream.close();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    return byteArray;
}

public static void getObjectBytes (S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName, String path ) {
    try {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
            .builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
            s3.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
        byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

        // Write the data to a local file
        File myFile = new File(path);
        OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
        os.write(data);
        System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
        os.close();
    } catch (IOException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    } catch (S3Exception e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void uploadLocalFile(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
    PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .key(key)
        .build();

    s3.putObject(objectRequest,
        RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));
}

public static void listAllObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsReqManual = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .maxKeys(1)
        .build();

    boolean done = false;
    while (!done) {
        // List all objects in the bucket
        ListObjectsV2Result listObjectsResult = s3.listObjectsV2(listObjectsReqManual);

        // Process the list of objects
        for (S3ObjectSummary object : listObjectsResult.getObjectSummaries()) {
            System.out.println("Object: ", objectgetKey());
        }

        // Mark as done or loop again
        done = listObjectsResult.isTruncated();
    }
}

// Function to get bytes from a file
private static byte[] getObjectFile(String file) {
    FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
    try {
        fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
        byte[] byteArray = new byte[(int)fileInputStream.available()];
        fileInputStream.read(byteArray);
        return byteArray;
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
        if (fileInputStream != null) {
            try {
                fileInputStream.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }
    return null;
}
ListObjectsV2Response listObjResponse =
    s3.listObjectsV2(listObjectsReqManual);
for (S3Object content : listObjResponse.contents()) {
    System.out.println(content.key());
}

if (listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken() == null) {
    done = true;
}

listObjectsReqManual = listObjectsReqManual.toBuilder()
    .continuationToken(listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken())
    .build();
}
}

public static void anotherListExample(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
    ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .maxKeys(1)
        .build();

    ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
    // Process response pages
    listRes.stream()
        .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
        .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + " size = " + content.size()));
    // Helper method to work with paginated collection of items directly
    listRes.contents().stream()
        .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + " size = " + content.size()));
    }
}

public static void deleteObjectFromBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String key) {
    DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
        .bucket(bucketName)
        .key(key)
        .build();

    s3.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
    System.out.println(key + " was deleted");
}

public static String copyBucketObject (S3Client s3, String fromBucket, String objectKey, String toBucket) {
    String encodedUrl = null;
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode(fromBucket + "/"+ objectKey,
                             StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString());
    } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
        System.out.println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.getMessage());
    }
    CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
        .copySource(encodedUrl)
        .build();
    s3.copyObject(copyReq);
    System.out.println("Object copied");
}
}
S3 Glacier examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with S3 Glacier.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual S3 Glacier functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple S3 Glacier functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- **Actions** (p. 339)

**Actions**

**Create a vault**

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void createGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName) {
    // Code for creating a vault...
}
```
try {
    CreateVaultRequest vaultRequest = CreateVaultRequest.builder()
    .vaultName(vaultName)
    .build();

    CreateVaultResponse createVaultResult = glacier.createVault(vaultRequest);
    System.out.println("The URI of the new vault is " +
    createVaultResult.location());
} catch(GlacierException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateVault in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a vault

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
String accountId, String archiveId) {
    try {
        DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
            .vaultName(vaultName)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .archiveId(archiveId)
            .build();

        glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
        System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");
    } catch(GlacierException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteVault in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete an archive

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon S3 Glacier archive.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
String accountId, String archiveId) {
```
try {
    DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
        .vaultName(vaultName)
        .accountId(accountId)
        .archiveId(archiveId)
        .build();

    glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
    System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");
} catch(GlacierException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteArchive in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List vaults

The following code example shows how to list Amazon S3 Glacier vaults.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
public static void listAllVault(GlacierClient glacier) {
    boolean listComplete = false;
    String newMarker = null;
    int totalVaults = 0;
    System.out.println("Your Amazon Glacier vaults:");

    try {
        while (!listComplete) {
            ListVaultsResponse response = null;
            if (newMarker != null) {
                ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                    .marker(newMarker)
                    .build();
                response = glacier.listVaults(request);
            } else {
                ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                    .build();
                response = glacier.listVaults(request);
            }

            List<DescribeVaultOutput> vaultList = response.vaultList();
            for (DescribeVaultOutput v: vaultList) {
                totalVaults += 1;
                System.out.println("* " + v.vaultName());
                // Check for further results.
                newMarker = response.marker();
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    listComplete = true;
                }
            }

            if (totalVaults == 0) {
```
Retrieve a vault inventory

The following code example shows how to retrieve an Amazon S3 Glacier vault inventory.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String createJob(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName, String accountId) {
    try {
        JobParameters job = JobParameters.builder()
            .type("inventory-retrieval")
            .build();

        InitiateJobRequest initJob = InitiateJobRequest.builder()
            .jobParameters(job)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .vaultName(vaultName)
            .build();

        InitiateJobResponse response = glacier.initiateJob(initJob);
        System.out.println("The job ID is: " + response.jobId());
        System.out.println("The relative URI path of the job is: " + response.location());
        return response.jobId();
    } catch(GlacierException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}

// Poll S3 Glacier = Polling a Job may take 4-6 hours according to the Documentation.
public static void checkJob(GlacierClient glacier, String jobId, String name, String account, String path) {
    try{
        Boolean finished = false;
        String jobStatus = "";
        int yy=0;

        while (!finished) {
            DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
                .jobId(jobId)
                .build();

            DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
            jobStatus = response.jobStatus();
            System.out.println("Job status: ", jobStatus);

            if (jobStatus.toLowerCase().contains("completed")) {
                finished = true;
            } else {
                ++yy;
                System.out.println("Polling job " + yy + "... " + jobStatus);

                if (yy == 6) {
                    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                    System.exit(1);
                }
            }
        }
    } catch(GlacierException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- For API details, see ListVaults in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
The following code example shows how to upload an archive to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.

```java
public static String uploadContent(GlacierClient glacier, Path path, String vaultName, File myFile) {
    // Get an SHA-256 tree hash value
    String checkVal = computeSHA256(myFile);

    try {
        UploadArchiveRequest uploadRequest = UploadArchiveRequest.builder()
            .vaultName(vaultName)
            .checksum(checkVal)
            .build();

        DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
        jobStatus = response.statusCodeAsString();

        if (jobStatus.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0)
            finished = true;
        else {
            System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + jobStatus);
            Thread.sleep(1000);
        }
        yy++;
    }
    System.out.println("Job has Succeeded");

    GetJobOutputRequest jobOutputRequest = GetJobOutputRequest.builder()
        .jobId(jobId)
        .vaultName(name)
        .accountId(account)
        .build();

    ResponseBytes<GetJobOutputResponse> objectBytes =
        glacier.getJobOutputAsBytes(jobOutputRequest);

    // Write the data to a local file.
    byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
    File myFile = new File(path);
    OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
    os.write(data);
    System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from a Glacier vault");
    os.close();
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see [InitiateJob](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/v1/developer-guide/aws-java-sdk-core-features.html) in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*.
build();
    UploadArchiveResponse res = glacier.uploadArchive(uploadRequest, path);
    return res.archiveId();
} catch(GlacierException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return "";
}

private static String computeSHA256(File inputFile) {
    try {
        byte[] treeHash = computeSHA256TreeHash(inputFile);
        System.out.printf("SHA-256 tree hash = %s\n", toHex(treeHash));
        return toHex(treeHash);
    } catch (IOException ioe) {
        System.err.format("Exception when reading from file %s: %s", inputFile, ioe.getMessage());
        System.exit(-1);
    } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException nsae) {
        System.err.format("Cannot locate MessageDigest algorithm for SHA-256: %s", nsae.getMessage());
        System.exit(-1);
    } return "";
}

public static byte[][] computeSHA256TreeHash(File inputFile) throws IOException, NoSuchAlgorithmException {
    byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = getChunkSHA256Hashes(inputFile);
    return computeSHA256TreeHash(chunkSHA256Hashes);
}

/**
 * Computes an SHA256 checksum for each 1 MB chunk of the input file. This
 * includes the checksum for the last chunk, even if it's smaller than 1 MB.
 */
public static byte[][] getChunkSHA256Hashes(File file) throws IOException, NoSuchAlgorithmException {
    MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
    long numChunks = file.length() / ONE_MB;
    if (file.length() % ONE_MB > 0) {
        numChunks++;
    }
    if (numChunks == 0) {
        return new byte[][] { md.digest() };
    }
    byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = new byte[(int) numChunks][];
    FileInputStream fileStream = null;
    try {
        fileStream = new FileInputStream(file);
        byte[] buff = new byte[ONE_MB];
        int bytesRead;
        int idx = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < numChunks; i++) {
            try {
                bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff);
                chunkSHA256Hashes[i] = md.digest(buff, 0, bytesRead);
            } finally {
                if (fileStream != null) {
                    fileStream.close();
                }
            }
        }
    } finally {
        if (fileStream != null) {
            fileStream.close();
        }
    }
    return chunkSHA256Hashes;
}
while ((bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff, 0, ONE_MB)) > 0) {
    md.reset();
    md.update(buff, 0, bytesRead);
    chunkSHA256Hashes[idx++] = md.digest();
}
return chunkSHA256Hashes;
} finally {
    if (fileStream != null) {
        try {
            fileStream.close();
        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            System.err.printf("Exception while closing %s.\n %s", file.getName(), ioe.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
/**
 * Computes the SHA-256 tree hash for the passed array of 1 MB chunk
 * checksums.
 */
public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes)
throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {
    MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
    byte[][] prevLvlHashes = chunkSHA256Hashes;
    while (prevLvlHashes.length > 1) {
        int len = prevLvlHashes.length / 2;
        if (prevLvlHashes.length % 2 != 0) {
            len++;
        }
        byte[][] currLvlHashes = new byte[len][];
        int j = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < prevLvlHashes.length; i = i + 2, j++) {
            // If there are at least two elements remaining
            if (prevLvlHashes.length - i > 1) {
                // Calculate a digest of the concatenated nodes
                md.reset();
                md.update(prevLvlHashes[i]);
                md.update(prevLvlHashes[i + 1]);
                currLvlHashes[j] = md.digest();
            } else { // Take care of the remaining odd chunk
                currLvlHashes[j] = prevLvlHashes[i];
            }
        }
        prevLvlHashes = currLvlHashes;
    }
    return prevLvlHashes[0];
}
public static String toHex(byte[] data) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(data.length * 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {
        String hex = Integer.toHexString(data[i] & 0xFF);
        if (hex.length() == 1) {
            // Append leading zero
            sb.append("0");
        }
        sb.append(hex);
    }
    return sb.toString().toLowerCase();
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see UploadArchive in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon SES examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon SES.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon SES functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon SES functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
• Actions (p. 346)

Actions

List identities

The following code example shows how to list Amazon SES identities.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listSESIdentities(SesClient client) {
    try {
        ListIdentitiesResponse identitiesResponse = client.listIdentities();
        List<String> identities = identitiesResponse.getIdentities();

        for (String identity: identities) {
            System.out.println("The identity is "+identity);
        }
    } catch (SesException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
```
Send email

The following code example shows how to send email with Amazon SES.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void send(SesClient client, String sender, String recipient, String subject, String bodyText, String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {
    Destination destination = Destination.builder()
        .toAddresses(recipient)
        .build();

    Content content = Content.builder()
        .data(bodyHTML)
        .build();

    Content sub = Content.builder()
        .data(subject)
        .build();

    Body body = Body.builder()
        .html(content)
        .build();

    Message msg = Message.builder()
        .subject(sub)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
        .destination(destination)
        .message(msg)
        .source(sender)
        .build();

    try {
        System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Java...");
        client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
    } catch (SesException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

public static void sendemailAttachment(SesClient client, String sender, String recipient, String subject, String bodyText, String bodyHTML, byte[] attachmentBytes) throws MessagingException {
    try {
        System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Java...");
        client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
    } catch (SesException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).

• For API details, see ListIdentities in *AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference*. 

---

**Send email**

The following code example shows how to send email with Amazon SES.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void send(SesClient client, String sender, String recipient, String subject, String bodyText, String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {
    Destination destination = Destination.builder()
        .toAddresses(recipient)
        .build();

    Content content = Content.builder()
        .data(bodyHTML)
        .build();

    Content sub = Content.builder()
        .data(subject)
        .build();

    Body body = Body.builder()
        .html(content)
        .build();

    Message msg = Message.builder()
        .subject(sub)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
        .destination(destination)
        .message(msg)
        .source(sender)
        .build();

    try {
        System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Java...");
        client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
    } catch (SesException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
String bodyText,
String bodyHTML,
String fileLocation) throws AddressException,
MessagingException, IOException {
    java.io.File theFile = new java.io.File(fileLocation);
    byte[] fileContent = Files.readAllBytes(theFile.toPath());

    Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(new Properties());

    // Create a new MimeMessage object
    MimeMessage message = new MimeMessage(session);

    // Add subject, from and to lines
    message.setSubject(subject, "UTF-8");
    message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(sender));
    message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
                         InternetAddress.parse(recipient));

    // Create a multipart/alternative child container
    MimeMultipart msgBody = new MimeMultipart("alternative");

    // Create a wrapper for the HTML and text parts
    MimeBodyPart wrap = new MimeBodyPart();

    // Define the text part
    MimeBodyPart textPart = new MimeBodyPart();
    textPart.setContent(bodyText, "text/plain; charset=UTF-8");

    // Define the HTML part
    MimeBodyPart htmlPart = new MimeBodyPart();
    htmlPart.setContent(bodyHTML, "text/html; charset=UTF-8");

    // Add the text and HTML parts to the child container
    msgBody.addBodyPart(textPart);
    msgBody.addBodyPart(htmlPart);

    // Add the child container to the wrapper object
    wrap.setContent(msgBody);

    // Create a multipart/mixed parent container
    MimeMultipart msg = new MimeMultipart("mixed");

    // Add the parent container to the message
    message.setContent(msg);

    // Add the multipart/alternative part to the message
    msg.addBodyPart(wrap);

    // Define the attachment
    MimeBodyPart att = new MimeBodyPart();
    DataSource fds = new ByteArrayDataSource(fileContent, "application/
vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
    att.setDataHandler(new DataHandler(fds));
    att.setFileName(reportName);

    // Add the attachment to the message.
    msg.addBodyPart(att);

    try {
        System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES " +
                           "using the AWS SDK for Java...");

        ByteArrayOutputStream outputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
message.writeTo(outputStream);

ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.wrap(outputStream.toByteArray());
byte[] arr = new byte[buf.remaining()];
buf.get(arr);

SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(arr);

RawMessage rawMessage = RawMessage.builder()
    .data(data)
    .build();

SendRawEmailRequest rawEmailRequest = SendRawEmailRequest.builder()
    .rawMessage(rawMessage)
    .build();

client.sendRawEmail(rawEmailRequest);

} catch (SesException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
System.out.println("Email sent with attachment");

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see SendEmail in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon SNS examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon SNS.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon SNS functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon SNS functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics

• Actions (p. 349)

Actions

Add tags to a topic

The following code example shows how to add tags to an Amazon SNS topic.

SDK for Java 2.x

    public static void addTopicTags(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
    .key("Environment")
    .value("Gamma")
    .build();

List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
tagList.add(tag);
tagList.add(tag2);

TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
    .resourceArn(topicArn)
    .tags(tagList)
    .build();

snsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
System.out.println("Tags have been added to "+topicArn);
}

} catch (SnsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see TagResource in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Check whether a phone number is opted out

The following code example shows how to check whether a phone number is opted out of receiving Amazon SNS messages.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void checkPhone(SnsClient snsClient, String phoneNumber) {
    try {
        CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest request =
            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest.builder()
                .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                .build();

        CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse result =
            snsClient.checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut(request);

        System.out.println(result.isOptedOut() + "Phone Number " + phoneNumber + " has Opted Out of receiving sns messages."
            + "\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
Confirm an endpoint owner wants to receive messages

The following code example shows how to confirm the owner of an endpoint wants to receive Amazon SNS messages by validating the token sent to the endpoint by an earlier Subscribe action.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void confirmSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionToken, String topicArn ) {
    try {
        ConfirmSubscriptionRequest request = ConfirmSubscriptionRequest.builder()
            .token(subscriptionToken)
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        ConfirmSubscriptionResponse result = snsClient.confirmSubscription(request);
        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nSubscription Arn: " + result.subscriptionArn());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see ConfirmSubscription in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Create a topic

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon SNS topic.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName ) {
    CreateTopicResponse result = null;
    try {
        CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
            .name(topicName)
            .build();

        result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
        return result.topicArn();
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```
Delete a subscription

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon SNS subscription.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
    try {
        UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
            .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
            .build();

        UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Delete a topic

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon SNS topic and all subscriptions to that topic.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
    try {
        DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Get the properties of a topic

The following code example shows how to get the properties of an Amazon SNS topic.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void getSNSTopicAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
    try {
        GetTopicAttributesRequest request = GetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        GetTopicAttributesResponse result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request);
        System.out.println("Status is " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "Attributes: \n" + result.attributes());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• For API details, see **GetTopicAttributes** in **AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference**.

Get the settings for sending SMS messages

The following code example shows how to get the settings for sending Amazon SNS SMS messages.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void getSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
    try {
        GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request = GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
            .subscriptionArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse res = snsClient.getSubscriptionAttributes(request);
        Map<String, String> map = res.attributes();

        // Iterate through the map
        Iterator iter = map.entrySet().iterator();
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            Map.Entry entry = (Map.Entry) iter.next();
            System.out.println("[Key] : " + entry.getKey() + " [Value] : " + entry.getValue());
        }
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](http://github.com).

• For API details, see **GetTopicAttributes** in **AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference**.
• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetSMSAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List opted out phone numbers

The following code example shows how to list phone numbers that are opted out of receiving Amazon SNS messages.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listOpts( SnsClient snsClient) {
    try {
        ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest request = ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest.builder().build();
        ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse result = snsClient.listPhoneNumbersOptedOut(request);
        System.out.println("Status is "+ result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "}n\nPhone Numbers: "}n\n" + result.phoneNumbers());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List the subscribers of a topic

The following code example shows how to retrieve the list of subscribers of an Amazon SNS topic.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listSNSSubscriptions( SnsClient snsClient) {
    try {
        ListSubscriptionsRequest request = ListSubscriptionsRequest.builder().build();
        ListSubscriptionsResponse result = snsClient.listSubscriptions(request);
        System.out.println(result.subscriptions());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
List topics

The following code example shows how to list Amazon SNS topics.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
    try {
        ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
            .build();
        ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
        System.out.println("Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "

Topics

" + result.topics());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

Publish an SMS text message

The following code example shows how to publish SMS messages using Amazon SNS.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String phoneNumber) {
    try {
        PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
            .message(message)
            .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
            .build();
        PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
        System.out.println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Publish to a topic

The following code example shows how to publish messages to an Amazon SNS topic.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String topicArn) {
    try {
        PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
            .message(message)
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
        System.out.println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
            result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
- For API details, see Publish in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Set a filter policy

The following code example shows how to set an Amazon SNS filter policy.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void usePolicy(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
    try {
        SNSMessageFilterPolicy fp = new SNSMessageFilterPolicy();

        // Add a filter policy attribute with a single value
        fp.addAttribute("store", "example_corp");
        fp.addAttribute("event", "order_placed");

        // Add a prefix attribute
        fp.addAttributePrefix("customer_interests", "bas");

        // Add an anything-but attribute
        fp.addAttributeAnythingBut("customer_interests", "baseball");

        // Add a filter policy attribute with a list of values
        ArrayList<String> attributeValues = new ArrayList<>();
        attributeValues.add("rugby");
        attributeValues.add("soccer");
        attributeValues.add("hockey");
        fp.addAttribute("customer_interests", attributeValues);

        // Add a numeric attribute
        fp.addAttribute("price_usd", ",", 0);

        // Add a numeric attribute with a range
```
fp.addAttributeRange("price_usd", ">", 0, ",<=", 100);

// Apply the filter policy attributes to an Amazon SNS subscription
fp.apply(snsClient, subscriptionArn);

} catch (SnsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see SetSubscriptionAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Set the default settings for sending SMS messages

The following code example shows how to set the default settings for sending SMS messages using Amazon SNS.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void setSNSAttributes( SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String, String> attributes) {
    try {
        SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
            .attributes(attributes)
            .build();

        SetSmsAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
        System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ". Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see SetSmsAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Set topic attributes

The following code example shows how to set Amazon SNS topic attributes.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void setTopAttr(SnsClient snsClient, String attribute, String topicArn, String value) {
    try {
        SetTopicAttributesRequest request = SetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
            .attributeName(attribute)
            .attributeValue(value)
```
SetTopicAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request);
System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\nTopic " + request.topicArn() + " updated " + request.attributeName() + " to " + request.attributeValue());

} catch (SnsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see SetTopicAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Subscribe a Lambda function to a topic

The following code example shows how to subscribe a Lambda function so it receives notifications from an Amazon SNS topic.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
public static String subLambda(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String lambdaArn) {
    try {
        SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
            .protocol("lambda")
            .endpoint(lambdaArn)
            .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
        return result.subscriptionArn();
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return ";"
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see Subscribe in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Subscribe an HTTP endpoint to a topic

The following code example shows how to subscribe an HTTP or HTTPS endpoint so it receives notifications from an Amazon SNS topic.

SDK for Java 2.x

```
```
public static void subHTTPS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String url) {
    try {
        SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
            .protocol("http")
            .endpoint(url)
            .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN is " + result.subscriptionArn() + "
" + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see Subscribe in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Subscribe an email address to a topic

The following code example shows how to subscribe an email address to an Amazon SNS topic.

SDK for Java 2.x

public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email) {
    try {
        SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
            .protocol("email")
            .endpoint(email)
            .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
            .topicArn(topicArn)
            .build();

        SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "
" + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
    } catch (SnsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see Subscribe in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon SQS examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon SQS.
Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon SQS functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon SQS functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
• Actions (p. 360)

Actions
Create a queue

The following code example shows how to create an Amazon SQS queue.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
class CreateQueueAction {
    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            System.out.println("Create Queue");
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
            System.out.println("Get queue url");
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse =
                    sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            String queueUrl = getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            return queueUrl;
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        System.out.println("List Queues");
        String prefix = "que";
        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
                    ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
                    sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
        }
    }
}
```
public static void listQueuesFilter(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
    // List queues with filters
    String namePrefix = "queue";
    ListQueuesRequest filterListRequest = ListQueuesRequest.builder()
            .queueNamePrefix(namePrefix).build();

    ListQueuesResponse listQueuesFilteredResponse = sqsClient.listQueues(filterListRequest);
    System.out.println("Queue URLs with prefix: " + namePrefix);
    for (String url : listQueuesFilteredResponse.queueUrls()) {
        System.out.println(url);
    }

    System.out.println("\nSend message");
    try {
        sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .messageBody("Hello world!")
                .delaySeconds(10)
                .build());
    } catch (SqsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static void sendBatchMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
    System.out.println("\nSend multiple messages");
    try {
        SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest = SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from msg 1").build(),
                        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg 2").delaySeconds(10).build())
                .build();
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
    } catch (SqsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}

public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
    System.out.println("\nReceive messages");
    try {
        ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                .build();
        List<Message> messages = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest);
        for (Message message : messages) {
            System.out.println(message.body());
        }
    } catch (SqsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
.build();
List<Message> messages =
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
return messages;
} catch (SqsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return null;
}

public static void changeMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
    System.out.println("\nChange Message Visibility");
    try {
        for (Message message : messages) {
            ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest req =
            ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                .visibilityTimeout(100)
                .build();
            sqsClient.changeMessageVisibility(req);
        }
        catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
    System.out.println("\nDelete Messages");
    try {
        for (Message message : messages) {
            DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
            DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                .build();
            sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
        }
        catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see CreateQueue in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a message from a queue

The following code example shows how to delete a message from an Amazon SQS queue.

SDK for Java 2.x
try {
    for (Message message : messages) {
        DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest = DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
            .build();
        sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
    }
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteMessage in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Delete a queue

The following code example shows how to delete an Amazon SQS queue.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
    try {
        GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
            .queueName(queueName)
            .build();
        String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
        DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .build();
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
    } catch (SqsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DeleteQueue in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get the URL of a queue

The following code example shows how to get the URL of an Amazon SQS queue.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse =
    sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
String queueUrl = getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```
return queueUrl;

} catch (SqsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
return "";

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetQueueUrl in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List queues

The following code example shows how to list Amazon SQS queues.

SDK for Java 2.x

String prefix = "que";

try {
    ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
    ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
    ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
    sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);

    for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
        System.out.println(url);
    }
} catch (SqsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListQueues in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Receive messages from a queue

The following code example shows how to receive messages from an Amazon SQS queue.

SDK for Java 2.x

ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
    .build();
List<Message> messages =
    sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
return messages;
} catch (SqsException e) {
    System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}
return null;
Send a batch of messages to a queue

The following code example shows how to send a batch of messages to an Amazon SQS queue.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest = SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
    .entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from msg 1").build(),
            SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg 2").delaySeconds(10).build())
    .build();
sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

Send a message to a queue

The following code example shows how to send a message to an Amazon SQS queue.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void sendMessage(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, String message) {
    try {
        CreateQueueRequest request = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
            .queueName(queueName)
            .build();
        CreateQueueResponse createResult = sqsClient.createQueue(request);
        GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
            .queueName(queueName)
            .build();
        String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
        SendMessageRequest sendMsgRequest = SendMessageRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .messageBody(message)
            .delaySeconds(5)
            .build();
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendMsgRequest);
    } catch (SqsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
Secrets Manager examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Secrets Manager.

**Actions** are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Secrets Manager functions.

**Scenarios** are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Secrets Manager functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

**Topics**
- **Actions** (p. 366)

**Actions**

**Create a secret**

The following code example shows how to create a Secrets Manager secret.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static String createNewSecret( SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String secretName, String secretValue) {
    try {
        CreateSecretRequest secretRequest = CreateSecretRequest.builder()
            .name(secretName)
            .description("This secret was created by the AWS Secret Manager Java API")
            .secretString(secretValue)
            .build();

        CreateSecretResponse secretResponse = secretsClient.createSecret(secretRequest);
        return secretResponse.arn();
    } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see [CreateSecret](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretmanager/latest/apireference/API_CreateSecret.html) in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Delete a secret

The following code example shows how to delete a Secrets Manager secret.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void deleteSpecificSecret(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String secretName) {
    try {
        DeleteSecretRequest secretRequest = DeleteSecretRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .build();

        secretsClient.deleteSecret(secretRequest);
        System.out.println(secretName + " is deleted.");
    } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- Find instructions and more code on [GitHub](https://github.com).
- For API details, see `DeleteSecret` in [AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/v1/developer-guide/java-sdk-reference.html).

Describe a secret

The following code example shows how to describe a Secrets Manager secret.

**SDK for Java 2.x**

```java
public static void describeGivenSecret(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String secretName) {
    try {
        DescribeSecretRequest secretRequest = DescribeSecretRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .build();

        DescribeSecretResponse secretResponse = secretsClient.describeSecret(secretRequest);
        Instant lastChangedDate = secretResponse.lastChangedDate();

        // Convert the Instant to readable date
        DateTimeFormatter formatter =
            DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime( FormatStyle.SHORT )
            .withLocale( Locale.US)
            .withZone( ZoneId.systemDefault() );

        formatter.format( lastChangedDate );
        System.out.println("The date of the last change to " + secretResponse.name() + " is " + lastChangedDate );
    } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```
• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see DescribeSecret in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Get a secret value

The following code example shows how to get a Secrets Manager secret value.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void getValue(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String secretName) {
    try {
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .build();
        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        String secret = valueResponse.secretString();
        System.out.println(secret);
    } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see GetSecretValue in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

List secrets

The following code example shows how to list Secrets Manager secrets.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void listAllSecrets(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient) {
    try {
        ListSecretsResponse secretsResponse = secretsClient.listSecrets();
        List<SecretListEntry> secrets = secretsResponse.secretList();
        for (SecretListEntry secret : secrets) {
            System.out.println("The secret name is "+secret.name());
            System.out.println("The secret description is "+secret.description());
        }
    } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see ListSecrets in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.
Put a value in a secret

The following code example shows how to put a value in a Secrets Manager secret.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void updateMySecret(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String secretName, String secretValue) {
    try {
        UpdateSecretRequest secretRequest = UpdateSecretRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .secretString(secretValue)
            .build();

        secretsClient.updateSecret(secretRequest);
    } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see PutSecretValue in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon Textract examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following code examples show you how to perform actions and implement common scenarios by using the AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon Textract.

Actions are code excerpts that show you how to call individual Amazon Textract functions.

Scenarios are code examples that show you how to accomplish a specific task by calling multiple Amazon Textract functions.

Each example includes a link to GitHub, where you can find instructions on how to set up and run the code in context.

Topics
• Actions (p. 369)

Actions

Analyze a document

The following code example shows how to analyze a document using Amazon Textract.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static void analyzeDoc(TextractClient textractClient, String sourceDoc) {
    try {
        InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
        SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
```
// Get the input Document object as bytes
Document myDoc = Document.builder()
    .bytes(sourceBytes)
    .build();

List<FeatureType> featureTypes = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
featureTypes.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
featureTypes.add(FeatureType.TABLES);

AnalyzeDocumentRequest analyzeDocumentRequest =
    AnalyzeDocumentRequest.builder()
        .featureTypes(featureTypes)
        .document(myDoc)
        .build();

AnalyzeDocumentResponse analyzeDocument =
    textractClient.analyzeDocument(analyzeDocumentRequest);
List<Block> docInfo = analyzeDocument.blocks();
Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

while(blockIterator.hasNext()) {
    Block block = blockIterator.next();
    System.out.println("The block type is ", block.blockType().toString());
}

} catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {
    System.err.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
}

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see AnalyzeDocument in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Detect text in a document

The following code example shows how to detect text in a document using Amazon Textract.

SDK for Java 2.x

Detect text from an input document.

    public static void detectDocText(TextractClient textractClient, String sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                .bytes(sourceBytes)
                .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
                DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            // Invoke the Detect operation
        }
DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);

List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

while(blockIterator.hasNext()) {
    Block block = blockIterator.next();
    System.out.println("The block type is "+block.blockType().toString());
}

DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is "+documentMetadata.pages());
}

Detect text from a document located in an Amazon S3 bucket.

public static void detectDocTextS3 (TextractClient textractClient, String bucketName, String docName) {
    try {
        S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .name(docName)
            .build();

        // Create a Document object and reference the s3Object instance
        Document myDoc = Document.builder()
            .s3Object(s3Object)
            .build();

        // Create a DetectDocumentTextRequest object
        DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
            DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                .document(myDoc)
                .build();

        // Invoke the detectDocumentText method
        DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
            textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);

        List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
        Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

        while(blockIterator.hasNext()) {
            Block block = blockIterator.next();
            System.out.println("The block type is "+block.blockType().toString());
        }

        DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
        System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is "+documentMetadata.pages());
    } catch (TextractException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
Start asynchronous analysis of a document

The following code example shows how to start asynchronous analysis of a document using Amazon Textract.

SDK for Java 2.x

```java
public static String startDocAnalysisS3 (TextractClient textractClient, String bucketName, String docName) {
    try {
        List<FeatureType> myList = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
        myList.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
        myList.add(FeatureType.FORMS);

        S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .name(docName)
            .build();

        DocumentLocation location = DocumentLocation.builder()
            .s3Object(s3Object)
            .build();

        StartDocumentAnalysisRequest documentAnalysisRequest =
            StartDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
            .documentLocation(location)
            .featureTypes(myList)
            .build();

        StartDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
            textractClient.startDocumentAnalysis(documentAnalysisRequest);

        // Get the job ID
        String jobId = response.jobId();
        return jobId;
    } catch (TextractException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}

private static String getJobResults(TextractClient textractClient, String jobId) {
    boolean finished = false;
    int index = 0;
    String status = "";
    try {
        // Get the job results
        GetDocumentAnalysisStatusRequest request =
            GetDocumentAnalysisStatusRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .build();

        GetDocumentAnalysisStatusResponse response =
            textractClient.getDocumentAnalysisStatus(request);

        status = response.status();
        finished = response.finished();
        // ... (more code to process results)
    } catch (TextractException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return status;
}
```
while (!finished) {
    GetDocumentAnalysisRequest analysisRequest =
            GetDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                .jobId(jobId)
                .maxResults(1000)
                .build();

    GetDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
            textractClient.getDocumentAnalysis(analysisRequest);
    status = response.jobStatus().toString();

    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
        finished = true;
    else {
        System.out.println(index + " status is: " + status);
        Thread.sleep(1000);
    }
    index++ ;
}
return status;
} catch( InterruptedException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    System.exit(1);
} return "";

• Find instructions and more code on GitHub.
• For API details, see StartDocumentAnalysis in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Cross-service examples using SDK for Java 2.x

The following sample applications use the AWS SDK for Java 2.x to work across multiple AWS services.

Examples
• Build an application to submit data to a DynamoDB table (p. 373)
• Create an Amazon Lex Chatbot within a web application to engage your web site visitors (p. 374)
• Build a publish and subscription application that translates messages (p. 374)
• Create a dynamic web application to track DynamoDB data (p. 374)
• Create an Amazon Relational Database Service item tracker (p. 375)
• Detect PPE in images with Amazon Rekognition using an AWS SDK (p. 375)
• Detect objects in images with Amazon Rekognition using an AWS SDK (p. 375)
• Detect people and objects in a video with Amazon Rekognition using an AWS SDK (p. 376)
• Use API Gateway to invoke a Lambda function (p. 376)
• Use Step Functions to invoke Lambda functions (p. 376)
• Use scheduled events to invoke a Lambda function (p. 377)

Build an application to submit data to a DynamoDB table

SDK for Java 2.x

Shows how to create a dynamic web application that submits data using the Amazon DynamoDB Java API and sends a text message using the Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API.
For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

**Services used in this example**
- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Create an Amazon Lex Chatbot within a web application to engage your web site visitors

**SDK for Java 2.x**
Shows how to use the Amazon Lex API to create a Chatbot within a web application to engage your web site visitors.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

**Services used in this example**
- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Build a publish and subscription application that translates messages

**SDK for Java 2.x**
Shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API to create a web application that has subscription and publish functionality. In addition, this example application also translates messages.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run the example that uses the Java Async API, see the full example on GitHub.

**Services used in this example**
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Create a dynamic web application to track DynamoDB data

**SDK for Java 2.x**
Shows how to use the Amazon DynamoDB API to create a dynamic web application that tracks DynamoDB work data.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

**Services used in this example**
- DynamoDB
Create an Amazon Relational Database Service item tracker

SDK for Java 2.x

Shows how to create a web application that tracks and reports on work items stored in an Amazon RDS database.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run an example that uses the JDBC API, see the full example on GitHub.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run an example that uses the RdsDataClient, see the full example on GitHub.

Services used in this example

- Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Detect PPE in images with Amazon Rekognition using an AWS SDK

SDK for Java 2.x

Shows how to create an AWS Lambda function that detects images with Personal Protective Equipment.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

Services used in this example

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Detect objects in images with Amazon Rekognition using an AWS SDK

SDK for Java 2.x

Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition Java API to create an app that uses Amazon Rekognition to identify objects by category in images located in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The app sends the admin an email notification with the results using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

Services used in this example

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
Detect people and objects in a video with Amazon Rekognition using an AWS SDK

**SDK for Java 2.x**

Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition Java API to create an app to detect faces and objects in videos located in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The app sends the admin an email notification with the results using Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

**Services used in this example**

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Use API Gateway to invoke a Lambda function

**SDK for Java 2.x**

Shows how to create an AWS Lambda function by using the Lambda Java runtime API. This example invokes different AWS services to perform a specific use case. This example demonstrates how to create a Lambda function invoked by Amazon API Gateway that scans an Amazon DynamoDB table for work anniversaries and uses Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send a text message to your employees that congratulates them at their one year anniversary date.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

**Services used in this example**

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Use Step Functions to invoke Lambda functions

**SDK for Java 2.x**

Shows how to create an AWS serverless workflow by using AWS Step Functions and the AWS SDK for Java 2.x. Each workflow step is implemented using an AWS Lambda function.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

**Services used in this example**

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions
Use scheduled events to invoke a Lambda function

SDK for Java 2.x

Shows how to create an Amazon EventBridge scheduled event that invokes an AWS Lambda function. Configure EventBridge to use a cron expression to schedule when the Lambda function is invoked. In this example, you create a Lambda function by using the Lambda Java runtime API. This example invokes different AWS services to perform a specific use case. This example demonstrates how to create an app that sends a mobile text message to your employees that congratulates them at the one year anniversary date.

For complete source code and instructions on how to set up and run, see the full example on GitHub.

Services used in this example

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS
Security for the AWS SDK for Java

Cloud security at Amazon Web Services (AWS) is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from a data center and network architecture that is built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations. Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The Shared Responsibility Model describes this as Security of the Cloud and Security in the Cloud.

Security of the Cloud—AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud and providing you with services that you can use securely. Our security responsibility is the highest priority at AWS, and the effectiveness of our security is regularly tested and verified by third-party auditors as part of the AWS Compliance Programs.

Security in the Cloud—Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service you are using, and other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your organization's requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

Topics
- Data protection in AWS SDK for Java 2.x (p. 378)
- AWS SDK for Java support for TLS (p. 379)
- Identity and Access Management for this AWS Product or Service (p. 379)
- Compliance validation for the AWS SDK for Java (p. 380)
- Resilience for this AWS Product or Service (p. 380)
- Infrastructure Security for this AWS Product or Service (p. 381)

Data protection in AWS SDK for Java 2.x

The shared responsibility model applies to data protection in this AWS product or service. As described in this model, AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. You are responsible for maintaining control over your content that is hosted on this infrastructure. This content includes the security configuration and management tasks for the AWS services that you use. For more information about data privacy, see the Data Privacy FAQ. For information about data protection in Europe, see the AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR blog post on the AWS Security Blog.

For data protection purposes, we recommend that you protect AWS account credentials and set up individual user accounts with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). That way each user is given only the permissions necessary to fulfill their job duties. We also recommend that you secure your data in the following ways:

- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) with each account.
- Use SSL/TLS to communicate with AWS resources.
- Set up API and user activity logging with AWS CloudTrail.
- Use AWS encryption solutions, with all default security controls within AWS services.
- Use advanced managed security services such as Amazon Macie, which assists in discovering and securing personal data that is stored in Amazon S3.
- If you require FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when accessing AWS through a command line interface or an API, use a FIPS endpoint. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2.

We strongly recommend that you never put sensitive identifying information, such as your customers' account numbers, into free-form fields such as a Name field. This includes when you work with this...
AWS SDK for Java support for TLS

The following information applies only to Java SSL implementation (the default SSL implementation in the AWS SDK for Java). If you’re using a different SSL implementation, see your specific SSL implementation to learn how to enforce TLS versions.

How to check the TLS version

Consult your Java virtual machine (JVM) provider's documentation to determine which TLS versions are supported on your platform. For some JVMs, the following code will print which SSL versions are supported.

```
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(SSLContext.getDefault().getSupportedSSLParameters().getProtocols()));
```

To see the SSL handshake in action and what version of TLS is used, you can use the system property `javax.net.debug`.

```
java app.jar -Djavax.net.debug=ssl
```

Enforcing a minimum TLS version

The SDK always prefers the latest TLS version supported by the platform and service. If you wish to enforce a specific minimum TLS version, consult your JVM’s documentation.

For OpenJDK-based JVMs, you can use the system property `jdk.tls.client.protocols`.

```
java app.jar -Djdk.tls.client.protocols=PROTOCOLS
```

Consult your JVM’s documentation for the supported values of PROTOCOLS.

Identity and Access Management for this AWS Product or Service

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an Amazon Web Services (AWS) service that helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be authenticated (signed in) and authorized (have permissions) to use resources in AWS services. IAM is an AWS service that you can use with no additional charge.

To use this AWS product or service to access AWS, you need an AWS account and AWS credentials. To increase the security of your AWS account, we recommend that you use an IAM user to provide access credentials instead of using your AWS account credentials.

For details about working with IAM, see AWS Identity and Access Management.
For an overview of IAM users and why they are important for the security of your account, see AWS Security Credentials in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

This AWS product or service follows the shared responsibility model through the specific Amazon Web Services (AWS) services it supports. For AWS service security information, see the AWS service security documentation page and "AWS services that are in scope of."

Compliance validation for the AWS SDK for Java

This AWS product or service follows the shared responsibility model through the specific Amazon Web Services (AWS) services it supports. For AWS service security information, see the AWS service security documentation page and "AWS services that are in scope of."

The security and compliance of AWS services is assessed by third-party auditors as part of multiple AWS compliance programs. These include SOC, PCI, FedRAMP, HIPAA, and others. AWS provides a frequently updated list of AWS services in scope of specific compliance programs at "AWS services in Scope by Compliance."

Third-party audit reports are available for you to download using AWS Artifact. For more information, see Downloading Reports in AWS Artifact.

For more information about AWS compliance programs, see AWS Compliance Programs.

Your compliance responsibility when using this AWS product or service to access an AWS service is determined by the sensitivity of your data, your organization's compliance objectives, and applicable laws and regulations. If your use of an AWS service is subject to compliance with standards such as HIPAA, PCI, or FedRAMP, AWS provides resources to help:

- Security and Compliance Quick Start Guides - Deployment guides that discuss architectural considerations and provide steps for deploying security-focused and compliance-focused baseline environments on AWS.
- Architecting for HIPAA Security and Compliance Whitepaper - A whitepaper that describe show companies can use AWS to create HIPAA-compliant applications.
- AWS Compliance Resources - A collection of workbooks and guides that might apply to your industry and location.
- AWS Config - A service that assesses how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.
- AWS Security Hub - A comprehensive view of your security state within AWS that helps you check your compliance with security industry standards and best practices.

Resilience for this AWS Product or Service

The Amazon Web Services (AWS) global infrastructure is built around AWS Regions and Availability Zones.

AWS Regions provide multiple physically separated and isolated Availability Zones, which are connected with low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking.

With Availability Zones, you can design and operate applications and databases that automatically fail over between Availability Zones without interruption. Availability Zones are more highly available, fault tolerant, and scalable than traditional single or multiple data center infrastructures.

For more information about AWS Regions and Availability Zones, see AWS Global Infrastructure.
This AWS product or service follows the shared responsibility model through the specific Amazon Web Services (AWS) services it supports. For AWS service security information, see the AWS service security documentation page and "AWS services that are in scope of."

Infrastructure Security for this AWS Product or Service

This AWS product or service follows the shared responsibility model through the specific Amazon Web Services (AWS) services it supports. For AWS service security information, see the AWS service security documentation page and "AWS services that are in scope of."
# Document history

This topic describes important changes to the AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide over the course of its history.

This documentation was last built on: 2022-04-04

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Enforcing a minimum TLS version” (p. 379)</td>
<td>Update TLS security information</td>
<td>8 April 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Additional setup information” (p. 19)</td>
<td>Added more information about setting up and using credentials</td>
<td>22 February 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>the section called “Setting up a GraalVM Native Image project” (p. 18)</td>
<td>New topic for setting up a GraalVM Native Image project</td>
<td>18 February 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Waiters” (p. 70)</td>
<td>Waiters released; added topic for the new feature</td>
<td>30 September 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “SDK Metrics” (p. 57)</td>
<td>Metrics released; added topic for the new feature</td>
<td>17 August 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Amazon Pinpoint” (p. 158), the section called “Amazon Cognito” (p. 144), the section called “Amazon Simple Notification Service” (p. 167)</td>
<td>Added example topics for Amazon Pinpoint, Amazon Cognito, and Amazon SNS</td>
<td>30 May 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>the section called “Optimizing cold start performance for AWS Lambda” (p. 40)</td>
<td>Added AWS Lambda function performance topic</td>
<td>29 May 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Setting the JVM TTL for DNS name lookups” (p. 50)</td>
<td>Added JVM TTL DNS caching topic</td>
<td>27 April 2020</td>
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<td>the section called “Setting up an Apache Maven project” (p. 13), the section called “Setting up a Gradle project” (p. 17)</td>
<td>New Maven and Gradle set up topics</td>
<td>21 April 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>the section called “Mapping items in DynamoDB tables” (p. 97)</td>
<td>Added DynamoDB enhanced client topic</td>
<td>20 April 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Enforcing a minimum TLS version” (p. 379)</td>
<td>Added TLS 1.2 to security section</td>
<td>19 March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Subscribing to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams” (p. 150)</td>
<td>Added Kinesis stream examples</td>
<td>2 August 2018</td>
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## Changes

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>the section called “Pagination” (p. 62)</td>
<td>Added auto pagination topic</td>
<td>5 April 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working with AWS services (p. 72)</td>
<td>Added example topics for IAM, Amazon EC2, CloudWatch and DynamoDB</td>
<td>29 December 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)” (p. 73)</td>
<td>Added getobjects example for Amazon S3</td>
<td>7 August 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the section called “Asynchronous programming” (p. 51)</td>
<td>Added async topic</td>
<td>4 August 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA release of the AWS SDK for Java 2.x</td>
<td>AWS SDK for Java version 2 (v2) released</td>
<td>28 June 2017</td>
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