開發人員指南

AWS SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET: 開發人員指南

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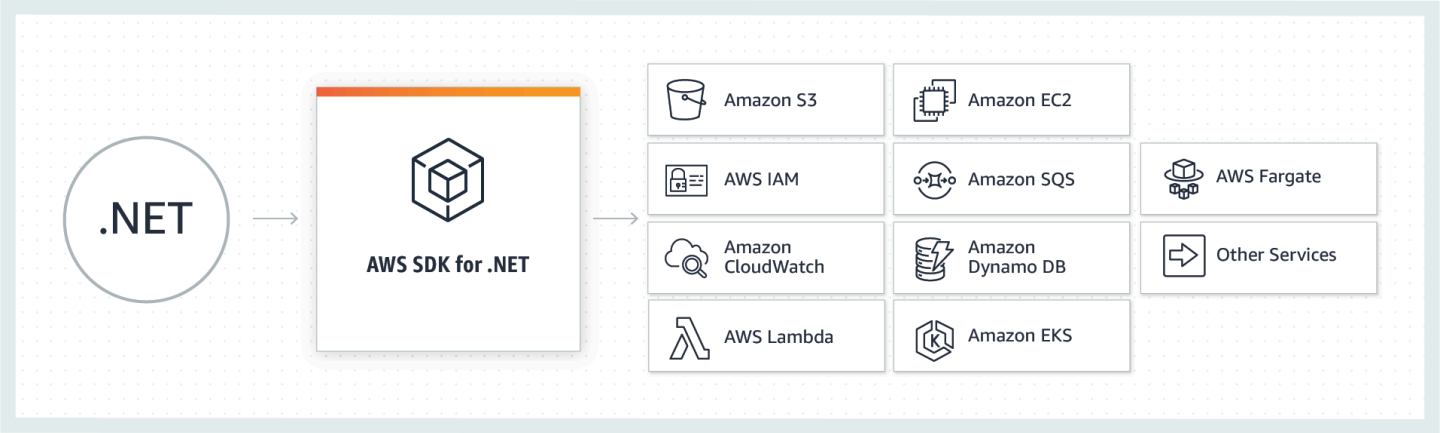
什麼是 AWS SDK for .NET

這可 AWS SDK for .NET 讓您更輕鬆地建置 .NET 應用程式，以利用具有成本效益、可擴展且可靠的 AWS 服務，例如 Amazon 簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 和 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)。SDK 透過提供一組對 .NET 開發人員來說一致且熟悉的程式庫，簡化了 AWS 服務的使用。



（好吧，明白了！ 我已經準備好設置並進行快速導覽。 ）

關於這個版本

> **Note**
>
> 本文件適用於 3.0 版及更新版本的 AWS SDK for .NET. 它主要是圍繞. NET 核心和 ASP.NET 核心，但也包含有關. NET 框架和 ASP.NET 4 的信息。 x. 除了視窗和視覺工作室，它給予了平等的考慮跨平台開發。
> 如需移轉的相關資訊，請參閱移轉您的專案。
> 若要尋找舊版的已取代內容 AWS SDK for .NET，請參閱下列項目：
>
> - AWS SDK for .NET (版本 2，已取代) 開發人員指南

開發套件主要版本的維護與支援

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

- AWS SDK 和工具維護政策

- AWS SDK 和工具版本支援對照表

常用案例

這可 AWS SDK for .NET 協助您實現數個引人注目的使用案例，包括下列各項：

- 使用 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 管理使用者和角色。
- 存取亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 以建立儲存貯體和存放物件。
- 管理主題的 Amazon 簡單通知服務 (亞馬遜 SNS) HTTP 訂閱。
- 使用 S3 傳輸公用程式將檔案從 Xamarin 應用程式傳輸到 Amazon S3。
- 使用 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 來處理系統中元件之間的訊息和工作流程。
- 將 SQL 陳述式傳送至 Amazon S3 選取，以執行有效率的 Amazon S3 傳輸。
- 建立和啟動 Amazon EC2 執行個體，以及設定和請求 Amazon EC2 競價型執行個體。

本區段的其他主題

- AWS相關的工具AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS開發套件和工具參考指南
- 其他資源

AWS相關的工具AWS SDK for .NET

為 Windows PowerShell 和 PowerShell 核心使用的工具

AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell 和 AWS Tools for PowerShell Core 是 PowerShell 模組，建置在 AWS SDK for .NET 公開的功能之上。所以此AWS可讓您在 PowerShell 工具中執行指令碼作業AWS資 PowerShell。雖然 cmdlet 會使用軟體開發套件的服務用戶端與方法來進行實作，但使用者可以享有 cmdlet 所提供的 PowerShell 體驗，進而採用慣常的方式來指定參數與處理結果。

若要開始使用，請參閱 AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell。

Toolkit for VS Code

AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio Code 是適用於 Visual Studio 程式碼 (VS 程式碼) 編輯器的外掛程式。此工具組可讓您更輕鬆地開發、除錯和部署使用 AWS 的應用程式。

透過此工具組，您可以執行下列操作：

- 建立包含 AWS Lambda 函數的無伺服器應用程式，然後將該應用程式部署到 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊。
- 使用 Amazon EventBridge 架構進行使用。
- 使用 Amazon ECS 任務定義文件時，請使用 IntelliSense。
- 視覺化 AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) 應用程式。

Toolkit for Visual Studio

AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio 是 Visual Studio IDE 的外掛程式，可讓您輕鬆開發、偵錯和部署使用 Amazon Web Services 的 .NET 應用程式。Toolkit for Visual Studio 為等服務提供 Visual Studio 範本，以及為 Web 應用程式和無伺服器應用程式提供部署 Lambda 靈。您可以使用AWSExplorer 來管理 Amazon EC2 實例、處理 Amazon DynamoDB 表、發佈訊息到 Amazon SSimple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 隊列等，所有作業都在 Visual Studio 中完成。

若要開始使用，請參設定AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio。

Toolkit for Azure DevOps

AWS Toolkit for Microsoft Azure DevOps 新增任務以在 Azure DevOps 和 Azure DevOps Server 中輕鬆啟用建置和發行管道，以便搭配 AWS 服務使用。您可以使用 Amazon S3,AWS Elastic Beanstalk、AWS CodeDeploy, Lambda,AWS CloudFormation、Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 和 Amazon SNS。您也可以使用 Windows PowerShell 模組和 AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) 來執行命令。

若要開始使用AWS Toolkit for Azure DevOps，請參AWS Toolkit for Microsoft Azure DevOps使用者指南。

AWS開發套件和工具參考指南

所以此AWS開發套件和工具參考指南包含的信息對於許多AWS軟件開發工具包和工具包以及AWS CLI。以下是參考資訊所包含資訊的一些範例：

- 的相關資訊共享AWS `config`和`credentials`檔和他們的地點。
- 設定AWS帳户、用户和角色
- 配置和身份驗證設置參考

- AWS通用運行時 (CRT) 庫
- AWS 開發套件及工具維護政策
- AWS 開發套件及工具版本支援對照表

其他資源

支援的服務

AWS SDK for .NET 支援大部分 AWS 基礎設施產品，而且經常新增更多服務。如需開發套件支援的 AWS 服務清單，請參閱 SDK README file (開發套件讀我檔案)。

修訂歷史

要了解各種版本中發生了什麼變化，請參閱以下內容：

- SDK 變更記錄檔
- 在中有什麼新功能 AWS SDK for .NET
- 文件歷史紀錄

。首頁。AWS SDK for .NET

有關的更多信息AWS SDK for .NET，請參閱 SDK 的首頁：https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/。

SDK 參考文件

SDK 參考文件可讓您瀏覽和搜尋 SDK 隨附的所有程式碼。它提供了徹底的文檔和使用示例。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考。

AWSRe: 郵政 (以前)AWS論壇)

造訪AWSRe: 文章，特別是的主題AWS SDK for .NET，提出問題或提供有關的反饋AWS。每個文檔頁面都有一個嘗試AWSRe: 文章頁面底部的鏈接，可將您帶到相關的 Re: post 主題。AWS工程師監控主題並回應問題，反饋和問題。

如果您已登入 Re: POST，您也可以追蹤某個主題。若要遵循的主題AWS SDK for .NET，轉到所有主題頁面，找到「在. NETAWS」，然後選取跟隨按鈕。

工具包

- AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio：如果您使用微軟視覺工作室 IDE，您應該檢查出AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio使用者指南。
- AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio Code：如果您使用微軟視覺工作室 IDE，您應該檢查出AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio Code使用者指南。

有用的資料庫、擴充功能和工

造訪aws/多特網和aw/aws-sdk-net上的儲存庫GitHub網站，提供您可用來協助建置 .NET 應用程式和服務的程式庫、工具和資源的連結AWS。

下列是一些範例：

- AWS.NET 配置擴展的系統管理器
- AWS擴充套件 .NET 核心設
- AWS記錄. NET
- Amazon Cognito Authentication Extension Library
- 適用於 .NET 的 AWS X-Ray SDK

其他資源

以下是其他可能有用的資源：

- 开发者网
- 上的 .NET 開發環境AWS雲端-快速入門參考部署
- 你好，雲！ 博客
- AWS白皮書：開發和部署 .NET 應用程式AWS
- AWS Microservice Extractor for .NET
- .NET 的移植助理
- AWSSDK 和工具參考指南

開始使用 AWS SDK for .NET。

若要使用AWS SDK for .NET，您需要安裝工具鏈，並設定應用程式存取AWS服務所需的一些基本項目。其中包含：

- 適當的使用者帳號或角色
- 該使用者帳戶的驗證資訊，或承擔該角色的驗證資訊
- AWS區域規格
- AWSSDK 套件或組件

本節中的某些主題提供有關如何設定這些基本項目的資訊。

本節和其他章節中的其他主題提供有關您可以配置專案的更進階方法的資訊。

主題

安裝和設定您的工具鏈

若要使用AWS SDK for .NET，您必須安裝某些開發工具。

跨平台開發

在視窗、Linux 或 macOS 上進行跨平台的 .NET 開發需要下列項目：

- Microsoft .NET Core 軟體開發套件 2.1 版、3.1 版或更新版本，包括 .NET 命令列界面 (CLI) (**dotnet**) 以及 .NET Core 執行時間。

- 適合您作業系統和需求的程式碼編輯器或整合式開發環境 (IDE)。這通常是一個提供 .NET 核心的一些支持。

  例子包括 Microsoft 視覺工作室代碼（VS 代碼），JetBrains 騎手和 Microsoft 視覺工作室。

- (選擇性) 如果您選擇的編輯器和作業系統有可用的AWS工具組。

  範例包括AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio CodeAWS Toolkit for JetBrains、和AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio。

具有視覺工作室和 .NET 核心的窗口

下面是必需的視窗與視覺工作室和 .NET 核心開發：

- Microsoft Visual Studio

- Microsoft .NET Core 2.1、3.1 或更新版本

  安裝最新版本的 Visual Studio 時，這通常會包含在預設情況下。

- (選擇性)AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio，這是一個外掛程式，可提供使用者介面，以便從 Visual Studio 管理您的AWS資源和本機設定檔。若要安裝工具組，請參閱設定 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio.

  如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio 使用者指南》。

下一步驟

配置 SDK 身份驗證 AWS

配置 SDK 身份驗證 AWS

在使用 AWS 服務 進行開發時，您必須確定程式碼如何透過 AWS 進行身份驗證。您可以透過不同的方式設定 AWS 資源的程式設計存取，具體取決於環境和您可用的 AWS 存取許可。

要查看 SDK 的各種身份驗證方法，請參閱 SDK 和工具參考指南中AWS的身份驗證和訪問。

本主題假設新使用者正在本機進行開發，並未提供雇主進行驗證的方法，而且將會使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 來取得臨時憑證。如果您的環境不屬於這些假設，則本主題中的某些資訊可能不適用於您，或者某些資訊可能已經提供給您。

設定此環境需要幾個步驟，總結如下：

1. 啟用和設定 IAM Identity Center
2. 將 SDK 設定為使用 IAM 身分中心。
3. 啟動 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段

啟用和設定 IAM Identity Center

若要使用 IAM 身分中心，必須先啟用並設定它。要查看有關如何為 SDK 執行此操作的詳細信息，請參閱 AWSSDK 和工具參考指南中 IAM 身份中心身份驗證主題中的步驟 1。具體來說，請遵循我沒有透過 IAM Identity Center 建立存取權限下的任何必要說明。

將 SDK 設定為使用 IAM 身分中心。

有關如何設定 SDK 以使用 IAM 身分中心的相關資訊，請參閱 AWSSDK 和工具參考指南中 IAM 身分中心身份驗證主題的步驟 2。完成此組態之後，您的系統應該包含下列元素：

- 用於在執行應用程式之前啟動 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段的 AWS CLI。
- 包含設定AWSconfig檔的共用檔案，其中包含可從 SDK 參考的一組組態值。[default]若要尋找此檔案的位置，請參閱 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中的共用檔案位置。在傳送要求之前，AWS SDK for .NET會使用設定檔的 SSO 權杖提供者取得認證AWS。該 sso_role_name 值是連接到 IAM Identity Center 許可集合的 IAM 角色，應該允許存取應用程式中使用的 AWS 服務。

  下列範例 config 檔案顯示使用 SSO 權杖提供者設定的預設設定檔。設定檔的 sso_session 設定是指已命名的 sso-session 區段。此 sso-session 區段包含用來啟動 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段的設定。

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

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

Important

如果您使用AWS IAM Identity Center的是驗證，您的應用程式必須參考下列 NuGet套件，以便 SSO 解析能夠運作：

- `AWSSDK.SSO`
- `AWSSDK.SSOOIDC`

無法參考這些套件會導致執行階段例外狀況。

啟動 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段

在執行存取的應用程式之前AWS 服務，您需要 SDK 的使用中存AWS取入口網站工作階段，才能使用 IAM 身分中心身分驗證來解析登入資料。根據您設定的工作階段長度，您的存取最終會過期，SDK 會遇到驗證錯誤。若要登入 AWS 存取入口網站，請在 AWS CLI 中執行下列命令。

```
aws sso login
```

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

若要測試您是否已有作用中的工作階段，請執行下列 AWS CLI 命令。

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

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

Note

如果您已經擁有作用中的 AWS 存取入口網站工作階段並執行 `aws sso login`，則不需要提供憑證。

登入程序可能會提示您允許 AWS CLI 存取您的資料。由於 AWS CLI 建置在適用於 Python 的開發套件之上，因此許可訊息可能會包含 botocore 名稱的變體。

其他資訊

- 如需在開發環境中使用 IAM 身分中心和 SSO 的其他相關資訊，請參閱進階身份驗證本節單一登入中的。此資訊包括替代方法和更進階的方法，以及說明如何使用這些方法的教學課程。
- 有關 SDK 驗證的更多選項，例如使用配置文件和環境變量，請參閱 AWSSDK 和工具參考指南中的配置一章。
- 如需了解有關最佳實務的資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的 IAM 安全最佳實務。
- 若要建立短期 AWS 憑證，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的臨時安全憑證。
- 若要瞭解其他憑證提供者，請參閱 AWSSDK 和工具參考指南中的標準化憑證提供者。

快速瀏覽 AWS SDK for .NET

本節為剛接受的開發人員提供基本教學課程AWS SDK for .NET。

> **Note**
>
> 在使用這些教學課程之前，您必須先安裝工具鏈並設定 SDK 驗證。

如需針對特定AWS服務開發軟體以及程式碼範例的相關資訊，請參閱使用 AWS 服務。如需其他程式碼範例，請參閱AWS SDK for .NET 程式碼範例。

主題

- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 的簡單跨平台應用程式
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 的簡單 Windows 型應用程式
- 後續步驟

使用 AWS SDK for .NET 的簡單跨平台應用程式

本教程使用AWS SDK for .NET和 .NET 核心進行跨平台開發。本教學說明如何使用開發套件列出您擁有的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，並選擇性地建立儲存貯體。

您將使用 .NET 命令列界面 (CLI) 等跨平台工具來執行此教學課程。如需設定開發環境的其他方法，請參閱安裝和設定您的工具鏈。

在視窗、Linux 或 macOS 上進行跨平台 .NET 開發所需：

- Microsoft .NET Core 軟體開發套件 2.1 版、3.1 版或更新版本，包括 .NET 命令列界面 (CLI) (**`dotnet`**) 以及 .NET Core 執行時間。

- 適合您作業系統和需求的程式碼編輯器或整合式開發環境 (IDE)。這通常是一個提供 .NET 核心的一些支持。

  例子包括 Microsoft 視覺工作室代碼（VS 代碼），JetBrains 騎手和 Microsoft 視覺工作室。

> **Note**
>
> 在使用這些教學課程之前，您必須先安裝工具鏈並設定 SDK 驗證。

步驟

- 建立專案
- 建立程式碼
- 執行應用程式
- 清除

建立專案

1. 打開命令提示符或終端。尋找或建立可在其下建立 .NET 專案的作業系統資料夾。
2. 在該資料夾中，執行下列命令以建立 .NET 專案。

```
dotnet new console --name S3CreateAndList
```

3. 轉到新創建的`S3CreateAndList`文件夾並運行以下命令：

```
dotnet add package AWSSDK.S3
dotnet add package AWSSDK.SecurityToken
dotnet add package AWSSDK.SSO
```

```
dotnet add package AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
```

上述指令會從 NuGet 套件管理員安裝NuGet 套件。因為我們確切地知道本教程需要什麼 NuGet 包，所以我們現在可以執行此步驟。在開發過程中，所需的軟件包也很常見。發生這種情況時，即可執行類似的命令。

建立程式碼

1. 在 S3CreateAndList 資料夾中，在程式碼編輯器中尋找並開啟 Program.cs。
2. 以下列程式碼取代內容，並儲存檔案。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

// NuGet packages: AWSSDK.S3, AWSSDK.SecurityToken, AWSSDK.SSO, AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace S3CreateAndList
{
    class Program
    {
        // This code is part of the quick tour in the developer guide.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/v3/developer-guide/quick-
start.html
        // for complete steps.
        // Requirements:
        // - An SSO profile in the SSO user's shared config file with sufficient
 privileges for
  //   STS and S3 buckets.
        // - An active SSO Token.
        //    If an active SSO token isn't available, the SSO user should do the
 following:
        //    In a terminal, the SSO user must call "aws sso login".

        // Class members.
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
        {
            // Get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config file.
            // For this tutorial, the information is in the [default] profile.
            var ssoCreds = LoadSsoCredentials("default");

            // Display the caller's identity.
            var ssoProfileClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine($"\nSSO Profile:\n {await
ssoProfileClient.GetCallerIdentityArn()}");

            // Create the S3 client is by using the SSO credentials obtained
earlier.
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(ssoCreds);

            // Parse the command line arguments for the bucket name.
            if (GetBucketName(args, out String bucketName))
            {
                // If a bucket name was supplied, create the bucket.
                // Call the API method directly
                try
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nCreating bucket {bucketName}...");
                    var createResponse = await s3Client.PutBucketAsync(bucketName);
                    Console.WriteLine($"Result:
{createResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString()}");
                }
                catch (Exception e)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Caught exception when creating a bucket:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }

            // Display a list of the account's S3 buckets.
            Console.WriteLine("\nGetting a list of your buckets...");
            var listResponse = await s3Client.ListBucketsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {listResponse.Buckets.Count}");
            foreach (S3Bucket b in listResponse.Buckets)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(b.BucketName);
            }
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
```

```
        //
        // Method to parse the command line.
        private static Boolean GetBucketName(string[] args, out String bucketName)
        {
            Boolean retval = false;
            bucketName = String.Empty;
            if (args.Length == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nNo arguments specified. Will simply list your
Amazon S3 buckets." +
                  "\nIf you wish to create a bucket, supply a valid, globally
unique bucket name.");
                bucketName = String.Empty;
                retval = false;
            }
            else if (args.Length == 1)
            {
                bucketName = args[0];
                retval = true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nToo many arguments specified." +
                  "\n\ndotnet_tutorials - A utility to list your Amazon S3 buckets
and optionally create a new one." +
                  "\n\nUsage: S3CreateAndList [bucket_name]" +
                  "\n - bucket_name: A valid, globally unique bucket name." +
                  "\n - If bucket_name isn't supplied, this utility simply lists
your buckets.");
                Environment.Exit(1);
            }
            return retval;
        }

        //
        // Method to get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config
file.
        static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials(string profile)
        {
            var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
            if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials(profile, out var credentials))
                throw new Exception($"Failed to find the {profile} profile");
            return credentials;
        }
```

```
    }

    // Class to read the caller's identity.
    public static class Extensions
    {
        public static async Task<string> GetCallerIdentityArn(this
 IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsClient)
        {
            var response = await stsClient.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
 GetCallerIdentityRequest());
            return response.Arn;
        }
    }
}
```

執行應用程式

1. 執行下列命令。

```
dotnet run
```

2. 檢查輸出以查看您擁有的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體數量 (如果有的話) 及其名稱。
3. 為新的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體選擇一個名稱。使用「dotnet-quicktour-s3-1-cross-」作為基礎，並添加獨特的東西，例如 GUID 或您的姓名。請務必遵循儲存貯體名稱的規則，如 Amazon S3 使用者指南中的儲存貯體命名規則所述。
4. 執行下列命令，以您選擇的儲存貯體名稱取代 *BUCKET-NAME*。

```
dotnet run BUCKET-NAME
```

5. 檢查輸出以查看建立的新儲存貯體。

清除

在執行本教學課程時，您建立了一些資源，您可以選擇此時進行清理。

- 如果您不想保留應用程式在先前步驟中建立的儲存貯體，請使用 Amazon S3 主控台 https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/ 將其刪除。
- 如果您不想保留 .NET 專案，請從開發環境中刪除該 `S3CreateAndList` 資料夾。

後續作業

返回快速導覽菜單或直接前往此快速導覽的結尾。

使用 AWS SDK for .NET 的簡單 Windows 型應用程式

本教程使用AWS SDK for .NET視窗與視覺工作室和 .NET 核心。本教學說明如何使用開發套件列出您擁有的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，並選擇性地建立儲存貯體。

您將使用 Visual Studio 和 .NET Core 在 Windows 上執行此教學課程。如需設定開發環境的其他方法，請參閱安裝和設定您的工具鏈。

需要在視窗上使用視覺工作室和 .NET 核心開發：

- Microsoft Visual Studio
- Microsoft .NET Core 2.1、3.1 或更新版本

  安裝最新版本的 Visual Studio 時，這通常會包含在預設情況下。

> **Note**
>
> 在使用這些教學課程之前，您必須先安裝工具鏈並設定 SDK 驗證。

步驟

- 建立專案
- 建立程式碼
- 執行應用程式
- 清除

建立專案

1. 打開 Visual Studio 並創建一個使用 C# 版本的控制台應用程序模板的新項目; 也就是說明：「...創建可以在 .NET 上運行的命令行應用程序...」。命名專案 `S3CreateAndList`。

> **Note**
>
> 請勿選擇主控台應用程式範本的 .NET 架構版本，或者，如果選擇，請務必使用 .NET Framework 4.6.2 或更新版本。

2. 載入新建立的專案後，選擇 [工具]、[P NuGetackage 件管理員]、[管理解決方案的 NuGet 套件]。
3. 瀏覽以下 NuGet 套件並將其安裝到專案中：`AWSSDK.S3`、`AWSSDK.SecurityToken`、`AWSSDK.SSO`、和 `AWSSDK.SSOOIDC`

   這個過程從 NuGet 軟件包管理器安裝軟件NuGet 包。因為我們確切地知道本教程需要什麼 NuGet 包，所以我們現在可以執行此步驟。在開發過程中，所需的軟件包也很常見。發生這種情況時，請按照類似的過程進行安裝。
4. 如果您打算從命令提示符運行應用程序，請立即打開命令提示符並導航到將包含構建輸出的文件夾。這通常是類似的`S3CreateAndList\S3CreateAndList\bin\Debug\net6.0`，但將取決於您的環境。

建立程式碼

1. 在 `S3CreateAndList` 專案中，尋找並在 IDE 中開啟 `Program.cs`。
2. 以下列程式碼取代內容，並儲存檔案。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

// NuGet packages: AWSSDK.S3, AWSSDK.SecurityToken, AWSSDK.SSO, AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace S3CreateAndList
{
    class Program
    {
        // This code is part of the quick tour in the developer guide.
```

```
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-net/v3/developer-guide/quick-
start.html
        // for complete steps.
        // Requirements:
        // - An SSO profile in the SSO user's shared config file with sufficient
 privileges for
  //   STS and S3 buckets.
        // - An active SSO Token.
        //    If an active SSO token isn't available, the SSO user should do the
 following:
        //    In a terminal, the SSO user must call "aws sso login".

        // Class members.
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config file.
            // For this tutorial, the information is in the [default] profile.
            var ssoCreds = LoadSsoCredentials("default");

            // Display the caller's identity.
            var ssoProfileClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine($"\nSSO Profile:\n {await
 ssoProfileClient.GetCallerIdentityArn()}");

            // Create the S3 client is by using the SSO credentials obtained
 earlier.
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(ssoCreds);

            // Parse the command line arguments for the bucket name.
            if (GetBucketName(args, out String bucketName))
            {
                // If a bucket name was supplied, create the bucket.
                // Call the API method directly
                try
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nCreating bucket {bucketName}...");
                    var createResponse = await s3Client.PutBucketAsync(bucketName);
                    Console.WriteLine($"Result:
 {createResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString()}");
                }
                catch (Exception e)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Caught exception when creating a bucket:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
```

```
                }
            }

            // Display a list of the account's S3 buckets.
            Console.WriteLine("\nGetting a list of your buckets...");
            var listResponse = await s3Client.ListBucketsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {listResponse.Buckets.Count}");
            foreach (S3Bucket b in listResponse.Buckets)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(b.BucketName);
            }
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        //
        // Method to parse the command line.
        private static Boolean GetBucketName(string[] args, out String bucketName)
        {
            Boolean retval = false;
            bucketName = String.Empty;
            if (args.Length == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nNo arguments specified. Will simply list your
Amazon S3 buckets." +
                  "\nIf you wish to create a bucket, supply a valid, globally
unique bucket name.");
                bucketName = String.Empty;
                retval = false;
            }
            else if (args.Length == 1)
            {
                bucketName = args[0];
                retval = true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nToo many arguments specified." +
                  "\n\ndotnet_tutorials - A utility to list your Amazon S3 buckets
and optionally create a new one." +
                  "\n\nUsage: S3CreateAndList [bucket_name]" +
                  "\n - bucket_name: A valid, globally unique bucket name." +
                  "\n - If bucket_name isn't supplied, this utility simply lists
your buckets.");
                Environment.Exit(1);
```

```
            }
            return retval;
        }

        //
        // Method to get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config
 file.
        static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials(string profile)
        {
            var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
            if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials(profile, out var credentials))
                throw new Exception($"Failed to find the {profile} profile");
            return credentials;
        }
    }

    // Class to read the caller's identity.
    public static class Extensions
    {
        public static async Task<string> GetCallerIdentityArn(this
 IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsClient)
        {
            var response = await stsClient.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
 GetCallerIdentityRequest());
            return response.Arn;
        }
    }
}
```

3. 建置應用程式。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您使用的是舊版 Visual Studio，您可能會收到類似下列內容的建置錯誤：
> 「功能 '異步主' 在 C＃7.0 中不可用。請使用 7.1 或更高版本的語言。」
> 如果出現此錯誤，請將專案設定為使用較新版本的語言。這通常是在項目屬性，構建，高級完成。

執行應用程式

1. 執行沒有命令列引數的應用程式。在命令提示符（如果您之前打開了一個）或從 IDE 執行此操作。
2. 檢查輸出以查看您擁有的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體數量 (如果有的話) 及其名稱。
3. 為新的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體選擇一個名稱。使用「dotnet-quicktour-s3-1-winvs-」作為基礎，並添加一些獨特的東西，例如 GUID 或您的名稱。請務必遵循儲存貯體名稱的規則，如 Amazon S3 使用者指南中的「儲存貯體命名規則」中所述。
4. 再次執行應用程式，這次提供存儲存貯體名稱。

   在命令列中，將下列命令中的 *BUCKET-NAME* 取代為您選擇的值區的名稱。

   ```
   S3CreateAndList BUCKET-NAME
   ```

   或者，如果您在 IDE 中執行應用程式，請選擇 [專案]、[S3 CreateAndList 屬性]、[偵錯]，然後在該處輸入儲存貯體名稱。
5. 檢查輸出以查看建立的新儲存貯體。

清除

在執行本教學課程時，您建立了一些資源，您可以選擇此時進行清理。

- 如果您不想保留應用程式在先前步驟中建立的儲存貯體，請使用 Amazon S3 主控台 https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/ 將其刪除。
- 如果您不想保留 .NET 專案，請從開發環境中刪除該 `S3CreateAndList` 資料夾。

後續作業

返回快速導覽菜單或直接前往此快速導覽的結尾。

後續步驟

請務必清除您執行這些教學課程時所建立的剩餘資源。這些可能是開發環境中的資AWS源或資源，例如檔案和資料夾。

現在您已經參觀了AWS SDK for .NET，您可能想要開始您的專案。

啟動新的專案

您可以使用幾種技術來啟動新專案以存取AWS服務。以下是其中一些技巧：

- 如果您是 .NET 開發的新手，AWS或者至少是新手AWS SDK for .NET，您可以在快速導覽. 它為您提供了 SDK 的介紹。

- 您可以使用 .NET CLI 啟動基本專案。若要查看此範例，請開啟命令提示字元或終端機，建立資料夾或目錄並瀏覽至該資料夾或目錄，然後輸入下列命令。

  ```
  dotnet new console --name [SOME-NAME]
  ```

  系統會建立一個空白專案，您可以在其中新增程式碼和 NuGet 套件。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 .NET Core 指南。

  若要查看專案範本清單，請使用下列指令：`dotnet new --list`

- AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio 包含 C# 專案範本，適用於各種 AWS 服務。在 Visual Studio 中安裝工具組之後，您可以在建立新專案時存取範本。

  若要查看此內容，請前往「AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio使用者指南」中的「使用AWS服務」。該部分中的幾個範例會建立新專案。

- 如果您在 Windows 上使用 Visual Studio 開發，但沒有開發AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio，請使用您的典型技術來建立新專案。

  若要查看範例，請開啟 Visual Studio，然後選擇 [檔案]、[新增]、[專案]。搜索「.net 核心」，然後選擇控制台應用程序（.NET 核心）或 WPF 應用程序（.NET 核心）模板的 C# 版本。系統會建立一個空白專案，您可以在其中新增程式碼和 NuGet套件。

您可以在中找到一些如何使用AWS服務的範例帶有指導的代碼示例。

> **Important**
>
> 如果您使用AWS IAM Identity Center的是驗證，您的應用程式必須參考下列 NuGet套件，以便 SSO 解析能夠運作：

- AWSSDK.SSO
- AWSSDK.SSOOIDC

無法參考這些套件會導致執行階段例外狀況。

設定AWS區域

AWS區域可讓您存取實際位於特定地理區域的AWS服務。這對於備援以及讓您的資料和應用程式，在靠近您和您的使用者存取位置附近執行，都很有用。

若要檢視每個AWS服務之所有支援區域和端點的目前清單，請參閱 AWS 一般參考. 若要檢視現有地區端點的清單，請參閱AWS服務端點。若要查看區域的詳細資訊，請參閱指定您的帳戶可以使用的AWS區域。

您可以創建轉到特定區域的AWS服務客戶端。您也可以使用將用於所有AWS服務用戶端的區域來設定應用程式。接下來將解釋這兩種情況。

建立具有特定區域的服務用戶端

您可以為應用程式中的任何AWS服務用戶端指定「區域」。以這種方式設定區域的優先順序高於該特定服務用戶端的任何全域設定。

現有地區

此範例說明如何在現有區域中實例化 Amazon EC2 用戶端。它使用定義的RegionEndpoint字段。

```
using (AmazonEC2Client ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2))
{
  // Make a request to EC2 in the us-west-2 Region using ec2Client
}
```

使用 RegionEndpoint 類別的新區域

此範例說明如何使用建構新的「區域」端點RegionEndpoint。 GetBySystemName。

```
var newRegion = RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName("us-west-new");
using (var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client(newRegion))
```

```
{
  // Make a request to EC2 in the new Region using ec2Client
}
```

使用服務用戶端組態類別的新區域

這個例子說明如何使用服務客戶端配置類的ServiceURL屬性來指定區域; 在這種情況下，使用 AmazonEC 2config 類。

即使 Region 端點不遵循一般區域端點模式，此技術仍可運作。

```
var ec2ClientConfig = new AmazonEC2Config
{
    // Specify the endpoint explicitly
    ServiceURL = "https://ec2.us-west-new.amazonaws.com"
};

using (var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client(ec2ClientConfig))
{
  // Make a request to EC2 in the new Region using ec2Client
}
```

指定所有服務用戶端的區域

您可以透過數種方式為應用程式建立的所有AWS服務用戶端指定「區域」。此區域用於未使用特定區域建立的服務用戶端。

會依下列順序AWS SDK for .NET尋找「區域」值。

描述檔

在您的應用程序或 SDK 已加載的配置文件中設置。如需詳細資訊，請參閱憑證和設定檔解析。

環境變數

在AWS_REGION環境變數中設定。

在 Linux 或 macOS 上：

```
export AWS_REGION='us-west-2'
```

在 Windows 上：

```
set AWS_REGION=us-west-2
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果您為整個系統設定此環境變數 (使用`export`或`setx`)，它會影響所有 SDK 和工具組，而不僅影響. AWS SDK for .NET

AWSConfigs 類

設定為 AWSConfigs. AWSRegion財產。

```
AWSConfigs.AWSRegion = "us-west-2";
using (var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client())
{
  // Make request to Amazon EC2 in us-west-2 Region using ec2Client
}
```

區域解析度

如果上述方法都不用於指定AWS 區域，則會AWS SDK for .NET嘗試尋找AWS服務用戶端要在其中運作的區域。

區域解析順序

1. 應用程式組態檔案，例如`app.config`和`web.config`。
2. 環境變數 (`AWS_REGION`和`AWS_DEFAULT_REGION`)。
3. 具有由中的值指定名稱的設定檔`AWSConfigs.AWSProfileName`。
4. 具有由`AWS_PROFILE`環境變數指定名稱的設定檔。
5. 設`[default]`定檔。
6. Amazon EC2 執行個體中繼資料 (如果在 EC2 執行個體上執行)。

如果找不到區域，SDK 會擲回例外狀況，指出AWS服務用戶端沒有設定區域。

關於中國（北京）地區的特殊信息

若要使用中國 (北京) 地區中的服務，您必須有專屬於中國 (北京) 地區的帳戶和憑證。其他 AWS 區域的帳戶和憑證無法用於中國 (北京) 區域。同樣地，中國 (北京) 區域的帳戶和憑證無法用於其他 AWS 區域。如需中國 (北京) 區域可用之端點和通訊協定的相關資訊，請參閱北京地區端點。

有關新AWS服務的特殊信息

新AWS服務最初可在幾個區域推出，然後在其他地區提供支援。在這些情況下，您不需要安裝最新的 SDK 即可存取該服務的新區域。您可以針對每個用戶端或全域指定新增的區域，如前所示。

使用安裝 AWSSDK 套件 NuGet

NuGet是 .NET 平台的套件管理系統。使用時 NuGet，您可以將AWSSDK套件以及其他幾個擴充功能安裝到專案中。如需詳細資訊，請參閱網站上的 aws/dotnet 儲存庫。 GitHub

NuGet 始終具有最新版本的 AWSSDK 軟件包以及以前的版本。 NuGet知道軟件包之間的依賴關係，並自動安裝所有必需的軟件包。

> **Warning**
>
> 套件清單可能 NuGet 包含一個名為 "AWSSDK" (沒有附加的識別碼)。請勿安裝此 NuGet 套件；這是舊版套件，不應用於新專案。

一起安裝的套件 NuGet 會與您的專案一起儲存，而不是儲存在中央位置。這可讓您安裝給定應用程式的特定組件版本，無需為其他應用程式產生相容性問題。如需有關的詳細資訊 NuGet，請參閱NuGet文件。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您不能或不允許在每個項目上下載和安裝 NuGet 軟件包，則可以獲取 AWSSDK 組件並將其存儲在本地（或內部部署）。
> 如果這適用於您，且您尚未取得 AWSSDK 組件，請參閱取得 AWSSDK 組件。若要瞭解如何使用本機儲存的組件，請參閱〈〉在沒有 NuGet 的情況下安裝 AWSDK 程序集。

NuGet 從命令提示符或終端使用

1. 轉到的AWSSDK 軟件包， NuGet並確定您在項目中需要哪些軟件包，例如 AWSSDK.S3。
2. 從該套件的網頁複製 .NET CLI 命令，如下列範例所示。

   ```
   dotnet add package AWSSDK.S3 --version 3.3.110.19
   ```

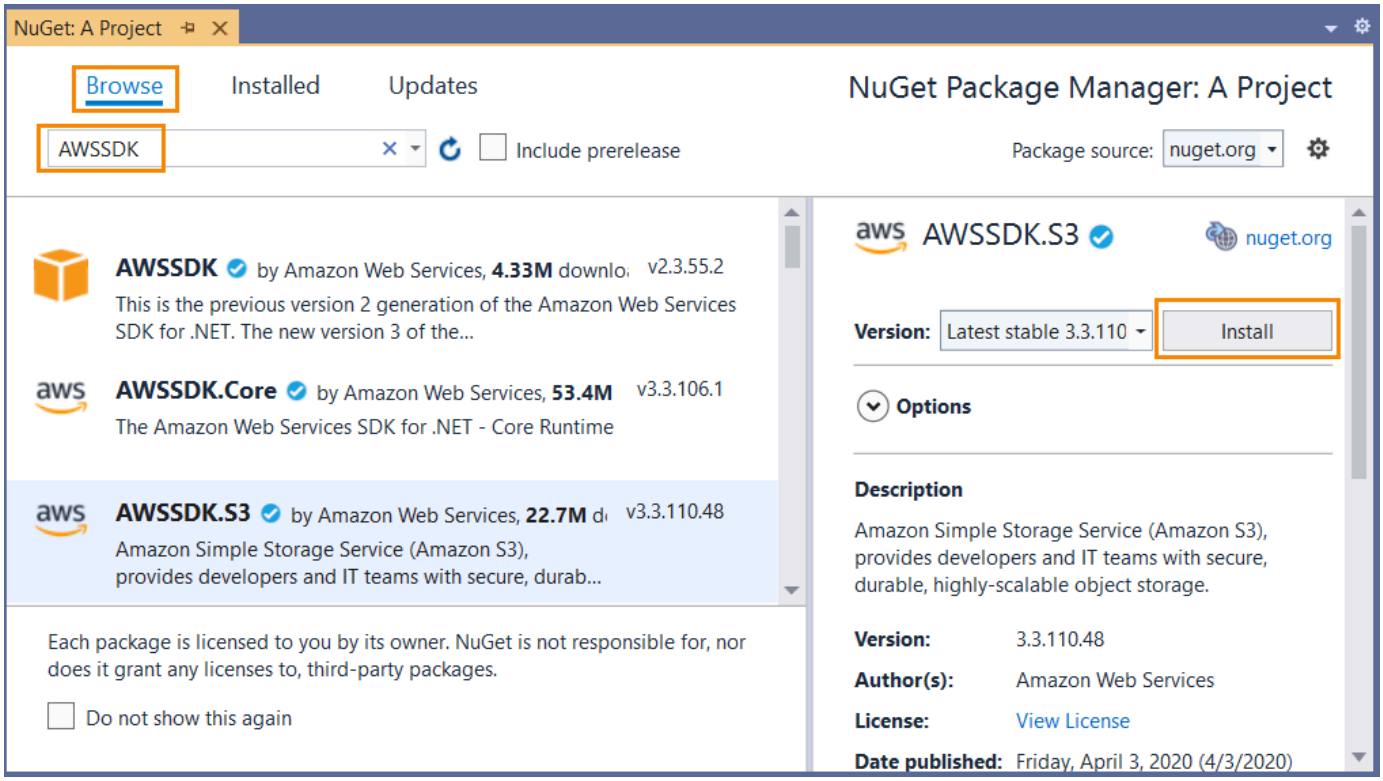
3. 在專案的目錄中，執行該 .NET CLI 命令。 NuGet 也會安裝任何相依性，例如 AWSSDK.Core。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您只想要 NuGet 套件的最新版本，可以從命令中排除版本資訊，如下列範例所示。
> `dotnet add package AWSSDK.S3`

NuGet 從解決方案資源管理器中使用

1. 在 [方案總管] 中，以滑鼠右鍵按一下您的專案，然後從內容功能表選擇 [管理 NuGet 套件
2. 在「P NuGet ackage 管理員」的左窗格中，選擇「瀏覽」。然後，您可以使用搜尋方塊來搜尋要安裝的套件。 NuGet 也會安裝任何相依性，例如 AWSSDK.Core。

   下圖顯示 AWSSDK.S3 套件的安裝。



NuGet 從 Package 管理員主控台使用

在 Visual Studio 中，選擇工具、P NuGet ackage 管理員、P ackage 管理員主控台。

您可以使用**`Install-Package`**指令，從 AWSSDK 套件管理員主控台安裝所需的套件。例如，若要安裝 AWSSDK.S3，請使用下列命令。

```
PM> Install-Package AWSSDK.S3
```

NuGet 也會安裝任何相依性，例如 AWSSDK.Core。

如果您需要安裝較早版本的套件，請使用選`-Version`項並指定您想要的套件版本，如下列範例所示。

```
PM> Install-Package AWSSDK.S3 -Version 3.3.106.6
```

如需有關 Package 件管理員主控台命令的詳細資訊，請PowerShell參閱 Microsoft NuGet文件中的參考資料。

在沒有 NuGet 的情況下安裝 AWSDK 程序集

本主題介紹瞭如何使用您在本地（或本地）獲取和存儲的 AWSDK 程序集，如取得 AWSSDK 組件。這是不是處理 SDK 引用的推薦方法，但在某些環境中是必需的。

> **Note**
>
> 處理 SDK 引用的推薦方法是僅下載並安裝每個項目所需的 NuGet 軟件包。該方法在使用安裝 AWSSDK 套件 NuGet。

安裝 AWSDK 程序集

1. 在項目區域中為所需的 AWSDK 程序集創建一個文件夾。例如，您可能會調用此文件夾`AwsAssemblies`。
2. 若您尚未這麼做，請先完成安裝，獲取 AWSDK 程序集，它將程序集放在某些本地下載或安裝文件夾中。將所需程序集的 DLL 文件從該下載文件夾複製到您的項目中（到`AwsAssemblies`文件夾，在我們的示例中）。

   請確保還複製任何依賴關係。您可以在GitHub網站。
3. 按如下所示引用所需的組件。

   Cross-platform development

   1. 開啟專案的`.csproj`文件並添加`<ItemGroup>`元素。
   2. 在 中`<ItemGroup>`元素中，添加一個`<Reference>`元素的`Include`屬性為每個所需組件。

      例如，對於 Amazon S3，您可以將以下行添加到項目的`.csproj`file.

      在 Linux 和 macOS：

      ```
      <ItemGroup>
        <Reference Include="./AwsAssemblies/AWSSDK.Core.dll" />
        <Reference Include="./AwsAssemblies/AWSSDK.S3.dll" />
      </ItemGroup>
      ```

      在 Windows 上：

```
<ItemGroup>
  <Reference Include="AwsAssemblies\AWSSDK.Core.dll" />
  <Reference Include="AwsAssemblies\AWSSDK.S3.dll" />
</ItemGroup>
```

3. 保存您的項目的.csprojfile.

Windows with Visual Studio and .NET Core

1. 在 Visual Studio 中，加載您的專案並開啟專案、添加參考。
2. 選擇瀏覽按鈕。導航到項目的文件夾和將所需 DLL 文件複製到的子文件夾 (AwsAssemblies，例如）。
3. 選擇所有 DLL 文件，選擇Add，然後選擇確定。
4. 儲存您的專案。

憑證和設定檔解析

會依特定順序AWS SDK for .NET搜尋認證，並針對目前的應用程式使用第一個可用的認證集。

認證搜尋順序

1. 在AWS服務用戶端上明確設定的認證，如中所述存取應用程式中的認證和設定檔。

> **Note**
>
> 該主題位於特殊考量本節中，因為它不是指定憑據的首選方法。

2. 身份證明設定檔，其名稱由中的值指定AWSConfigs。 AWSProfileName。
3. 具有AWS_PROFILE環境變數所指定名稱的認證設定檔。
4. [default] 登入資料設定檔。
5. 從AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID、AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY和AWS_SESSION_TOKEN環境變量創建的會AWSCredentials話，如果它們都是非空的。
6. 基本AWSCredentials的是從AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID和AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY環境變量創建的，如果它們都是非空的。
7. 適用於 Amazon ECS 任務之任務的 IAM 角色。

8. Amazon EC2 實例中繼資料。

如果您的應用程式在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行，例如在生產環境中執行，請按照中所述使用 IAM 角色使用 IAM 角色授予存取權。否則，例如在發行前測試中，請將您的認證儲存在使用 Web 應用程式在伺服器上可存取之AWS認證檔案格式的檔案中。

輪廓解析度

使用兩種不同的認證儲存機制，了解如何設定以使用它們非常重要。AWS SDK for .NET的AWSConfigs. AWSProfilesLocation屬性控制如何查AWS SDK for .NET找憑證配置文件。

AWSProfilesLocation	設定檔解析行為
null (未設定) 或為空	搜尋 SDK 存放區 (如果平台支援)，然後在預設位置搜尋共用認AWS證檔案。如果設定檔不在這些位置，請搜尋 `~/.aws/config` (Linux 或 macOS) 或 `%USERPROFILE%\.aws\config` (視窗)。
AWS認證檔案格式的檔案路徑	只 搜尋指定的檔案中是否有特定名稱的設定檔。

使用聯合使用者帳戶認證

使用 AWS SDK for .NET (AWSSDK.Core 版本 3.1.6.0 及更新版本) 的應用程式可以使用透過 Active Directory 同盟服務 (AD FS) 的同盟使用者帳戶，使用安全性宣告標記語言 (SAML) 來存取AWS服務。

聯合身分存取權支援表示使用者可以使用 Active Directory 進行身分驗證。自動授與臨時登入資料給使用者。這些臨時登入資料 (有效期為一小時) 會在您的應用程式叫用AWS服務時使用。開發套件會管理臨時登入資料。對於網域加入的使用者帳戶，如果您的應用程式呼叫過期，則會自動重新對使用者進行身分驗證和重新整理授與登入資料。(對於 non-domain-joined 帳戶，系統會提示使用者在重新驗證之前輸入認證。)

若要在 .NET 應用程式中使用此支援，您必須先使用 PowerShell 指令程式來設定角色設定檔。要了解如何操作，請參閱AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell文檔。

設定角色設定檔後，請參考應用程式中的設定檔。有許多方法可以做到這一點，其中之一是使用AWSConfigs. AWSProfileName與其他憑據配置文件相同的方式屬性。

組AWS Security Token Service件 (AWSSDK. SecurityToken) 提供 SAML 支援以取得AWS認證。若要使用聯合使用者帳戶認證，請確定您的應用程式可以使用此組件。

指定角色或臨時登入資料

對於在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式，管理登入資料最安全的方式是使用 IAM 角色，如中所述使用 IAM 角色授予存取權。

對於組織外部使用者可以使用軟體可執行檔的應用程式案例，建議您將軟體設計為使用臨時安全性登入資料。除了提供AWS資源的限制存取權之外，這些認證還具有在指定時間段後到期的好處。如需臨時安全登入資料的詳細資訊，請參閱以下：

- 臨時安全性登入
- Amazon Cognito 身份集區

使用代理憑證

如果您的軟體透AWS過 Proxy 進行通訊，您可以使用服務Config類別的ProxyCredentials屬性來指定 Proxy 的認證。服務的Config類別通常是服務主要命名空間的一部分。示例包括以下內容：AmazonCloudDirectoryConfig在 Amazon。 CloudDirectory命名空AmazonGameLiftConfig間和Amazon。 GameLift命名空間。

例如，對於 Amazon S3，您可以使用類似下列的程式碼，其中SecurelyStoredUserName和SecurelyStoredPassword是NetworkCredential物件中指定的代理使用者名稱和密碼。

```
AmazonS3Config config = new AmazonS3Config();
config.ProxyCredentials = new NetworkCredential(SecurelyStoredUserName,
 SecurelyStoredPassword);
```

> **Note**
>
> 舊版的開發套件使用 ProxyUsername 和 ProxyPassword，但這些屬性都已停用。

有關使用者和角色的其他資訊

若要在上執行 .NET 應用程式AWS或執行 .NET 應用程式的 .NET 開發AWS，您需要有適合這些工作的某些使用者、權限集和服務角色組合。

您建立的特定使用者、權限集和服務角色，以及使用它們的方式，將視應用程式的需求而定。以下提供一些額外的資訊，幫助您了解可能使用它們的原因，以及建立的方法。

使用者和許可集合

雖然可以使用具有長期憑證的 IAM 使用者帳戶來存取 AWS 服務，但這不再是最佳實務，應該避免使用。即使在開發期間，最佳實務是在 AWS IAM Identity Center 中建立使用者和許可集合，並使用身分來源提供的臨時憑證。

若是開發環境，您可以使用您在 設定 SDK 驗證 中建立或提供給您的使用者。如果您有適當的 AWS Management Console 許可，您也可以為該使用者建立具有最低權限的不同許可集合，或建立開發專案專用的新使用者，並提供具有最少權限的許可集合。您選擇的行動方式 (如有的話) 取決於您的情況。

如需有關這些使用者和許可集合，以及如何建立它們的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中的身分驗證和存取和 AWS IAM Identity Center 使用者指南中的入門。

服務角色

您可以設定 AWS 服務角色，以代表使用者存取 AWS 服務。如果有多人將遠端執行您的應用程式，則此類型的存取是適當的；例如，在您為此目的建立的 Amazon EC2 執行個體上。

建立服務角色的程序會根據情況而有所不同，但基本上如下所示。

1. 登入 AWS Management Console，並開啟位於 https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/ 的 IAM 主控台。
2. 選擇 Roles (角色)，然後選擇 Create role (建立角色)。
3. 選擇 AWS 服務，尋找並選取 EC2 (範例)，然後選擇 EC2 使用案例 (範例)。
4. 選擇下一步：權限，然後為您的應用程式將使用的AWS服務選取適當的原則。

   > **Warning**
   >
   > 請勿選擇AdministratorAccess原則，因為該原則會啟用帳戶中幾乎所有項目的讀取和寫入權限。

5. 選擇下一步:標籤，然後輸入您想要的任何標籤。

   您可以在 IAM 使用者指南中的使用AWS資源標籤在控制存取權限中找到有關標籤的資訊。

6. 選擇下一步：複查並提供「角色」名稱和「角色」說明。然後選擇 Create role (建立角色)。

您可以在 IAM 使用者指南中的身分 (使用者、群組和角色) 中找到有關 IAM 角色的高階資訊。在該指南的 IAM 角色主題中找到有關角色的詳細資訊。

關於角色的其他資訊

- 使用適用於 Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) 任務的任務 IAM 角色。
- 使用在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式的 IAM 角色。

進階組態AWS SDK for .NET項目

本節中的主題包含有關您可能感興趣的其他配置任務和方法的信息。

主題

- 使用 AWSSDK. 設置和圖標設置界面
- 設定其他應用程式參數
- AWS SDK for .NET 的組態檔案參考

使用 AWSSDK. 設置和圖標設置界面

(本主題之前的標題為「AWS SDK for .NET使用 .NET 核心設定」)

其中一個在 .NET 核心最大的變化是去除`ConfigurationManager`和標準`app.config`和`web.config` .NET 框架和 ASP.NET 應用程序中使用的文件。

.NET Core 中的配置基於配置提供程序建立的鍵值對。組態提供者會將組態資料從各種組態來源讀入鍵/值組，包括命令列引數、目錄檔案、環境變數和設定檔案。

> **Note**
>
> 如需詳細資訊，請參閱 ASP.NET Core 中的組態。

若要讓它容易使用AWS SDK for .NET與 .NET 核心，您可以使用 AWSSDK.Extension NuGet . 像許多 .NET Core 庫一樣，它將擴展方法添加到`IConfiguration`接口中，以使AWS配置無縫。

使用 AWSSDK. 擴展.

假設您創建一個 ASP.NET 核心模型-視圖-控制器（MVC）的應用程序，它可以通過在 Visual Studio 中的 ASP.NET 核心 Web 應用程序模板或通過在 .NET 核心 CLI `dotnet new mvc ...` 中運行來完成。當您建立這類應用程式時，建構函`Startup.cs`式會從組態提供者讀取各種輸入來源 (例如`appsettings.json`.

```
public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
{
    Configuration = configuration;
}
```

若要使用`Configuration`物件來取得選AWS項，請先新增`AWSSDK.Extensions.NETCore.Setup` NuGet 封裝。然後，將您的選項新增至組態檔案，如下所述。

請注意，加入到專案的其中一個檔案是`appsettings.Development.json`。這對應於一個`EnvironmentName`集合開發。在開發過程中，您將配置放在此文件中，該文件只能在本地測試期間讀取。當您部署`EnvironmentName`設定為生產的 Amazon EC2 執行個體時，會忽略此檔案，並AWS SDK for .NET回到針對 Amazon EC2 執行個體設定的 IAM 登入資料和區域。

以下規劃設定展示了您可以在專案中加入至供應AWS設定的`appsettings.Development.json`檔案中的值的範例。

```
{
  "AWS": {
    "Profile": "local-test-profile",
    "Region": "us-west-2"
  },
  "SupportEmail": "TechSupport@example.com"
}
```

若要存取 CSHTML 檔案中的設定，請使用指示詞。`Configuration`

```
@using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration
@inject IConfiguration Configuration

<h1>Contact</h1>

<p>
    <strong>Support:</strong> <a
 href='mailto:@Configuration["SupportEmail"]'>@Configuration["SupportEmail"]</a><br />
```

```
</p>
```

若要從程式碼存取檔案中設定的AWS選項，請呼叫新增至的GetAWSOptions擴充方法IConfiguration。

若要建構這些選項的服務用戶端，請呼叫 CreateServiceClient。下列範例顯示如何建立 Amazon S3 服務用戶端。（請務必將 AWSSDK.S3 NuGet 軟件包添加到您的項目中。）

```
var options = Configuration.GetAWSOptions();
IAmazonS3 client = options.CreateServiceClient<IAmazonS3>();
```

您也可以使用appsettings.Development.json檔案中的多個項目來建立具有不相容設定的多個服務用戶端，如下列範例所示，其中的組態service1包括 [us-west-2Region] 和 [的組態service2包含特殊端點 URL]。

```
{
  "service1": {
    "Profile": "default",
    "Region": "us-west-2"
  },
  "service2": {
    "Profile": "default",
    "ServiceURL": "URL"
  }
}
```

然後，您可以使用 JSON 檔案中的項目，取得特定服務的選項。例如，要獲取service1使用以下內容的設置。

```
var options = Configuration.GetAWSOptions("service1");
```

應用程式設定檔案中允許的值

以下應用程式組態的值可以在 appsettings.Development.json 檔案中做設定。欄位名稱必須使用顯示的大小寫。如需這些設定的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS.Runtime.ClientConfig班級。

- 區域
- 設定檔
- ProfilesLocation

- SignatureVersion
- RegionEndpoint
- UseHttp
- ServiceURL
- AuthenticationRegion
- AuthenticationServiceName
- MaxErrorRetry
- LogResponse
- BufferSize
- ProgressUpdateInterval
- ResignRetries
- AllowAutoRedirect
- LogMetrics
- DisableLogging
- UseDualstackEndpoint

核心依賴注入

AWSSDK安 NuGet 裝程序包還集成了 ASP.NET 核心一個新的依賴注入系統。應用程式`Startup`類別中的`ConfigureServices`方法是新增 MVC 服務的位置。如果應用程式是使用實體架構，那麼這也會是初始化的位置。

```
public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
{
    // Add framework services.
    services.AddMvc();
}
```

> **Note**
>
> .NET Core 文件網站上提供了 .NET Core 中相依性注入的背景資訊。

該`AWSSDK.Extensions.NETCore.Setup` NuGet 軟件包添加了新的擴展方法`IServiceCollection`，您可以用來將AWS服務添加到依賴注入。下列程式碼說明如何新增讀

取的AWS選項，以IConfiguration便將 Amazon S3 和 DynamoDB 新增至服務清單。(請務必將 AWSSDK.S3 和AWSSDK. DynamoDBv2 NuGet 套件新增至您的專案。)

```
public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
{
    // Add framework services.
    services.AddMvc();

    services.AddDefaultAWSOptions(Configuration.GetAWSOptions());
    services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>();
    services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>();
}
```

現在，如果您的 MVC 控制器使用 IAmazonS3 或 IAmazonDynamoDB 參數做為建構函數裡的參數，相依性注入系統傳入這些服務。

```
public class HomeController : Controller
{
    IAmazonS3 S3Client { get; set; }

    public HomeController(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        this.S3Client = s3Client;
    }

    ...

}
```

設定其他應用程式參數

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET 架構為基礎的專案。根據預設，以 .NET 核心為基礎的專Web.config案中不存在App.config和檔案。

開啟以檢視 .NET 架構內容

您可以設定許多應用程式參數：

- AWSLogging
- AWSLogMetrics
- AWSRegion
- AWSResponseLogging
- AWS.DynamoDBContext.TableNamePrefix
- AWS.S3.UseSignatureVersion4
- AWSEndpointDefinition
- AWS服務產生的端點

這些參數可以在應用程式的 App.config 或 Web.config 檔案中設定。雖然您也可以使用 AWS SDK for .NET API 設定這些參數，但我們建議使用應用程式的 .config 檔案。兩種方法皆在這裡有所描述。

如需有關本主題稍後所述使用<aws>元素的詳細資訊，請參閱的組態檔參考AWS SDK for .NET。

AWSLogging

設定開發套件應如何記錄事件，如果有的話。例如，建議使用的方法是使用 <logging> 元素，此為 <aws> 元素的子元素：

```
<aws>
  <logging logTo="Log4Net"/>
</aws>
```

或使用：

```
<add key="AWSLogging" value="log4net"/>
```

可能值如下：

None

關閉 事件日誌。此為預設值。

log4net

使用 log4net 記錄。

SystemDiagnostics

使用 System.Diagnostics 類別記錄。

您可以為 logTo 屬性設定多個值，以逗號分隔即可。以下示範設定 .config 檔案的 log4net 和 System.Diagnostics 記錄在：

```
<logging logTo="Log4Net, SystemDiagnostics"/>
```

或使用：

```
<add key="AWSLogging" value="log4net, SystemDiagnostics"/>
```

或者，使用 AWS SDK for .NET API，合併列LoggingOptions舉的值，並設定 AWSConfigs.Logging 屬性：

```
AWSConfigs.Logging = LoggingOptions.Log4Net | LoggingOptions.SystemDiagnostics;
```

此設定的變更只對新的 AWS 用戶端執行個體生效。

AWSLogMetrics

指定開發套件是否應該記錄效能指標。若要在 .config 檔案裡設定指標記錄組態，請設定 <logging> 元素的 logMetrics 屬性值，此元素為 <aws> 元素的子元素：

```
<aws>
  <logging logMetrics="true"/>
</aws>
```

或者，在 <appSettings> 設定 AWSLogMetrics 金鑰：

```
<add key="AWSLogMetrics" value="true">
```

或者，若要使用 AWS SDK for .NET API 設定指標記錄，請設定 AWSConfigs. LogMetrics屬性：

```
AWSConfigs.LogMetrics = true;
```

這個設定為所有用戶端/組態設定預設的 LogMetrics 屬性。此設定的變更只對新的 AWS 用戶端執行個體生效。

AWSRegion

為尚未明確指定AWS區域的用戶端設定預設區域。若要在 .config 檔案中設定區域，建議的方法為設定 aws 元素裡的 region 屬性值：

```
<aws region="us-west-2"/>
```

或者，在 <appSettings> 設定 AWSRegion 金鑰：

```
<add key="AWSRegion" value="us-west-2"/>
```

或者，若要使用 AWS SDK for .NET API 設定區域，請設定 AWSConfigs. AWSRegion屬性：

```
AWSConfigs.AWSRegion = "us-west-2";
```

如需有關為特定區域建立AWS用戶端的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS區域選取。此設定的變更只對新的 AWS 用戶端執行個體生效。

AWSResponseLogging

設定開發套件應何時記錄服務回應。可能值如下：

Never

永遠不用記錄服務回應。此為預設值。

Always

一直記錄服務回應。

OnError

只在發生錯誤時記錄服務回應。

若要在 .config 檔案裡設定服務記錄組態，建議方式為設定 <logging> 元素的 logResponses 屬性值，此元素為 <aws> 元素的子元素：

```
<aws>
  <logging logResponses="OnError"/>
</aws>
```

或者，在 <appSettings> 設定 AWSResponseLogging 金鑰：

```
<add key="AWSResponseLogging" value="OnError"/>
```

或者，若要使用 AWS SDK for .NET API 設定服務記錄，請設定 AWSConfigs. ResponseLogging屬性ResponseLoggingOption列舉的其中一個值：

```
AWSConfigs.ResponseLogging = ResponseLoggingOption.OnError;
```

這些設定的變更會立即生效。

AWS.DynamoDBContext.TableNamePrefix

設定預設 TableNamePrefix DynamoDBContext 將會在未手動設定的情況下。

若要設定 .config 檔案的表格的前綴名稱，建議的方法為設定 <dynamoDB> 元素的子元素 <dynamoDBContext> 元素之 tableNamePrefix 屬性值，此元素其本身又為 <aws> 的子元素：

```
<dynamoDBContext tableNamePrefix="Test-"/>
```

或者，在 <appSettings> 設定 AWS.DynamoDBContext.TableNamePrefix 金鑰：

```
<add key="AWS.DynamoDBContext.TableNamePrefix" value="Test-"/>
```

或者，若要使用 AWS SDK for .NET API 設定資料表名稱前置詞，請設定 AWSConfigs.DynamoDBContextTableNamePrefix 屬性：

```
AWSConfigs.DynamoDBContextTableNamePrefix = "Test-";
```

此設定的變更僅對 DynamoDBContextConfig 和 DynamoDBContext 新建立的執行個體生效。

AWS.S3.UseSignatureVersion4

設定 Amazon S3 用戶端是否應使用簽名版本 4 與請求簽名簽署。

若要在.config檔案中設定 Amazon S3 的簽章版本 4 簽署，建議的方法是設定<s3>元素的useSignatureVersion4屬性，該元素是元素的子<aws>元素：

```
<aws>
```

```
  <s3 useSignatureVersion4="true"/>
</aws>
```

或者，在<appSettings>區段true中將AWS.S3.UseSignatureVersion4金鑰設定為：

```
<add key="AWS.S3.UseSignatureVersion4" value="true"/>
```

或者，若要使用 AWS SDK for .NET API 設定簽名版本 4 簽署，請將 AWSConfigs.S3 UseSignatureVersion 4 屬性設定為true：

```
AWSConfigs.S3UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
```

在預設情況下，此設定為 false，但第四版的簽章可能在某些情況下或某些區域中會做為預設使用。當設定為 true，第四版的簽章將用於所有的請求。對此設定的變更僅在新的 Amazon S3 用戶端執行個體生效。

AWSEndpointDefinition

設定開發套件是否應開始用自訂組態檔案定義區域和端點。

若要設定 .config 檔案的端點定義檔案，我們建議設定 <aws> 元素的 endpointDefinition 屬性值。

```
<aws endpointDefinition="c:\config\endpoints.json"/>
```

或者，您可以在以下<appSettings>部分中設置AWSEndpointDefinition密鑰：

```
<add key="AWSEndpointDefinition" value="c:\config\endpoints.json"/>
```

或者，若要使用 AWS SDK for .NET API 設定端點定義檔案，請設定 AWSConfigs. EndpointDefinition屬性：

```
AWSConfigs.EndpointDefinition = @"c:\config\endpoints.json";
```

如果沒有提供檔案名稱，則無法使用自訂組態檔案。此設定的變更只對新的 AWS 用戶端執行個體生效。端點 .json 檔案可從中取得。https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-net/blob/master/sdk/src/Core/endpoints.json

AWS服務產生的端點

某些AWS服務會產生自己的端點，而不是使用區域端點。這些服務的用戶端使用特定於該服務與特定於您的資源的服務 URL。這些服務的兩個例子是 Amazon CloudSearch 和AWS IoT. 以下範例說明如何取得這些服務的端點。

Amazon CloudSearch 端點示例

Amazon CloudSearch 客戶端用於訪問 Amazon CloudSearch 配置服務。您可以使用 Amazon CloudSearch 組態服務來建立、設定和管理搜尋網域。若要建立搜尋領域，請建立CreateDomainRequest物件並提供DomainName屬性。通過使用請求AmazonCloudSearchClient對象創建一個對象。呼叫 CreateDomain 方法。從呼叫傳回的CreateDomainResponse物件包含同時具有DocService和SearchService端點的DomainStatus屬性。創建一個AmazonCloudSearchDomainConfig對象，並用它來初始化DocService和AmazonCloudSearchDomainClient類的SearchService實例。

```
// Create domain and retrieve DocService and SearchService endpoints
DomainStatus domainStatus;
using (var searchClient = new AmazonCloudSearchClient())
{
    var request = new CreateDomainRequest
    {
        DomainName = "testdomain"
    };
    domainStatus = searchClient.CreateDomain(request).DomainStatus;
    Console.WriteLine(domainStatus.DomainName + " created");
}

// Test the DocService endpoint
var docServiceConfig = new AmazonCloudSearchDomainConfig
{
    ServiceURL = "https://" + domainStatus.DocService.Endpoint
};
using (var domainDocService = new AmazonCloudSearchDomainClient(docServiceConfig))
{
    Console.WriteLine("Amazon CloudSearchDomain DocService client instantiated using
 the DocService endpoint");
    Console.WriteLine("DocService endpoint = " + domainStatus.DocService.Endpoint);

    using (var docStream = new FileStream(@"C:\doc_source\XMLFile4.xml",
 FileMode.Open))
    {
```

```
        var upload = new UploadDocumentsRequest
        {
            ContentType = ContentType.ApplicationXml,
            Documents = docStream
        };
        domainDocService.UploadDocuments(upload);
    }
}

// Test the SearchService endpoint
var searchServiceConfig = new AmazonCloudSearchDomainConfig
{
    ServiceURL = "https://" + domainStatus.SearchService.Endpoint
};
using (var domainSearchService = new
 AmazonCloudSearchDomainClient(searchServiceConfig))
{
    Console.WriteLine("Amazon CloudSearchDomain SearchService client instantiated using
 the SearchService endpoint");
    Console.WriteLine("SearchService endpoint = " +
 domainStatus.SearchService.Endpoint);

    var searchReq = new SearchRequest
    {
        Query = "Gambardella",
        Sort = "_score desc",
        QueryParser = QueryParser.Simple
    };
    var searchResp = domainSearchService.Search(searchReq);
}
```

AWS IoT 端點範例

若要取得的端點AWS IoT，請建立 AmazonIotClient 物件並呼叫方DescribeEndPoint法。傳回的DescribeEndPointResponse物件包含EndpointAddress. 建立AmazonIotDataConfig物件、設定ServiceURL屬性，並使用物件來實體化AmazonIotDataClient類別。

```
string iotEndpointAddress;
using (var iotClient = new AmazonIoTClient())
{
    var endPointResponse = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint();
    iotEndpointAddress = endPointResponse.EndpointAddress;
}
```

```
var ioTdocServiceConfig = new AmazonIotDataConfig
{
    ServiceURL = "https://" + iotEndpointAddress
};
using (var dataClient = new AmazonIotDataClient(ioTdocServiceConfig))
{
    Console.WriteLine("AWS IoTData client instantiated using the endpoint from the
 IotClient");
}
```

AWS SDK for .NET 的組態檔案參考

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET 架構為基礎的專案。根據預設，以 .NET 核心為基礎的專案中不存在`App.config`和`Web.config`檔案。

開啟以檢視 .NET 架構內容

您可以使用 .NET 專案中的`App.config`或`Web.config`檔案來指定AWS設定，例如AWS登入資料、記錄選項、AWS服務端點和AWS區域，以及某些AWS服務設定，例如 Amazon DynamoDB、Amazon EC2 和 Amazon S3。以下資訊說明如何正確地格式化 `App.config` 或 `Web.config` 檔案，以指定這些類型的設定。

> **Note**
>
> 雖然您可以繼續使用`App.config`或`Web.config`檔案中的`<appSettings>`元素來指定AWS設定，但建議您使用`<configSections>`和`<aws>`元素，如本主題稍後所述。如需有關`<appSettings>`元素的詳細資訊，請參閱設定AWS SDK for .NET應用程式中的`<appSettings>`元素範例。

> **Note**
>
> 雖然您可以在程式碼檔案中繼續使用下列AWSConfigs類別屬性來指定AWS設定，但是下列屬性已取代，而且 future 版本可能不支援下列屬性：
>
> - `DynamoDBContextTableNamePrefix`

- EC2UseSignatureVersion4
- LoggingOptions
- LogMetrics
- ResponseLoggingOption
- S3UseSignatureVersion4

一般而言，建議您不要使用程式碼檔案中的AWSConfigs類別屬性來指定AWS設定，而應該使用App.config或Web.config檔案中的<configSections>和<aws>元素來指定AWS設定，如本主題稍後所述。如需有關上述屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱設定應用程式中的AWS SDK for .NET程式AWSConfigs碼範例。

主題

宣告AWS設定區段

您可以從元素內指AWS定App.config或Web.config檔案中的設<aws>定。在您開始使用 <aws> 元素前，您必須建立一個 <section> 元素 (為 <configSections> 元素的子元素)，並設其本身的 name 屬性為 aws，其本身的 type 屬性為 Amazon.AWSSection, AWSSDK.Core，如以下範例所示：

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<configuration>
  ...
  <configSections>
    <section name="aws" type="Amazon.AWSSection, AWSSDK.Core"/>
  </configSections>
  <aws>
    <!-- Add your desired AWS settings declarations here. -->
  </aws>
  ...
</configuration>
```

Visual Studio 編輯器不會為<aws>元素或其子項目提供自動程式碼完成 (IntelliSense)。

為了協助您建立 <aws> 元素的正確格式版本，請呼叫 Amazon.AWSConfigs.GenerateConfigTemplate 方法。此輸出 <aws> 元素的正式版本，適合列印字串的方式，可依您的需求調整。以下章節說明 <aws> 元素的屬性和子元素。

允許的元素

以下是AWS設定區段中允許元素之間的邏輯關係清單。您可以呼叫 Amazon.AWSConfigs.GenerateConfigTemplate 方法產生最新的版本，也會輸出 <aws> 元素的正式版本，以字串方式呈現，所以您可以依需求調整。

```
<aws
  endpointDefinition="string value"
  region="string value"
  profileName="string value"
  profilesLocation="string value">
  <logging
    logTo="None, Log4Net, SystemDiagnostics"
    logResponses="Never | OnError | Always"
    logMetrics="true | false"
    logMetricsFormat="Standard | JSON"
    logMetricsCustomFormatter="NameSpace.Class, Assembly" />
  <dynamoDB
    conversionSchema="V1 | V2">
    <dynamoDBContext
      tableNamePrefix="string value">
      <tableAliases>
        <alias
          fromTable="string value"
          toTable="string value" />
      </tableAliases>
      <map
        type="NameSpace.Class, Assembly"
        targetTable="string value">
        <property
          name="string value"
          attribute="string value"
          ignore="true | false"
          version="true | false"
          converter="NameSpace.Class, Assembly" />
      </map>
    </dynamoDBContext>
  </dynamoDB>
  <s3
```

```
    useSignatureVersion4="true | false" />
  <ec2
    useSignatureVersion4="true | false" />
  <proxy
    host="string value"
    port="1234"
    username="string value"
    password="string value" />
</aws>
```

元素參考

以下是設AWS定區段中允許的元素清單。允許每個元素的屬性和其父子元素都已列出。

主題

- 別名
- aws
- dynamoDB
- dynamoDBContext
- ec2
- 日誌
- 映射
- 屬性
- proxy
- s3

別名

<alias> 元素表示在一個或多個從表格 (from-table) 至到表格 (to-table) 對應的單一項目，為類型設定指定不同的表格。此元素會對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 之 Amazon.AWSConfigs.DynamoDBConfig.Context.TableAliases 屬性中 Amazon.Util.TableAlias 類別的執行個體。在套用表格的前綴名稱前，會完成重新對應。

這個元素可以包含下列屬性：

fromTable

從表格 (from-table) 至到表格 (to-table) 對應的從表格 (from-table) 部分。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.Util.TableAlias.FromTable` 屬性。

toTable

從表格 (from-table) 至到表格 (to-table) 對應的至表格 (to-table) 部分。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.Util.TableAlias.ToTable` 屬性。

`<alias>` 元素的父系為 `<tableAliases>` 元素。

`<alias>` 元素不含子元素。

以下為範例使用的 `<alias>` 元素：

```
<alias
  fromTable="Studio"
  toTable="Studios" />
```

aws

`<aws>`元素代表AWS設定區段中最上層的元素。這個元素可以包含下列屬性：

endpointDefinition

定義要使用的AWS區域和端點的自訂組態檔的絕對路徑。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.AWSConfigs.EndpointDefinition` 屬性。

profileName

用於撥打維修呼叫的預存AWS認證的設定檔名稱。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.AWSConfigs.AWSProfileName` 屬性。

profilesLocation

與其他 AWS SDK 共用的認證檔案位置的絕對路徑。預設情況下，登入資料檔案存放於目前使用者主目錄的 `.aws` 目錄中。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.AWSConfigs.AWSProfilesLocation` 屬性。

region

尚未明確指定AWS區域的用戶端的預設地區 ID。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.AWSConfigs.AWSRegion` 屬性。

<aws> 元素沒有父元素。

<aws> 元素可以含有以下的子元素：

- <dynamoDB>
- <ec2>
- <logging>
- <proxy>
- <s3>

以下為範例使用的 <aws> 元素：

```
<aws
  endpointDefinition="C:\Configs\endpoints.xml"
  region="us-west-2"
  profileName="development"
  profilesLocation="C:\Configs">
  <!-- ... -->
</aws>
```

dynamoDB

<dynamoDB> 元素代表 AmazonDynamoDB 設定的設定集合。這個元素可以包含 conversionSchema 屬性，這代表使用 .NET 和 DynamoDB 物件之間轉換。允許值包含 V1 和 V2。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DynamoDBEntryConversion 類別。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 DynamoDB 系列 - 轉換結構描述。

<dynamoDB> 元素的父系為 <aws> 元素。

<dynamoDB> 元素可以含有 <dynamoDBContext> 子元素。

以下為範例使用的 <dynamoDB> 元素：

```
<dynamoDB
  conversionSchema="V2">
  <!-- ... -->
</dynamoDB>
```

dynamoDBContext

<dynamoDBContext> 元素代表 Amazon DynamoDB 內容專屬的設定集合。此元素可以包含tableNamePrefix屬性，該屬性代表未手動設定 DynamoDB 內容將使用的預設資料表名稱前置詞。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.DynamoDBConfig.Context.TableNamePrefix 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.DynamoDBContextConfig.TableNamePrefix 屬性。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 DynamoDB 開發套件的增強功能。

<dynamoDBContext> 元素的父系為 <dynamoDB> 元素。

<dynamoDBContext> 元素可以含有以下的子元素：

- <alias> (一個或多個執行個體)
- <map> (一個或多個執行個體)

以下為範例使用的 <dynamoDBContext> 元素：

```
<dynamoDBContext
  tableNamePrefix="Test-">
  <!-- ... -->
</dynamoDBContext>
```

ec2

<ec2> 元素代表 Amazon EC2 設定的集合。此元素可以包含 useSignatureVersion4 屬性，該屬性指定簽名版本 4 簽名是否將用於所有請求（true）或簽名版本 4 簽名是否不會用於所有請求（false，默認值）。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.EC2Config.UseSignatureVersion4 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.EC2Config.UseSignatureVersion4 屬性。

<ec2> 的父系為此元素。

<ec2> 元素不含子元素。

以下為範例使用的 <ec2> 元素：

```
<ec2
  useSignatureVersion4="true" />
```

日誌

<logging> 元素表示回應日誌記錄和效能指標記錄的設定集合。這個元素可以包含下列屬性：

logMetrics

無論效能指標記錄是否適用於所有用戶端和組態 (true)，否則 false。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.LoggingConfig.LogMetrics 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.LoggingConfig.LogMetrics 屬性。

logMetricsCustomFormatter

用於記錄指標的自訂格式化之資料類型和組件名稱。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.LoggingConfig.LogMetricsCustomFormatter 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.LoggingConfig.LogMetricsCustomFormatter 屬性。

logMetricsFormat

記錄指標的顯示格式 (從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.LoggingConfig.LogMetricsFormat 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.LoggingConfig.LogMetricsFormat 屬性)。

允許數值包括：

JSON

使用 JSON 格式。

Standard

使用預設格。

logResponses

日誌服務回應的時機 (從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.LoggingConfig.LogResponses 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.LoggingConfig.LogResponses 屬性)。

允許數值包括：

Always

一直記錄服務回應。

Never

永遠不用記錄服務回應。

OnError

只在發生錯誤時，記錄服務回應。

logTo

記錄的地方 (從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.LoggingConfig.LogTo 屬性對應到 LogTo 屬性)。

允許的值包含一個或多個：

Log4Net

記錄到 log4net。

None

停用日誌記錄。

SystemDiagnostics

記錄到 System.Diagnostics。

<logging> 元素的父系為 <aws> 元素。

<logging> 元素不含子元素。

以下為範例使用的 <logging> 元素：

```
<logging
  logTo="SystemDiagnostics"
  logResponses="OnError"
  logMetrics="true"
  logMetricsFormat="JSON"
  logMetricsCustomFormatter="MyLib.Util.MyMetricsFormatter, MyLib" />
```

映射

<map>元素代表從 .NET 類型到 DynamoDB 表的 type-to-table對應集合中的單一項目 (從中的Amazon.AWSConfigs.DynamoDBConfig.Context.TypeMappings屬性對應至TypeMapping類別的執行個體)。AWS SDK for .NET如需詳細資訊，請參閱 DynamoDB 開發套件的增強功能。

這個元素可以包含下列屬性：

targetTable

對應套用的 DynamoDB 表格。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.Util.TypeMapping.TargetTable` 屬性。

type

對應套用的類型和組件名稱。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.Util.TypeMapping.Type` 屬性。

`<map>` 元素的父系為 `<dynamoDBContext>` 元素。

`<map>` 元素可以包含 `<property>` 子元素的一個或多個執行個體。

以下為範例使用的 `<map>` 元素：

```
<map
  type="SampleApp.Models.Movie, SampleDLL"
  targetTable="Movies">
  <!-- ... -->
</map>
```

屬性

`<property>` 元素表示 DynamoDB 屬性。(此元素會對應至亞馬遜 .Util 的執行個體。 PropertyConfig 中AddProperty方法的類別如需詳細資訊，請參閱 DynamoDB SDK 和 Dynam oDB 屬性的增強功能。AWS SDK for .NET

這個元素可以包含下列屬性：

attribute

屬性的屬性名稱，例如範圍金鑰的名稱。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.Util.PropertyConfig.Attribute` 屬性。

converter

此屬性應使用的轉換器類型。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.Util.PropertyConfig.Converter` 屬性。

ignore

此關聯的屬性是否應該被忽略 (true)；否則為 false。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 `Amazon.Util.PropertyConfig.Ignore` 屬性。

name

屬性的名稱。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.Util.PropertyConfig.Name 屬性。

version

此屬性是否應該存放項目版本編號 (true)；否則為 false。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.Util.PropertyConfig.Version 屬性。

<property> 元素的父系為 <map> 元素。

<property> 元素不含子元素。

以下為範例使用的 <property> 元素：

```
<property
  name="Rating"
  converter="SampleApp.Models.RatingConverter, SampleDLL" />
```

proxy

<proxy> 元素表示用於設定 AWS SDK for .NET 要使用之代理程式的設定。這個元素可以包含下列屬性：

託管

代理伺服器的主機名稱或 IP 地址。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.ProxyConfig.Host 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.ProxyConfig.Host 屬性。

密碼

此密碼使用代理伺服器的進行身分驗證。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.ProxyConfig.Password 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.ProxyConfig.Password 屬性。

port

此代理的連接埠號碼。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.ProxyConfig.Port 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.ProxyConfig.Port 屬性。

用戶名

使用代理伺服器進行身分驗證的使用者名稱。此屬性從 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.ProxyConfig.Username 屬性對應到 Amazon.Util.ProxyConfig.Username 屬性。

<proxy> 元素的父系為 <aws> 元素。

<proxy> 元素不含子元素。

以下為範例使用的 <proxy> 元素：

```
<proxy
  host="192.0.2.0"
  port="1234"
  username="My-Username-Here"
  password="My-Password-Here" />
```

s3

<s3> 元素代表 Amazon S3 設定的集合。此元素可以包含 useSignatureVersion4 屬性，該屬性指定簽名版本 4 簽名是否將用於所有請求（true）或簽名版本 4 簽名是否不會用於所有請求（false，默認值）。此屬性對應到 AWS SDK for .NET 中的 Amazon.AWSConfigs.S3Config.UseSignatureVersion4 屬性。

<s3> 元素的父系為 <aws> 元素。

<s3> 元素不含子元素。

以下為範例使用的 <s3> 元素：

```
<s3 useSignatureVersion4="true" />
```

使用舊版憑證

本節中的主題提供有關在不使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 的情況下使用長期或短期憑證資訊。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊適用於您需要手動取得及管理短期或長期憑證的情況。有關短期和長期憑證的其他資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中的其他驗證方法。
> 如需最佳安全實務，請依照 設定 SDK 驗證 中所述使用 AWS IAM Identity Center。

憑證的重要警告和指引

憑證警告

- 請勿使用您帳戶的根憑證存取 AWS 資源。這些登入資料可讓未管制的帳戶存取和很難撤銷這些帳戶。
- 請勿在應用程序文件中放置文字訪問密鑰或憑據信息。如果您不小心這麼做了，則會有暴露您登入資料的風險，例如，當您上傳專案到公有儲存庫時。
- 請勿在您的專案區域中包含認證的檔案。
- 請注意，共享 AWS `credentials` 檔案中儲存的任何憑證均以純文字形式儲存。

安全管理憑證的其他指引

如需如何AWS安全管理AWS登入資料的一般討論，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中AWS 一般參考的安全性最佳實務和使用案例中的安全登入資料。除了這些討論之外，請考慮下列事項：

- 建立其他使用者 (例如 IAM Identity Center 中的使用者)，並使用其憑證，而不是使用您的 AWS 根使用者憑證。如有必要，其他使用者的憑證可以被撤銷，或本質上是臨時的。此外，您可以將政策套用至每個使用者，以便僅存取特定資源和動作，從而採取最低權限許可的立場。

- 使用適用於 Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) 任務的任務 IAM 角色。

- 使用在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式的 IAM 角色。

- 針對組織外部使用者可以使用的應用程式，使用臨時認證或環境變數。

主題

使用共用AWS認證檔案

請務必檢閱認證的重要警告和指引。)

為應用程式提供認證的一種方法是在共用AWS認證檔案中建立設定檔，然後將認證儲存在這些設定檔中。此檔案可供其他 AWS SDK 使用。它也可以由AWS CLIAWS Tools for Windows PowerShell、和AWS工具組用於 Visual Studio 和 VS 程式碼。JetBrains

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊適用於您需要手動取得及管理短期或長期憑證的情況。有關短期和長期憑證的其他資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中的其他驗證方法。
> 如需最佳安全實務，請依照 設定 SDK 驗證 中所述使用 AWS IAM Identity Center。

一般資訊

依預設，共用認AWS證檔案位於您主`.aws`目錄中的目錄中，並命名為`credentials`；亦即 `~/.aws/credentials` (Linux 或 macOS) 或 `%USERPROFILE%\.aws\credentials` (Windows)。若要取得有關替代位置的資訊，請參閱 AWSSDK 和工具參考指南中共用檔案的位置。另請參閱存取應用程式中的認證和設定檔。

共用AWS認證檔案是純文字檔案，並遵循特定格式。如需AWS認證檔案格式的相關資訊，請參閱AWSSDK 和工具參考指南中認證檔案的格式。

您可以透過多種方式管理共用AWS認證檔案中的設定檔。

- 使用任何文字編輯器建立和更新共用AWS認證檔案。
- 使用亞馬遜。運行時。 CredentialManagementAWS SDK for .NETAPI 的命名空間，如本主題稍後所示。
- 使用和AWS工具組的命令AWS Tools for PowerShell和程序 JetBrains，以及 VS 程式碼。
- 使用AWS CLI指令；例如，`aws configure set aws_access_key_id`和`aws configure set aws_secret_access_key`。

設定檔管理範例

以下幾節顯示共用AWS認證檔案中的設定檔範例。某些範例會顯示結果，可透過先前所述的任何憑證管理方法取得結果。其他示例顯示了如何使用特定的方法。

預設設定檔

共用AWS認證檔案幾乎都會有一個名為 default 的設定檔。如果沒有定義其他設定檔，則會在這裡AWS SDK for .NET尋找認證。

設`[default]`定檔通常如下所示。

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

透過程式建立設定檔

此範例說明如何建立設定檔，並以程式設計方式將其儲存至共用AWS認證檔案。它使用以下類亞馬遜。運行時。 CredentialManagement命名空間：CredentialProfileOptionsCredentialProfile、和SharedCredentialsFile。

```
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
...

// Do not include credentials in your code.
WriteProfile("my_new_profile", SecurelyStoredKeyID, SecurelyStoredSecretAccessKey);
...

void WriteProfile(string profileName, string keyId, string secret)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Create the [{profileName}] profile...");
    var options = new CredentialProfileOptions
```

```
    {
        AccessKey = keyId,
        SecretKey = secret
    };
    var profile = new CredentialProfile(profileName, options);
    var sharedFile = new SharedCredentialsFile();
    sharedFile.RegisterProfile(profile);
}
```

> **Warning**
>
> 這樣的代碼通常不應該在您的應用程序中。如果您將其包含在應用程式中，請採取適當的預防措施，以確保在程式碼、網路或甚至電腦記憶體中看不到純文字金鑰。

以下是此範例所建立的設定檔。

```
[my_new_profile]
aws_access_key_id=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
aws_secret_access_key=wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
```

以編程方式更新現有配置

此範例說明如何以程式設計方式更新先前建立的設定檔。它使用以下類亞馬遜。運行時。CredentialManagement命名空間：CredentialProfile和SharedCredentialsFile。它還使用 Amazon 命名空間的RegionEndpoint類。

```
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
...

AddRegion("my_new_profile", RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
...

void AddRegion(string profileName, RegionEndpoint region)
{
    var sharedFile = new SharedCredentialsFile();
    CredentialProfile profile;
    if (sharedFile.TryGetProfile(profileName, out profile))
    {
        profile.Region = region;
        sharedFile.RegisterProfile(profile);
    }
```

```
}
```

以下是更新的設定檔。

```
[my_new_profile]
aws_access_key_id=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
aws_secret_access_key=wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
region=us-west-2
```

> **Note**
>
> 您還可以在其他位置和使用其他方法設置「AWS區域」。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 設定AWS區域。

使用 SDK 存放區 (僅限視窗)

（請務必查看重要警告和指引。）

在 Windows 上，SDK 存放區是另一個建立設定檔和儲存AWS SDK for .NET應用程式加密認證的地方。它位於%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\AWSToolkit\RegisteredAccounts.json. 您可以在開發期間使用 SDK Store 作為共用AWS認證檔案的替代方案。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊適用於您需要手動取得及管理短期或長期憑證的情況。有關短期和長期憑證的其他資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 和工具參考指南中的其他驗證方法。
> 如需最佳安全實務，請依照 設定 SDK 驗證 中所述使用 AWS IAM Identity Center。

一般資訊

SDK 存放區提供下列優點：

- SDK 存放區中的認證已加密，且 SDK 存放區位於使用者的主目錄中。此可限制意外暴露您的登入資料的風險。
- SDK 存放區也會提供AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell與的認證AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio。

SDK 存放區設定檔專屬於特定主機上的特定使用者。您無法複製它們給其他的主機或其他的使用者。這表示您無法針對其他主機或開發人員電腦重複使用開發機器上的 SDK Store 設定檔。這也表示您無法在生產應用程式中使用 SDK Store 設定檔。

您可以透過下列方式在 SDK 存放區中管理設定檔：

- 使用中的圖形化使用者介面 (GUI) AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio。
- 使用亞馬遜。運行時。 CredentialManagementAWS SDK for .NETAPI 的命名空間，如本主題稍後所示。
- 使用中的指令 AWS Tools for Windows PowerShell，例如，`Set-AWSCredential`和`Remove-AWSCredentialProfile`。

設定檔管理範例

下列範例說明如何以程式設計方式在 SDK Store 中建立和更新設定檔。

透過程式建立設定檔

此範例說明如何以程式設計方式建立設定檔並將其儲存至 SDK Store。它使用以下類亞馬遜。運行時。 CredentialManagement命名空間：CredentialProfileOptionsCredentialProfile、和 NetSDK CredentialsFile。

```
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
...

// Do not include credentials in your code.
WriteProfile("my_new_profile", SecurelyStoredKeyID, SecurelyStoredSecretAccessKey);
...

void WriteProfile(string profileName, string keyId, string secret)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Create the [{profileName}] profile...");
    var options = new CredentialProfileOptions
    {
        AccessKey = keyId,
```

```
        SecretKey = secret
    };
    var profile = new CredentialProfile(profileName, options);
    var netSdkStore = new NetSDKCredentialsFile();
    netSdkStore.RegisterProfile(profile);
}
```

> **Warning**
>
> 這樣的代碼通常不應該在您的應用程序中。如果它包含在您的應用程式中，請採取適當的預防措施，以確保無法在程式碼、透過網路或甚至電腦記憶體中看到純文字金鑰。

以下是此範例所建立的設定檔。

```
"[generated GUID]" : {
    "AWSAccessKey" : "01000000D08...[etc., encrypted access key ID]",
    "AWSSecretKey" : "01000000D08...[etc., encrypted secret access key]",
    "ProfileType"  : "AWS",
    "DisplayName"  : "my_new_profile",
}
```

以編程方式更新現有配置

這個範例說明如何以程式設計方式更新先前建立的設定檔。它使用以下類亞馬遜。運行時。CredentialManagement命名空間：CredentialProfile和 NetSDK CredentialsFile。它還使用 Amazon 命名空間的RegionEndpoint類。

```
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
...

AddRegion("my_new_profile", RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
...

void AddRegion(string profileName, RegionEndpoint region)
{
    var netSdkStore = new NetSDKCredentialsFile();
    CredentialProfile profile;
    if (netSdkStore.TryGetProfile(profileName, out profile))
    {
        profile.Region = region;
```

```
        netSdkStore.RegisterProfile(profile);
    }
}
```

以下是更新的設定檔。

```
"[generated GUID]" : {
    "AWSAccessKey" : "01000000D08...[etc., encrypted access key ID]",
    "AWSSecretKey" : "01000000D08...[etc., encrypted secret access key]",
    "ProfileType"  : "AWS",
    "DisplayName"  : "my_new_profile",
    "Region"       : "us-west-2"
}
```

> **Note**
>
> 您也可以在其他位置和使用其他方法設定「AWS區域」(Region)。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 設定AWS區域。

AWS SDK for .NET 的功能

本節提供建立應用程式時可AWS SDK for .NET能需要考量之功能的相關資訊。

確保你已經設置了你的項目第一。

如需針對特定AWS服務開發軟體以及程式碼範例的相關資訊，請參閱使用 AWS 服務。如需其他程式碼範例，請參閱AWS SDK for .NET 程式碼範例。

主題

適用於 .NET 的 AWS 非同步 API

AWS SDK for .NET使用以工作為基礎的非同步模式 (TAP) 進行非同步實作。要了解有關 TAP 的更多信息，請參閱基於任務的異步模式（TAP）。

本主題概述如何在呼叫AWS服務用戶端時使用 TAP。

AWS SDK for .NETAPI 中的非同步方法是以Task類別或類別為基礎的Task<TResult>作業。有關這些類的信息，請參閱文檔。微軟：任務類，任務類。 <TResult>

在程式碼中呼叫這些 API 方法時，必須在使用async關鍵字宣告的函數中呼叫這些 API 方法，如下列範例所示。

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
  ...
  // Call the function that contains the asynchronous API method.
  // Could also call the asynchronous API method directly from Main
  //  because Main is declared async
  var response = await ListBucketsAsync();
  Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {response.Buckets.Count}");
  ...
}
```

```
// Async method to get a list of Amazon S3 buckets.
private static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> ListBucketsAsync()
{
  ...
  var response = await s3Client.ListBucketsAsync();
  return response;
}
```

如前面的代碼片段所示，async聲明的首選範圍是Main函數。設定此async範圍可確保所有對AWS服務用戶端的呼叫都必須是非同步的。如果由於某種原因無Main法宣告為非同步，則可以在除此之外的函數上使用async關鍵字，Main然後從該處呼叫 API 方法，如下列範例所示。

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
  ...
  Task<ListBucketsResponse> response = ListBucketsAsync();
  Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {response.Result.Buckets.Count}");
  ...
}

// Async method to get a list of Amazon S3 buckets.
private static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> ListBucketsAsync()
{
  ...
  var response = await s3Client.ListBucketsAsync();
  return response;
}
```

請注意使用此模式Main時所需的特殊Task<>語法。此外，您必須使用響應的**Result**成員來獲取數據。

您可以在 (簡單的跨平台應用程式和簡單的 Windows 型應用程式) 和中查看對AWS服務用戶端進行快速導覽非同步呼叫的完整範例帶有指導的代碼示例。

重試和逾時

AWS SDK for .NET可讓您設定 HTTP 要求AWS服務的重試次數和逾時值。如果重試和逾時的預設不適用於您的應用程式，您可以將它們兩者適時調整以配合您的需求，但請務必了解如此一來對應用程式產生的影響程度。

若要判斷哪些值用於重試和逾時，請考慮以下資訊：

- 當網路連線能AWS SDK for .NET力下降或AWS服務無法連線時，和您的應用程式應該如何回應？您是否希望快速呼叫失敗，還是應該呼叫保持重試？
- 您的應用程式是使用者接觸應用程式，或是必須要有所回應的網站，或者是對延長的延遲時間具有更高容忍力的背景執行工作？
- 應用程式是否部署在低延遲的可靠網路上，還是部署在連線不穩定的遠端位置？

重試

概要

AWS SDK for .NET可以重試因伺服器端節流或中斷連線而失敗的要求。您可以使用服務組態類別的兩個屬性來指定服務用戶端的重試行為。服務配置類從抽象亞馬遜。運行時繼承這些屬性。ClientConfigAWS SDK for .NETAPI 參考的類別：

- `RetryMode`指定三種重試模式之一，這些模式在亞馬遜。運行時中定義。 RequestRetryMode枚舉。

  您可以使用`AWS_RETRY_MODE`環境變數或共AWS用設定檔中的 retry_mode 設定來控制應用程式的預設值。

- `MaxErrorRetry`指定服務用戶端層級允許的重試次數；SDK 會在失敗並擲回例外狀況之前，以指定的次數重試作業。

  您可以使用`AWS_MAX_ATTEMPTS`環境變數或共用AWS組態檔中的 max_tries 設定來控制應用程式的預設值。

這些屬性的詳細說明可以在抽象亞馬遜。運行時中找到。 ClientConfigAWS SDK for .NETAPI 參考的類別。依預設，的每個值都`RetryMode`對應至的特定值`MaxErrorRetry`，如下表所示。

RetryMode	Corresponding MaxErrorRetry (Amazon DynamoDB)	Corresponding MaxErrorRetry (all others)
Legacy	10	4
Standard	10	2
Adaptive (experimental)	10	2

Behavior (行為)

當您的應用程式開始

當您的應用程式啟動時，SDK `MaxErrorRetry` 會設定`RetryMode`和的預設值。除非您指定其他值，否則在建立服務用戶端時會使用這些預設值。

- 如果未在您的環境中設定屬性，則的預設值會設定`RetryMode`為 Legacy，而預`MaxErrorRetry`設值會使用上表中的對應值來設定。
- 如果已在您的環境中設定重試模式，則會使用該值做為的預設值`RetryMode`。除`MaxErrorRetry`非您的環境中也設定了最大錯誤值，否則預設值會使用上表中的對應值進行配置(如下所述)。
- 如果已在您的環境中設定最大錯誤值，則會將該值用作的預設值`MaxErrorRetry`。Amazon DynamoDB 是此規則的例外狀況；的預設 DynamoDB 值永遠`MaxErrorRetry`是上表中的值。

當您的應用程式執行

建立服務用戶端時，您可以使用`RetryMode`和的預設值`MaxErrorRetry`，如前所述，也可以指定其他值。若要指定其他值，請在建立服務用戶端時建立並包含服務設定物件，例如 AmazonDynamoDbConfig 或 AmazonSQsConfig。

建立服務用戶端之後，就無法變更這些值。

考量

當重試發生時，請求的延遲會增加。您應該設定您的重試，依據您的應用程式限制總請求延遲和錯誤率而設定。

逾時

AWS SDK for .NET可讓您在服務用戶端層級設定要求逾時和通訊端讀取/寫入逾時值。這些值在抽象亞馬遜。運行時的`ReadWriteTimeout`屬性中指定。`Timeout` ClientConfig類。這些值會作為AWS服務用戶端物件所建立之HttpWebRequest物件的`Timeout`和`ReadWriteTimeout`屬性來傳遞。在預設情況下，`Timeout` 值為 100 秒，`ReadWriteTimeout` 值為 300 秒。

當您的網路有高延遲或存在會造成操作重試的條件，使用長逾時值和次數高的重試，會導致某些開發套件的操作看起來沒有回應。

> **Note**
>
> 目標可攜式類別程式庫 (PCL) 的版本會使用HttpClient類別而非HttpWebRequest類別，且僅支援 Timeout 屬性。AWS SDK for .NET

以下為例外狀況的預設逾時值。這些值時在您明確設定逾時值時會被覆寫。

- Timeout並且ReadWriteTimeout如果被調用的方法上傳流（例如 Amazons3Client），則設置為最大值。 PutObjectAsync（ ），亞馬遜 3 客戶端。 UploadPartAsync()、AmazonGlacierClient。 UploadArchiveAsync()，依此類推。
- AWS SDK for .NET該目標 .NET 框架的版本設置，Timeout並ReadWriteTimeout為所有亞馬遜 3 客戶端和對象的最大值。AmazonGlacierClient
- 目標可移植類庫（PCL）和 .NET 核心的版本設置Timeout為所有亞馬遜 3 客戶端和對象的最大值。AWS SDK for .NET AmazonGlacierClient

範例

下列範例說明如何指定標準重試模式、最多 3 次重試、10 秒逾時，以及 10 秒的讀取/寫入逾時 (如果適用)。亞馬遜 3 客戶端構造函數被賦予了一個亞馬遜 3 配置對象。

```
var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(
  new AmazonS3Config
  {
    Timeout = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10),
    // NOTE: The following property is obsolete for
    //       versions of the AWS SDK for .NET that target .NET Core.
    ReadWriteTimeout = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10),
    RetryMode = RequestRetryMode.Standard,
    MaxErrorRetry = 3
  });
```

分頁程式

某些AWS服務會收集並儲存大量資料，您可以使用AWS SDK for .NET. 如果您要擷取的資料量對於單一 API 呼叫而言變得太大，您可以透過使用分頁來將結果分成更易於管理的部分。

為了使您能夠執行分頁，SDK 中許多服務客戶端的請求和響應對象提供了一個延續令牌（通常名為NextToken）。其中一些服務客戶端還提供分頁器。

分頁器使您能夠避免延續令牌的開銷，這可能涉及循環，狀態變量，多個 API 調用等。當您使用分頁器時，您可以通過一行代碼（foreach循環的聲明）從AWS服務中檢索數據。如果需要多個 API 調用來檢索數據，分頁器會為您處理此問題。

我在哪裡可以找到分頁器？

並非所有服務都提供分頁器。確定服務是否為特定 API 提供分頁器的一種方法是查看 API 參考中服務客戶端類別的定AWS SDK for .NET義。

例如，如果您檢查AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient類別的定義，就會看到Paginators屬性。這是為 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌提供分頁器的屬性。

分頁器給我什麼？

分頁器包含可讓您查看完整回應的屬性。它們通常還包含一個或多個屬性，可讓您訪問響應中最有趣的部分，我們將其稱為關鍵結果。

例如，在前AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient面提到的，Paginator對象包含一個Responses屬性，其中包含來自 API 調用的完整DescribeLogGroupsResponse對象。除其他外，此內Responses容還包含記錄群組的集合。

分頁器對象還包含一個名為的關鍵結果。LogGroups此屬性只會保留回應的記錄群組部分。有了這個關鍵結果，您可以在許多情況下減少和簡化您的代碼。

同步與異步分頁

分頁器提供了用於分頁同步和異步機制。同步分頁可在 .NET 框架 4.5（或更高版本）項目中使用。非同步分頁可用於 .NET 核心專案 (.NET 核心 3.1、.NET 5 等等)。

因為建議使用非同步作業和 .NET Core，因此接下來的範例會顯示非同步分頁。在中的範例之後會顯示有關如何使用同步分頁和 .NET Framework 4.5 (或更新版本) 執行相同工作的資訊分頁器的其他考量。

範例

下列範例說明如何使AWS SDK for .NET用顯示記錄群組清單。為了相比之下，該示例顯示瞭如何使用和不使用分頁器來執行此操作。在查看完整的代碼（稍後顯示）之前，請考慮以下片段。

取得不含分頁器的 CloudWatch 記錄群組

```
    // Loop as many times as needed to get all the log groups
    var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest{Limit = LogGroupLimit};
    do
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"Getting up to {LogGroupLimit} log groups...");
      var response = await cwClient.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);
      foreach(var logGroup in response.LogGroups)
      {
        Console.WriteLine($"{logGroup.LogGroupName}");
      }
      request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
    } while(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.NextToken));
```

使用分頁器取得 CloudWatch 記錄群組

```
    // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind the
scenes
    var paginatorForLogGroups =
      cwClient.Paginators.DescribeLogGroups(new DescribeLogGroupsRequest());
    await foreach(var logGroup in paginatorForLogGroups.LogGroups)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(logGroup.LogGroupName);
    }
```

這兩個片段的結果完全相同，因此可以清楚地看到使用分頁器的優勢。

> **Note**
>
> 在嘗試建置並執行完整程式碼之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。
> 您可能還需要微軟 .Bcl。 AsyncInterfaces NuGet 包，因為異步分頁器使用該
> 接IAsyncEnumerable口。

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.CloudWatch

編程元素：

- Amazon 命名空間 CloudWatch

  類別 AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient
- Amazon 命名空間 CloudWatchLogs. 模型。

  類別 DescribeLogGroupsRequest

  類別 DescribeLogGroupsResponse

  類別 LogGroup

完整的代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

namespace CWGetLogGroups
{
  class Program
  {
    // A small limit for demonstration purposes
    private const int LogGroupLimit = 3;

    //
    // Main method
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      var cwClient = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
      await DisplayLogGroupsWithoutPaginators(cwClient);
      await DisplayLogGroupsWithPaginators(cwClient);
    }


    //
    // Method to get CloudWatch log groups without paginators
    private static async Task DisplayLogGroupsWithoutPaginators(IAmazonCloudWatchLogs
 cwClient)
    {
```

```
     Console.WriteLine("\nGetting list of CloudWatch log groups without using
paginators...");

Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------------------------------");

     // Loop as many times as needed to get all the log groups
     var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest{Limit = LogGroupLimit};
     do
     {
       Console.WriteLine($"Getting up to {LogGroupLimit} log groups...");
       DescribeLogGroupsResponse response = await
cwClient.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);
       foreach(LogGroup logGroup in response.LogGroups)
       {
         Console.WriteLine($"{logGroup.LogGroupName}");
       }
       request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
     } while(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.NextToken));
   }


   //
   // Method to get CloudWatch log groups by using paginators
   private static async Task DisplayLogGroupsWithPaginators(IAmazonCloudWatchLogs
cwClient)
   {
     Console.WriteLine("\nGetting list of CloudWatch log groups by using
paginators...");

Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------------------------------");

     // Access the key results; i.e., the log groups
     // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind the
scenes
     Console.WriteLine("\nFrom the key results...");
     Console.WriteLine("------------------------");
     IDescribeLogGroupsPaginator paginatorForLogGroups =
       cwClient.Paginators.DescribeLogGroups(new DescribeLogGroupsRequest());
     await foreach(LogGroup logGroup in paginatorForLogGroups.LogGroups)
     {
       Console.WriteLine(logGroup.LogGroupName);
     }

     // Access the full response
```

```
      // Create a new paginator, do NOT reuse the one from above
      Console.WriteLine("\nFrom the full response...");
      Console.WriteLine("-------------------------");
      IDescribeLogGroupsPaginator paginatorForResponses =
        cwClient.Paginators.DescribeLogGroups(new DescribeLogGroupsRequest());
      await foreach(DescribeLogGroupsResponse response in
  paginatorForResponses.Responses)
      {
        Console.WriteLine($"Content length: {response.ContentLength}");
        Console.WriteLine($"HTTP result: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Metadata: {response.ResponseMetadata}");
        Console.WriteLine("Log groups:");
        foreach(LogGroup logGroup in response.LogGroups)
        {
          Console.WriteLine($"\t{logGroup.LogGroupName}");
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

分頁器的其他考量

- 分頁器不能使用超過一次

  如果您在程式碼中的多個位置需要特定AWS分頁器的結果，則不得多次使用 paginator 物件。而是在每次需要時創建一個新的分頁器。這個概念顯示在`DisplayLogGroupsWithPaginators`方法的前面的示例代碼中。

- 同步分頁

  同步分頁可用於 .NET 框架 4.5（或更高版本）的項目。

  > **Warning**
  >
  > 從 2024 年 8 月 15 日起，AWS SDK for .NET將終止對 .NET 框架 3.5 的支持，並將最低 .NET 框架版本更改為 4.6.2。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章 .NET 架構 3.5 和 4.5 目標的重要變更AWS SDK for .NET。

要看到這一點，創建一個 .NET Framework 4.5（或更高版本）項目，並將前面的代碼複製到它。然後，只要從兩個 `foreach` paginator 呼叫中移除`await`關鍵字，如下列範例所示。

```
/*await*/ foreach(var logGroup in paginatorForLogGroups.LogGroups)
{
  Console.WriteLine(logGroup.LogGroupName);
}
```

建置並執行專案，以查看您使用非同步分頁所看到的相同結果。

其他工具

以下是一些額外的工具，您可以使用這些工具來簡化開發、部署和維護 .NET 應用程式的工作。

AWS部署工具

在開發機器上開發雲端原生 .NET Core 應用程式之後，您可以使用 .NET CLI 的AWS部署工具更輕鬆地將應用程式部署到AWS。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 將應用程式部署 AWS。

AWS.NET 的訊息處理架構

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

如果您正在使用 Amazon SQS、Amazon SNS 或 Amazon 等服務 EventBridge，則可以利用 .NET 的AWS消息處理框架。如需更多詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS .NET 的訊息處理架構。

進階身份驗證和授權AWS SDK for .NET

此部分的主題提供有關用於身份驗證和授權的高級技術的信息。AWS SDK for .NETapplication.

主題

- 單一登入 AWS SDK for .NET

單一登入 AWS SDK for .NET

AWS IAM Identity Center是雲端式單一登入 (SSO) 服務，可讓您輕鬆集中管理所有AWS 帳戶和雲端應用程式的 SSO 存取。如需完整詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 身分中心使用者指南。

如果您不熟悉 SDK 如何與 IAM 身分中心互動，請參閱下列資訊。

高階互動模式

在高層級上，SDK 會以類似下列模式的方式與 IAM 身分中心互動：

1. IAM 身分中心通常是透過 IAM 身分中心主控台進行設定，並邀請 SSO 使用者參與。
2. 使用者電腦上的共用AWS`config`檔案會更新為 SSO 資訊。
3. 使用者透過 IAM 身分中心登入，並獲得為其設定的 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 許可的短期登入資料。此登入可透過非 SDK 工具 (例如) 啟動AWS CLI，或透過 .NET 應用程式以程式設計方式啟動。
4. 使用者繼續執行其工作。當他們執行其他使用 SSO 的應用程式時，不需要再次登入即可開啟應用程式。

本主題的其餘部分提供設定和使用的參考資訊AWS IAM Identity Center。它提供的資訊比中的基本 SSO 設定更為進階設定 SDK 驗證。如果您是 SSO on 的新手AWS，您可能想要先查看該主題以取得基本資訊，然後在下列教學課程中查看 SSO 的實際運作：

- 教學：僅限 .NET 應用程式
- 教程：AWS CLI和 .NET 應用

本主題包含下列章節：

- 必要條件

- 設定 SSO 設定檔
- 產生及使用 SSO 權杖
- 其他資源
- 教學課程

必要條件

在使用 IAM 身分中心之前，您必須執行某些工作，例如選擇身分識別來源以及設定相關AWS 帳戶和應用程式。如需其他資訊，請參閱以下內容：

- 如需這些工作的一般資訊，請參閱 IAM 身分中心使用者指南中的入門。
- 如需特定工作範例，請參閱本主題結尾的自學課程清單。但是，在嘗試自學課程之前，請務必檢閱本主題中的資訊。

設定 SSO 設定檔

在相關設定 IAM 身分中心之後AWS 帳戶，必須將 SSO 的具名設定檔新增至使用者的共用AWSconfig檔案。此設定檔用於連線到AWS存取入口網站，該入口網站會傳回為使用者設定的 IAM 許可的短期登入資料。

共享config文件通常%USERPROFILE%\.aws\config在視窗和 Linux 和 macOS ~/.aws/config中命名。您可以使用偏好的文字編輯器為 SSO 新增設定檔。或者，您可以使用aws configure sso指令。如需有關此命令的詳細資訊，請參閱使用AWS Command Line Interface者指南中的設定 AWS CLI 以使用 IAM 身分中心。

新設定檔類似下列內容：

```
[profile my-sso-profile]
sso_start_url = https://my-sso-portal.awsapps.com/start
sso_region = us-west-2
sso_account_id = 123456789012
sso_role_name = SSOReadOnlyRole
```

新設定檔的設定定義如下。前兩個設定定義AWS存取入口網站。其他兩個設定是結合在一起的組合，可定義為使用者設定的權限。所有四個設置都是必需的。

sso_start_url

指向組織AWS存取入口網站的 URL。若要尋找此值，請開啟 IAM 身分中心主控台，選擇 [設定]，然後尋找入口網站 URL。

sso_region

包AWS 區域含存取入口網站主機的。這是您啟用 IAM 身分中心時選取的區域。它可以與您用於其他任務的「區域」不同。

如需完整清單AWS 區域及其代碼，請參閱 Amazon Web Services 一般參考.

sso_account_id

透過AWS Organizations服務新增的識別碼。AWS 帳戶若要查看可用帳戶的清單，請前往 IAM 身分中心主控台並開啟AWS 帳戶頁面。您為此設定選擇的帳戶 ID 將與您計劃提供給`sso_role_name`設定的值相對應，接下來會顯示該值。

sso_role_name

IAM 身分中心權限集的名稱。此權限集定義使用者透過 IAM 身分中心授予的許可。

下列程序是尋找此設定值的一種方法。

1. 前往 IAM 身分中心主控台並開啟AWS 帳戶頁面。
2. 選擇一個帳戶以顯示其詳細信息。您選擇的帳戶將會是包含您要授與 SSO 權限之 SSO 使用者或群組的帳戶。
3. 查看指派給帳戶的使用者和群組清單，並尋找感興趣的使用者或群組。您在`sso_role_name`設定中指定的權限集是與此使用者或群組相關聯的其中一個權限集。

為此設定指定值時，請使用權限集的名稱，而不是 Amazon 資源名稱 (ARN)。

許可集已附加 IAM 政策和自訂許可政策。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 身分中心使用者指南中的權限集。

產生及使用 SSO 權杖

若要使用 SSO，使用者必須先產生暫存權杖，然後使用該權杖存取適當的AWS應用程式和資源。對於 .NET 應用程序，您可以使用以下方法生成和使用這些臨時令牌：

- 如有必要，請先建立產生權杖的 .NET 應用程式，然後使用權杖。

- 使用產生權杖，AWS CLI然後在 .NET 應用程式中使用該權杖。

這些方法將在以下各節中進行描述，並在自學課程中展示。

> **Important**
>
> 您的應用程式必須參考下列 NuGet 套件，以便 SSO 解析能夠運作：
>
> - `AWSSDK.SSO`
> - `AWSSDK.SSOOIDC`
>
> 無法參考這些套件會導致執行階段例外狀況。

僅. NET 應用程式

本節說明如何建立 .NET 應用程式，視需要產生暫時 SSO 憑證，然後使用該權杖。如需此程序的完整自學課程，請參閱〈〉僅使用 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程。

以程式設計方式產生並使用 SSO 權杖

除了使用之外AWS CLI，您也可以透過程式設計方式產生 SSO 憑證。

若要這麼做，您的應用程式會為 SSO 設定檔建立`AWSCredentials`物件，如果有的話，會載入暫時認證。然後，您的應用程式必須將`AWSCredentials`物件轉換為`SSOAWSCredentials`物件，並設定一些 O ptions 屬性，包括在必要時用來提示使用者輸入登入資訊的回呼方法。

這種方法顯示在下面的代碼片段。

> **Important**
>
> 您的應用程式必須參考下列 NuGet 套件，以便 SSO 解析能夠運作：
>
> - `AWSSDK.SSO`
> - `AWSSDK.SSOOIDC`
>
> 無法參考這些套件會導致執行階段例外狀況。

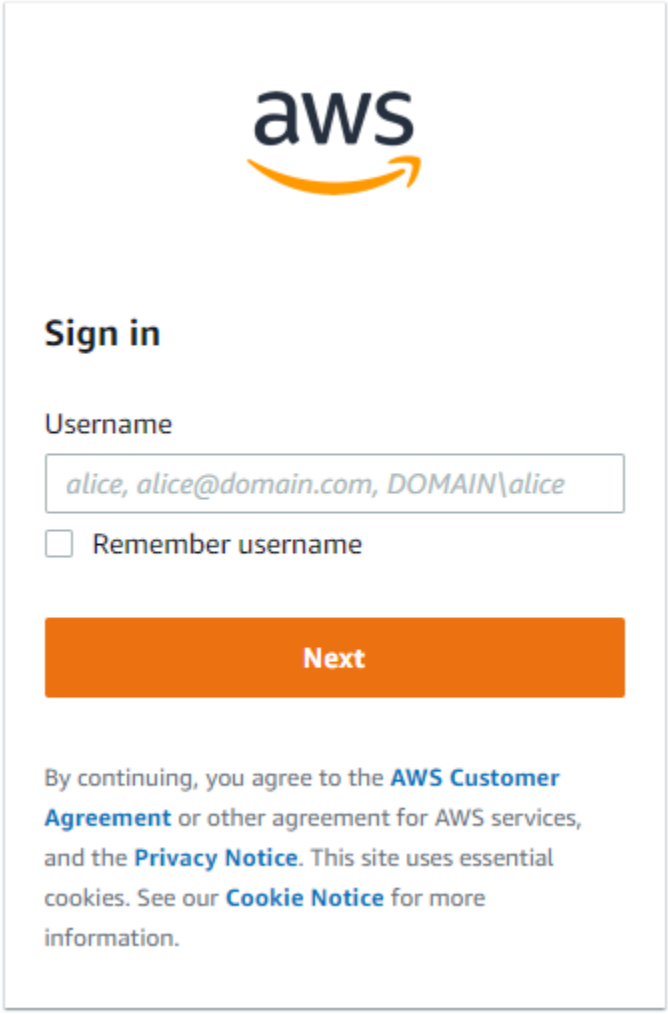
```
static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials()
{
    var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
    if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials("my-sso-profile", out var credentials))
        throw new Exception("Failed to find the my-sso-profile profile");

    var ssoCredentials = credentials as SSOAWSCredentials;

    ssoCredentials.Options.ClientName = "Example-SSO-App";
    ssoCredentials.Options.SsoVerificationCallback = args =>
    {
        // Launch a browser window that prompts the SSO user to complete an SSO sign-
in.
        // This method is only invoked if the session doesn't already have a valid SSO
 token.
        // NOTE: Process.Start might not support launching a browser on macOS or Linux.
 If not,
        //       use an appropriate mechanism on those systems instead.
        Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
        {
            FileName = args.VerificationUriComplete,
            UseShellExecute = true
        });
    };

    return ssoCredentials;
}
```

如果無法使用適當的 SSO 權杖，則會啟動預設瀏覽器視窗，並開啟適當的登入頁面。例如，如果您使用 IAM 身分中心做為身分識別來源，使用者會看到類似下列內容的登入頁面：



> **Note**
>
> 您提供的文字字串不`SSOAWSCredentials.Options.ClientName`能包含空格。如果字符串確實有空格，你會得到一個運行時異常。

僅使用 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程

AWS CLI和. NET 應用程式

本節說明如何使用AWS CLI，以及如何在應用程式中使用該權杖來產生暫存 SSO 憑證。如需此程序的完整自學課程，請參閱〈〉使用AWS CLI和 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程。

使用以產生 SSO 權杖 AWS CLI

除了以程式設計方式產生暫存 SSO 權杖之外，您還可以使用AWS CLI來產生權杖。以下信息向您展示了如何操作。

使用者建立啟用 SSO 的設定檔 (如上一節所示) 之後，他們會從執行`aws sso login`命令。AWS CLI他們必須確定包含具有 SSO 功能之設定檔名稱的`--profile`參數。下列範例顯示這種情況：

```
aws sso login --profile my-sso-profile
```

如果用戶想要在當前的臨時令牌過期後生成新的臨時令牌，他們可以再次運行相同的命令。

在 .NET 應用程式中使用產生的 SSO 權杖

下列資訊說明如何使用已產生的暫存權杖。

> **Important**
>
> 您的應用程式必須參考下列 NuGet 套件，以便 SSO 解析能夠運作：
>
> - `AWSSDK.SSO`
> - `AWSSDK.SSOOIDC`
>
> 無法參考這些套件會導致執行階段例外狀況。

您的應用程式會為 SSO 設定檔建立`AWSCredentials`物件，該物件會載入先前由AWS CLI. 這存取應用程式中的認證和設定檔與中顯示的方法類似，並具有以下格式：

```
static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials()
{
    var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
    if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials("my-sso-profile", out var credentials))
        throw new Exception("Failed to find the my-sso-profile profile");

    return credentials;
}
```

然後，該`AWSCredentials`對象被傳遞給服務客戶端的構造函數。例如：

```
var S3Client_SSO = new AmazonS3Client(LoadSsoCredentials());
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果您AWSCredentials的應用程式已建置為使用[default]設定檔進行 SSO，則不需要使用載入臨時認證。在這種情況下，應用程式可以建立不含參數的AWS服務用戶端，類似於 `var client = new AmazonS3Client();` ""。

使用AWS CLI和 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程

其他資源

如需其他說明，請參閱下列資源。

- 什麼是 IAM 身分中心？
- 設定AWS CLI以使用 IAM 身分中心
- 在中使用 IAM 身分中心登入資料 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio

教學課程

主題

- 僅使用 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程
- 使用AWS CLI和 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程

僅使用 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程

本教學課程說明如何為基本應用程式和測試 SSO 使用者啟用 SSO。它會將應用程式設定為以程式設計方式產生暫存 SSO 憑證，而不是使用. AWS CLI

本教學課程會顯示中的一小部分 SSO 功能AWS SDK for .NET。如需搭配使用 IAM 身分中心的完整詳細資訊AWS SDK for .NET，請參閱包含背景資訊的主題。在該主題中，請特別參閱名為的子節中此案例的高階描述僅. NET 應用程式。

> **Note**
>
> 本教學課程中的幾個步驟可協助您設定AWS Organizations和 IAM 身分中心等服務。如果您已經執行了該配置，或者您只對代碼感興趣，則可以跳到包含示例代碼的部分。

先決條件

- 如果您尚未設定開發環境，請設定您的開發環境。這在安裝和設定您的工具鏈和之類的部分中進行了描述開始使用。
- 識別或建立至少AWS 帳戶一個可用來測試 SSO。對於本教程的目的，這被稱為測試AWS 帳戶或只是測試帳戶。
- 識別可以為您測試 SSO 的 SSO 使用者。這是將使用 SSO 和您建立的基本應用程式的人員。在本教程中，該人可能是您（開發人員）或其他人。我們也建議您使用 SSO 使用者在不在開發環境中的電腦上工作的設定。但是，這不是絕對必要的。
- SSO 使用者的電腦必須安裝與您用來設定開發環境的 .NET 架構相容。

設定 AWS

本節說明如何為本教學課程設定各種AWS服務。

若要執行此設定，請先以系統管理員身分登入測試AWS 帳戶。然後，執行以下操作：

Amazon S3

轉到 Amazon S3 控制台並添加一些無害的存儲桶。在本教學課程稍後，SSO 使用者將擷取這些值區的清單。

AWSIAM

前往 IAM 主控台並新增一些 IAM 使用者。如果您授與 IAM 使用者許可，請將許可限制為一些無害的唯讀權限。在本教學課程稍後，SSO 使用者將擷取這些 IAM 使用者的清單。

AWS Organizations

移至AWS Organizations主控台並啟用 [Organizations]。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Organizations 使用者指南》https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/中的建立組織。

此動作會將測試新增AWS 帳戶至組織，做為管理帳戶。如果您有其他測試帳戶，則可以邀請他們加入組織，但這樣做不是本教學課程的必要條件。

IAM Identity Center

前往 IAM 身分中心主控台並啟用 SSO。必要時執行電子郵件驗證。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 身分中心使用者指南中的啟用 IAM 身分中心。

然後，執行以下配置。

設定 IAM 身分中心

1. 前往 「設定」 頁面。尋找 「存取入口網站 URL」，並記錄該值以供稍後在`sso_start_url`設定中使用。
2. 在的大標題中AWS Management Console，尋找啟用 SSO 時設定的。AWS 區域這是 AWS 帳戶 ID 左側的下拉菜單。記錄地區碼，以便稍後在`sso_region`設定中使用。此代碼將類似於`us-east-1`.
3. 建立 SSO 使用者，如下所示：
   a. 前往「使用者」頁面。
   b. 選擇 [新增使用者]，然後輸入使用者的使用者名稱、電子郵件地址、名字和姓氏。然後選擇 Next (下一步)。
   c. 在群組頁面上選擇 [下一步]，然後檢閱資訊並選擇 [新增使用者]。
4. 建立群組，如下所示：
   a. 前往「群組」頁面。
   b. 選擇 [建立群組] 並輸入群組的 [群組名稱] 和 [說明]。
   c. 在「新增使用者至群組」區段中，選取您先前建立的測試 SSO 使用者。然後，選取 [建立群組]。
5. 建立權限集，如下所示：
   a. 移至 [權限集] 頁面，然後選擇 [建立權限集]。
   b. 在 [權限集類型] 下，選取 [自訂權限集] 並選擇 [下一步]
   c. 開啟內嵌政策並輸入下列原則：

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
            "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
            "Action": [
                "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                "iam:ListUsers"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

d. 在本教學課程中，輸SSOReadOnlyRole入「權限集」名稱。視需要新增說明，然後選擇 [下一步]。

e. 複查資訊，然後選擇 [建立]。

f. 記錄權限集的名稱，以便稍後在sso_role_name設定中使用。

6. 轉到AWS帳戶頁面，然後選擇您先前添加到組織的AWS帳戶。
7. 在該頁面的「概觀」部分中，找到帳戶 ID 並將其記錄在sso_account_id設置中以供日後使用。
8. 選擇使用者和群組索引標籤，然後選擇指派使用者或群組。
9. 在 [指派使用者和群組] 頁面上，選擇 [群組] 索引標籤，選取您先前建立的群組，然後選擇 [下一步]。
10. 選取您先前建立的權限集，然後選擇「下一步」，然後選擇「送出」。配置需要一些時間。

創建示例應用

建立下列應用程式。它們將在 SSO 使用者的電腦上執行。

列出 Amazon S3 存儲桶

包括 NuGet 套件AWSSDK.SSO，以AWSSDK.S3及除了
和AWSSDK.SecurityToken。AWSSDK.SSOOIDC

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Diagnostics;


// NuGet packages: AWSSDK.S3, AWSSDK.SecurityToken, AWSSDK.SSO, AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
```

```
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace SSOExample.S3.Programmatic_login
{
    class Program
    {
        // Requirements:
        // - An SSO profile in the SSO user's shared config file.

        // Class members.
        private static string profile = "my-sso-profile";

        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config file.
            var ssoCreds = LoadSsoCredentials(profile);

            // Display the caller's identity.
            var ssoProfileClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine($"\nSSO Profile:\n {await
 ssoProfileClient.GetCallerIdentityArn()}");

            // Display a list of the account's S3 buckets.
            // The S3 client is created using the SSO credentials obtained earlier.
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine("\nGetting a list of your buckets...");
            var listResponse = await s3Client.ListBucketsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {listResponse.Buckets.Count}");
            foreach (S3Bucket b in listResponse.Buckets)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(b.BucketName);
            }
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        // Method to get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config
 file.
        static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials(string profile)
        {
            var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
            if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials(profile, out var credentials))
                throw new Exception($"Failed to find the {profile} profile");

            var ssoCredentials = credentials as SSOAWSCredentials;
```

```
            ssoCredentials.Options.ClientName = "Example-SSO-App";
            ssoCredentials.Options.SsoVerificationCallback = args =>
            {
                // Launch a browser window that prompts the SSO user to complete an SSO
 login.
                //  This method is only invoked if the session doesn't already have a
 valid SSO token.
                // NOTE: Process.Start might not support launching a browser on macOS
 or Linux. If not,
                //       use an appropriate mechanism on those systems instead.
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
                {
                    FileName = args.VerificationUriComplete,
                    UseShellExecute = true
                });
            };

            return ssoCredentials;
        }

    }

    // Class to read the caller's identity.
    public static class Extensions
    {
        public static async Task<string> GetCallerIdentityArn(this
 IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsClient)
        {
            var response = await stsClient.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
 GetCallerIdentityRequest());
            return response.Arn;
        }
    }
}
```

列出 IAM 使用者

包括 NuGet 套件AWSSDK.SSO，以AWSSDK.IdentityManagement及除了和AWSSDK.SecurityToken。AWSSDK.SSOOIDC

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
using System.Diagnostics;


// NuGet packages: AWSSDK.IdentityManagement, AWSSDK.SecurityToken, AWSSDK.SSO,
 AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace SSOExample.IAM.Programmatic_login
{
    class Program
    {
        // Requirements:
        // - An SSO profile in the SSO user's shared config file.

        // Class members.
        private static string profile = "my-sso-profile";

        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config file.
            var ssoCreds = LoadSsoCredentials(profile);

            // Display the caller's identity.
            var ssoProfileClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine($"\nSSO Profile:\n {await
 ssoProfileClient.GetCallerIdentityArn()}");

            // Display a list of the account's IAM users.
            // The IAM client is created using the SSO credentials obtained earlier.
            var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine("\nGetting a list of IAM users...");
            var listResponse = await iamClient.ListUsersAsync();
            Console.WriteLine($"Number of IAM users: {listResponse.Users.Count}");
            foreach (User u in listResponse.Users)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(u.UserName);
            }
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
```

```
        // Method to get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config
file.
        static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials(string profile)
        {
            var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
            if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials(profile, out var credentials))
                throw new Exception($"Failed to find the {profile} profile");

            var ssoCredentials = credentials as SSOAWSCredentials;

            ssoCredentials.Options.ClientName = "Example-SSO-App";
            ssoCredentials.Options.SsoVerificationCallback = args =>
            {
                // Launch a browser window that prompts the SSO user to complete an SSO
login.
                //  This method is only invoked if the session doesn't already have a
valid SSO token.
                // NOTE: Process.Start might not support launching a browser on macOS
or Linux. If not,
                //       use an appropriate mechanism on those systems instead.
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
                {
                    FileName = args.VerificationUriComplete,
                    UseShellExecute = true
                });
            };

            return ssoCredentials;
        }

    }

    // Class to read the caller's identity.
    public static class Extensions
    {
        public static async Task<string> GetCallerIdentityArn(this
IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsClient)
        {
            var response = await stsClient.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
GetCallerIdentityRequest());
            return response.Arn;
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

除了顯示 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和 IAM 使用者清單之外，這些應用程式還會顯示啟用 SSO 設定檔的使用者身分 ARN，這些設定檔位於本教學`my-sso-profile`中。

這些應用程式會在 SSO AWSCredentials 物件的 [選項] 屬性中提供回呼方法，以執行 SSO 登入工作。

指示 SSO 使用者

要求 SSO 使用者檢查其電子郵件並接受 SSO 邀請。系統會提示他們設定密碼。郵件可能需要幾分鐘才能送達 SSO 使用者的收件匣。

將您先前建立的應用程式提供給 SSO 使用者。

然後，請 SSO 使用者執行下列動作：

1. 如果包含共享`AWSconfig`檔案的資料夾不存在，請建立該資料夾。如果資料夾確實存在且有名為的子資料夾`.sso`，請刪除該子資料夾。

   此資料夾的位置通常`%USERPROFILE%\.aws`位於視`~/.aws`窗、Linux 和 macOS 中。
2. 如有必要，請在該資料夾中建立共享`AWSconfig`檔案，然後依照下列步驟在其中新增設定檔：

   ```
   [default]
   region = <default Region>

   [profile my-sso-profile]
   sso_start_url = <user portal URL recorded earlier>
   sso_region = <Region code recorded earlier>
   sso_account_id = <account ID recorded earlier>
   sso_role_name = SSOReadOnlyRole
   ```
3. 運行 Amazon S3 應用程序。
4. 在產生的網頁登入頁面中，登入。使用邀請郵件中的使用者名稱，以及為了回應訊息而建立的密碼。
5. 登入完成後，應用程式會顯示 S3 儲存貯體的清單。
6. 執行 IAM 應用程式。應用程式會顯示 IAM 使用者清單。即使未執行第二次登入，也是如此。IAM 應用程式會使用先前建立的暫時權杖。

清除

如果您不想保留在本教學課程中建立的資源，請將其清除。這些可能是開發環境中的資AWS源或資源，例如檔案和資料夾。

使用AWS CLI和 .NET 應用程式的 SSO 教學課程

本教學課程說明如何為基本 .NET 應用程式和測試 SSO 使用者啟用 SSO。它會使用AWS CLI來產生暫存 SSO 權杖，而不是以程式設計方式產生它。

本教學課程會顯示中的一小部分 SSO 功能AWS SDK for .NET。如需搭配使用 IAM 身分中心的完整詳細資訊AWS SDK for .NET，請參閱包含背景資訊的主題。在該主題中，請特別參閱名為的子節中此案例的高階描述AWS CLI和. NET 應用程式。

> **Note**
>
> 本教學課程中的幾個步驟可協助您設定AWS Organizations和 IAM 身分中心等服務。如果您已經執行了這些配置，或者如果您只對代碼感興趣，則可以跳到包含示例代碼的部分。

先決條件

- 如果您尚未設定開發環境，請設定您的開發環境。這在安裝和設定您的工具鏈和之類的部分中進行了描述開始使用。
- 識別或建立至少一AWS 帳戶個可用來測試 SSO 的項目。對於本教程的目的，這被稱為測試AWS 帳戶或只是測試帳戶。
- 識別可以為您測試 SSO 的 SSO 使用者。這是將使用 SSO 和您建立的基本應用程式的人員。在本教程中，該人可能是您（開發人員）或其他人。我們也建議您使用 SSO 使用者在不在開發環境中的電腦上工作的設定。但是，這不是絕對必要的。
- SSO 使用者的電腦必須安裝與您用來設定開發環境的 .NET 架構相容。

- 請確定 SSO 使用者的電腦上已安裝第 2 AWS CLI 版。您可以通過在命令提示符或終端`aws --version`中運行來檢查這一點。

設定 AWS

本節說明如何為本教學課程設定各種AWS服務。

若要執行此設定，請先以系統管理員身分登入測試AWS 帳戶。然後，執行以下操作：

Amazon S3

轉到 Amazon S3 控制台並添加一些無害的存儲桶。在本教學課程稍後，SSO 使用者將擷取這些值區的清單。

AWSIAM

前往 IAM 主控台並新增一些 IAM 使用者。如果您授與 IAM 使用者許可，請將許可限制為一些無害的唯讀權限。在本教學課程稍後，SSO 使用者將擷取這些 IAM 使用者的清單。

AWS Organizations

移至AWS Organizations主控台並啟用 [Organizations]。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Organizations 使用者指南》https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/中的建立組織。

此動作會將測試新增AWS 帳戶至組織，做為管理帳戶。如果您有其他測試帳戶，則可以邀請他們加入組織，但這樣做不是本教學課程的必要條件。

IAM Identity Center

前往 IAM 身分中心主控台並啟用 SSO。必要時執行電子郵件驗證。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 身分中心使用者指南中的啟用 IAM 身分中心。

然後，執行以下配置。

設定 IAM 身分識別中心

1. 前往 「設定」 頁面。尋找 「存取入口網站 URL」，並記錄該值以供稍後在`sso_start_url`設定中使用。
2. 在的大標題中AWS Management Console，尋找啟用 SSO 時所AWS 區域設定的。這是 AWS 帳戶 ID 左側的下拉菜單。記錄地區碼，以便稍後在`sso_region`設定中使用。此代碼將類似於`us-east-1`.
3. 建立 SSO 使用者，如下所示：
   a. 前往「使用者」頁面。
   b. 選擇 [新增使用者]，然後輸入使用者的使用者名稱、電子郵件地址、名字和姓氏。然後選擇 Next (下一步)。

c. 在群組頁面上選擇 [下一步]，然後檢閱資訊並選擇 [新增使用者]。

4. 建立群組，如下所示：

   a. 前往「群組」頁面。

   b. 選擇 [建立群組] 並輸入群組的 [群組名稱] 和 [說明]。

   c. 在「新增使用者至群組」區段中，選取您先前建立的測試 SSO 使用者。然後，選取 [建立群組]。

5. 建立權限集，如下所示：

   a. 移至 [權限集] 頁面，然後選擇 [建立權限集]。

   b. 在 [權限集類型] 下，選取 [自訂權限集] 並選擇 [下一步]

   c. 開啟內嵌政策並輸入下列原則：

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                "iam:ListUsers"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

   d. 在本教學課程中，輸SSOReadOnlyRole入「權限集」名稱。視需要新增說明，然後選擇 [下一步]。

   e. 複查資訊，然後選擇 [建立]。

   f. 記錄權限集的名稱，以便稍後在sso_role_name設定中使用。

6. 轉到AWS帳戶頁面，然後選擇您先前添加到組織的AWS帳戶。

7. 在該頁面的「概觀」部分中，找到帳戶 ID 並將其記錄在sso_account_id設置中以供日後使用。

8. 選擇使用者和群組索引標籤，然後選擇指派使用者或群組。

9. 在 [指派使用者和群組] 頁面上，選擇 [群組] 索引標籤，選取您先前建立的群組，然後選擇 [下一步]。

10. 選取您先前建立的權限集，然後選擇「下一步」，然後選擇「送出」。配置需要一些時間。

創建示例應用

建立下列應用程式。它們將在 SSO 使用者的電腦上執行。

列出 Amazon S3 存儲桶

包括 NuGet 套件AWSSDK.SSO，以AWSSDK.S3及除了
和AWSSDK.SecurityToken。AWSSDK.SSOOIDC

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

// NuGet packages: AWSSDK.S3, AWSSDK.SecurityToken, AWSSDK.SSO, AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace SSOExample.S3.CLI_login
{
    class Program
    {
        // Requirements:
        // - An SSO profile in the SSO user's shared config file.
        // - An active SSO Token.
        //    If an active SSO token isn't available, the SSO user should do the
 following:
        //    In a terminal, the SSO user must call "aws sso login --profile my-sso-
profile".

        // Class members.
        private static string profile = "my-sso-profile";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config file.
            var ssoCreds = LoadSsoCredentials(profile);

            // Display the caller's identity.
            var ssoProfileClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(ssoCreds);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\nSSO Profile:\n {await
 ssoProfileClient.GetCallerIdentityArn()}");

            // Display a list of the account's S3 buckets.
            // The S3 client is created using the SSO credentials obtained earlier.
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine("\nGetting a list of your buckets...");
            var listResponse = await s3Client.ListBucketsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {listResponse.Buckets.Count}");
            foreach (S3Bucket b in listResponse.Buckets)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(b.BucketName);
            }
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        // Method to get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config
 file.
        static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials(string profile)
        {
            var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
            if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials(profile, out var credentials))
                throw new Exception($"Failed to find the {profile} profile");
            return credentials;
        }
    }

    // Class to read the caller's identity.
    public static class Extensions
    {
        public static async Task<string> GetCallerIdentityArn(this
 IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsClient)
        {
            var response = await stsClient.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
 GetCallerIdentityRequest());
            return response.Arn;
        }
    }
}
```

列出 IAM 使用者

包括 NuGet 套件AWSSDK.SSO，以AWSSDK.IdentityManagement及除了
和AWSSDK.SecurityToken。AWSSDK.SSOOIDC

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

// NuGet packages: AWSSDK.IdentityManagement, AWSSDK.SecurityToken, AWSSDK.SSO,
 AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace SSOExample.IAM.CLI_login
{
    class Program
    {
        // Requirements:
        // - An SSO profile in the SSO user's shared config file.
        // - An active SSO Token.
        //    If an active SSO token isn't available, the SSO user should do the
 following:
        //    In a terminal, the SSO user must call "aws sso login --profile my-sso-
profile".

        // Class members.
        private static string profile = "my-sso-profile";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config file.
            var ssoCreds = LoadSsoCredentials(profile);

            // Display the caller's identity.
            var ssoProfileClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(ssoCreds);
            Console.WriteLine($"\nSSO Profile:\n {await
 ssoProfileClient.GetCallerIdentityArn()}");

            // Display a list of the account's IAM users.
            // The IAM client is created using the SSO credentials obtained earlier.
            var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient(ssoCreds);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\nGetting a list of IAM users...");
            var listResponse = await iamClient.ListUsersAsync();
            Console.WriteLine($"Number of IAM users: {listResponse.Users.Count}");
            foreach (User u in listResponse.Users)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(u.UserName);
            }
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        // Method to get SSO credentials from the information in the shared config
 file.
        static AWSCredentials LoadSsoCredentials(string profile)
        {
            var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
            if (!chain.TryGetAWSCredentials(profile, out var credentials))
                throw new Exception($"Failed to find the {profile} profile");
            return credentials;
        }
    }

    // Class to read the caller's identity.
    public static class Extensions
    {
        public static async Task<string> GetCallerIdentityArn(this
 IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsClient)
        {
            var response = await stsClient.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
 GetCallerIdentityRequest());
            return response.Arn;
        }
    }
}
```

除了顯示 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和 IAM 使用者清單之外，這些應用程式還會顯示啟用 SSO 設定檔的使用者身分 ARN，這些設定檔位於本教學`my-sso-profile`中。

指示 SSO 使用者

要求 SSO 使用者檢查其電子郵件並接受 SSO 邀請。系統會提示他們設定密碼。郵件可能需要幾分鐘才能送達 SSO 使用者的收件匣。

將您先前建立的應用程式提供給 SSO 使用者。

然後，請 SSO 使用者執行下列動作：

1. 如果包含共享AWSconfig檔案的資料夾不存在，請建立該資料夾。如果資料夾確實存在且有名為的子資料夾.sso，請刪除該子資料夾。

   此資料夾的位置通常%USERPROFILE%\.aws位於視~/.aws窗、Linux 和 macOS 中。
2. 如有必要，請在該資料夾中建立共享AWSconfig檔案，然後依照下列步驟在其中新增設定檔：

   ```
   [default]
   region = <default Region>

   [profile my-sso-profile]
   sso_start_url = <user portal URL recorded earlier>
   sso_region = <Region code recorded earlier>
   sso_account_id = <account ID recorded earlier>
   sso_role_name = SSOReadOnlyRole
   ```
3. 運行 Amazon S3 應用程序。出現執行階段例外狀況。
4. 執行以下 AWS CLI 命令：

   ```
   aws sso login --profile my-sso-profile
   ```
5. 在產生的網頁登入頁面中，登入。使用邀請郵件中的使用者名稱，以及為回應訊息而建立的密碼。
6. 再次運行 Amazon S3 應用程序。應用程式現在會顯示 S3 儲存貯體的清單。
7. 執行 IAM 應用程式。應用程式會顯示 IAM 使用者清單。即使未執行第二次登入，也是如此。IAM 應用程式會使用先前建立的暫時權杖。

清除

如果您不想保留您在本教學課程中建立的資源，請將它們清除。這些可能是開發環境中的資AWS源或資源，例如檔案和資料夾。

將應用程式部署 AWS

在開發機器上開發雲端原生 .NET Core 應用程式或服務之後，您需要將其部署到AWS. 您可以通過使用AWS Management Console或某些服務（例AWS CloudFormation如或）來執行此操作AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)。您也可以使AWS用為部署目的而建立的工具。通過使用這些工具，您可以執行以下操作。

從 .NET CLI 進行部署

您可以使用 .NET CLI 的下列AWS工具，將應用程式部署到AWS：

- AWS適用於 .NET CLI 的部署工具-支援部署到 AWS App RunnerAmazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) 和 AWS Elastic Beanstalk.
- AWS Lambda適用於 .NET CLI 的工具-支援AWS Lambda專案部署。

從 IDE 工具組部署

您可以使用AWS工具包直接從您選擇的 IDE 部署應用程式：

- AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio

  > **Note**
  >
  > 工具組中的「發佈到AWS」功能公開與 .NET CLI AWS 部署工具相同的功能。若要深入了解，請移至「AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio使用者指南」AWS 中的「發佈至」。

- AWS Toolkit for JetBrains

  請參閱使用AWS無伺服器應用程式和使用AWS App Runner。

- AWSToolkit for VS Code

  請參閱使用無伺服器應用程式和使用AWS App Runner。

- AWS Toolkit for Azure DevOps

使用案例

下列各節包含特定應用程式類型的使用案例，包括如何使用 .NET CLI 部署這些應用程式的相關資訊。

- 核心應用程式
- .NET 控制台應用
- 布拉索尔应 WebAssembly 用
- AWS Lambda 專案

核心應用程式

.NET CLI 的AWS部署工具可協助您部署 ASP.NET 應用程式，並引導您完成部署程序。它是 .NET CLI 的互動式工具，可協助您以最少的AWS知識部署 .NET 應用程式。

部署工具具有下列功能：

- 適用於應用程式的運算建議-取得運算建議，並瞭解哪種AWS運算最適合您的應用程式。
- 碼頭文件生成-如果需要，該工具會生成一個碼頭文件，或使用現有的碼頭文件。
- 自動封裝與部署 — 此工具會建置部署成品、使用產生的AWS CDK部署專案佈建基礎結構，並將應用程式部署至選擇的AWS運算。
- 可重複和可共用的部署 — 您可以產生和修改AWS CDK部署專案，以符合您的特定使用案例。您還可以版本控制您的項目，並與您的團隊共享它們以進行可重複的部署。
- 幫助學習 AWS CDK .NET-該工具可幫助您逐步學習它構建的基礎AWS工具，例如AWS CDK.

部AWS署工具支援將 ASP.NET 核心應用程式部署到下列AWS服務：

- Amazon ECS 服務使用 AWS Fargate-使用由AWS Fargate無伺服器運算引擎管理的運算能力，支援將 Web 應用程式部署到 Amazon 彈性容器服務 (Amazon ECS)。
- AWS App Runner-支援部署至完全受控的服務，讓開發人員能夠輕鬆大規模部署容器化 Web 應用程式和 API。不需要以前的基礎架構經驗。
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk-支援部署至服務，方便開發人員將 Web 應用程式和 API 大規模部署至完全受控的環境。不需要以前的基礎架構經驗。

若要進一步了解，請參閱工具概觀。若要從該處開始使用，請瀏覽至 [文件]、[開始使用]，然後選擇 [如何安裝] 以取得安裝指示。

.NET 控制台應用

.NET CLI 的AWS部署工具可協助您在 Linux 上將 .NET 主控台應用程式部署為服務或排程工作，並引導您完成部署程序。如果您的應用程序沒有 Dockerfile，該工具會自動生成它。否則，將使用現有的碼頭文件。

部署工具具有下列功能：

- 適用於應用程式的運算建議-取得運算建議，並瞭解哪種AWS運算最適合您的應用程式。
- 碼頭文件生成-如果需要，該工具會生成一個碼頭文件，或使用現有的碼頭文件。
- 自動封裝與部署 — 此工具會建置部署成品、使用產生的AWS CDK部署專案佈建基礎結構，並將應用程式部署至選擇的AWS運算。
- 可重複和可共用的部署 — 您可以產生和修改AWS CDK部署專案，以符合您的特定使用案例。您還可以版本控制您的項目，並與您的團隊共享它們以進行可重複的部署。
- 幫助學習 AWS CDK .NET-該工具可幫助您逐步學習它構建的基礎AWS工具，例如AWS CDK.

部AWS署工具支援將 .NET 主控台應用程式部署到下列AWS服務：

- Amazon ECS 服務使用 AWS Fargate-透過AWS Fargate無伺服器運算引擎管理的運算能力，支援將 .NET 應用程式即服務 (例如背景處理器) 部署到 Amazon 彈性容器服務 (Amazon ECS)。
- Amazon ECS 排程任務使用 AWS Fargate-使用AWS Fargate無伺服器運算引擎管理的運算能力，支援將 .NET 應用 end-of-day 程式作為排程任務 (例如程序) 部署至 Amazon ECS。

若要進一步了解，請參閱工具概觀。若要從該處開始使用，請瀏覽至 [文件]、[開始使用]，然後選擇 [如何安裝] 以取得安裝指示。

布拉索尔应 WebAssembly 用

.NET CLI 的AWS部署工具可協助您在 Amazon S3 中託管 Blazor WebAssembly 應用程式，並使用 Amazon CloudFront 進行內容網路交付。您的應用程式已部署到 S3 儲存貯體以進行虛擬主機。此工具會建立並設定 S3 儲存貯體，然後將 Blazor 應用程式上傳至儲存貯體。

部署工具具有下列功能：

- 自動封裝與部署 — 此工具會建置部署成品、使用產生的AWS CDK部署專案佈建基礎結構，並將應用程式部署至選擇的AWS運算。

- 可重複和可共用的部署 — 您可以產生和修改AWS CDK部署專案，以符合您的特定使用案例。您還可以版本控制您的項目，並與您的團隊共享它們以進行可重複的部署。
- 幫助學習 AWS CDK .NET-該工具可幫助您逐步學習它構建的基礎AWS工具，例如AWS CDK.

若要進一步了解，請參閱工具概觀。若要從該處開始使用，請瀏覽至 [文件]、[開始使用]，然後選擇 [如何安裝] 以取得安裝指示。

AWS Lambda 專案

AWS Lambda 是一項運算服務，可讓您執行程式碼，無需佈建或管理伺服器。這個函數會在高可用性的運算基礎設施上執行您的程式碼，並執行所有運算資源的管理。如需 Lambda 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的什麼是 AWS Lambda？。

您可以使用 .NET 命令列界面 (CLI) 部署 Lambda 函數。

主題

- 先決條件
- 可用 Lambda 命令
- 部署步驟

先決條件

開始使用 .NET CLI 部署 Lambda 函數之前，您必須符合下列先決條件：

- 確認您已安裝 .NET CLI。例如：`dotnet --version`。 如果需要，請轉到https://dotnet.microsoft.com/download安裝它。
- 設定 .NET CLI 以使用 Lambda。如需如何執行作業的說明，請參閱.NET Core CLI中的AWS Lambda開發人員指南。在該程序中，下列是部署命令：

  ```
  dotnet lambda deploy-function MyFunction --function-role role
  ```

  如果您不確定如何為此練習建立 IAM 角色，請勿包含`--function-role role`組件。該工具將幫助您創建新角色。

可用 Lambda 命令

若要列出 .NET CLI 可用的 Lambda 命令，請開啟命令提示字元或終端機，然後輸入 Lambda 命令`dotnet lambda --help`。命令輸出會類似下列內容：

```
Amazon Lambda Tools for .NET applications
Project Home: https://github.com/aws/aws-extensions-for-dotnet-cli, https://github.com/
aws/aws-lambda-dotnet

Commands to deploy and manage AWS Lambda functions:

        deploy-function         Command to deploy the project to AWS Lambda
        ...
        (etc.)

To get help on individual commands execute:
        dotnet lambda help <command>
```

輸出會列出目前可用的所有指令。

部署步驟

以下說明假設您已建立AWS Lambda.NET 專案。對於此程序的目的，專案會被命名為`DotNetCoreLambdaTest`。

1. 開啟命令提示字元或終端機，然後瀏覽至 .NET Lambda 專案檔案所在的資料夾。
2. 輸入 `dotnet lambda deploy-function`。
3. 如果出現提示時，請輸入AWS區域 (將部署 Lambda 函數的區域)。
4. 當系統出現提示時，請輸入要部署的函數名稱，例如`DotNetCoreLambdaTest`。它可以是已經存在於您的函數的名稱AWS 帳戶或尚未部署在那裡的一個。
5. 當系統出現提示時，請選取或建立 Lambda 在執行函數時將擔任的 IAM 角色。

成功完成後會出現訊息建立新 Lambda 函數已顯示。

```
Executing publish command
...
(etc.)
New Lambda function created
```

如果您部署帳戶中已存在的函數，則部署函數只會要求AWS區域 (如果需要)。在這種情況下，命令輸出會以`Updating code for existing function`。

部署 Lambda 函數之後，就可以使用了。如需詳細資訊，請參閱「」如何使用 的範例AWSLambda。

Lambda 為您自動監控 Lambda 函數，並透過 Amazon 回報指標 CloudWatch。若要監控 Lambda 函數並進行疑難排解，請參閱監控與故障診斷 Lambda 應用程式。

移轉您的專案 AWS SDK for .NET

本節提供可能適用於您的移轉工作的相關資訊，以及如何執行這些工作的指示。

主題

在中有什麼新功能 AWS SDK for .NET

請參閱 https://aws.amazon.com/ sdk-for-net 的產品頁面，以取得與 AWS SDK for .NET.

以下是中的新增功能 AWS SDK for .NET。

2024 年 2 月 23 日：已新增對 .NET 8 的支援

對 .NET 8 的 Support 已新增至 AWS SDK for .NET. 使用最新的NuGet 套件或支援 .NET 8 及更新版本的組件。您可以在上的 .NET 8 Support 部落格文章中找到有關此支援的其他資訊，包括對 Lambda 的支援 AWS。

2024 年 2 月 18 日：即將進行的 .NET 架構支援變更

從 2024 年 8 月 15 日起， AWS SDK for .NET 將終止對 .NET 框架 3.5 的支持，並將最低 .NET 框架版本更改為 4.6.2。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章 .NET 架構 3.5 和 4.5 目標的重要變更 AWS SDK for .NET。

2023-07-17： AWS Lambda 註釋框架已發布以供正式使用

AWS Lambda 註解架構使用 C# 原始碼產生器技術，讓 .NET 開發人員以 C# 撰寫 Lambda 函式的經驗更加自然。它現已正式推出。

2023-07-15：適用於 DynamoDB 的分散式快取提供者已推出預覽版

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

分散式快取提供者程式庫可讓 Amazon DynamoDB 用作 ASP.NET 核心分散式快取架構的儲存。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章介紹 DynamoDB 的 AWS .NET 分散式快取提供者 (預覽) 和存放庫。GitHub

2022-07-13: AWS 部署工具已經推出

部 AWS 署工具已發行。此工具是 .NET CLI 的互動式工具，可協助以最 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio 少的 AWS 知識和最少的按一下或命令來部署 .NET 應用程式。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 將應用程式部署 AWS。

2020-08-24: 軟件開發套件 3.5 版已經推出

- 將 SDK 的所有非架構版本的支援轉換為 .NET 標準 2.0，將 .NET 體驗標準化。如需更多資訊，請參閱遷移到第 3.5 版。
- 為許多服務客戶端添加了分頁器，這使得 API 結果的分頁更加方便。如需更多詳細資訊，請參閱 分頁程式。

支援的平台 AWS SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 針對不同的平台為開發人員提供不同的組件群組。不過，在這些平台上，並非所有開發套件的功能都相同。此主題說明每個平台支援的差異。

.NET Core

AWS SDK for .NET支援為 .NET 核心 (.NET 核心 3.1、.NET 5、.NET 6 等) 撰寫的應用程式。 AWS服務客戶端僅支持 .NET 核心中的異步調用模式。這也會影響在服務用戶端上建置的許多高層級抽象，例如 Amazon S3`TransferUtility`，它只會支援 .NET 核心環境中的非同步呼叫。

無線標準

非框架的變化AWS SDK for .NET符合 .NET 標準 2.0。僅AWS SDK for .NET針對以 .NET 標準撰寫的應用程式提供非同步方法。

.NET Framework 4.5

> **Warning**
>
> 從 2024 年 8 月 15 日起，AWS SDK for .NET將終止對 .NET 框架 3.5 的支持，並將最低 .NET 框架版本更改為 4.6.2。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章 .NET 架構 3.5 和 4.5 目標的重要變更AWS SDK for .NET。

這個版本的AWS SDK for .NET是針對 .NET 架構 4.5 進行編譯，並在 .NET 4.0 執行階段中執行。AWS服務客戶端支持同步和異步調用模式，並使用 C＃5.0 中引入的異步和 await 關鍵字。

.NET Framework 3.5

> **Warning**
>
> 從 2024 年 8 月 15 日起，AWS SDK for .NET將終止對 .NET 框架 3.5 的支持，並將最低 .NET 框架版本更改為 4.6.2。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章 .NET 架構 3.5 和 4.5 目標的重要變更AWS SDK for .NET。

這個版本的AWS SDK for .NET是針對 .NET 架構 3.5 編譯，並在 .NET 2.0 或 .NET 4.0 執行階段中執行。 AWS服務用戶端支援同步和非同步呼叫模式，並使用較舊的 Begin 和 End 模式。

> **Note**
>
> 由針對 2.0 版本 CLR 建置的應用程式使用時，AWS SDK for .NET 不符合美國聯邦資訊處理標準 (FIPS) 的規定。如需有關如何在該環境中取代 FIPS 相容實作的詳細資訊，請參閱 CryptoConfigMicrosoft 部落格和 CLR 安全性小組的 HMACSHA256 類別 (HMacsha256cNG)。

可移植類庫和 Xamarin

AWS SDK for .NET 也包含可攜式類別庫實作。可攜式類別程式庫實作可以針對多個平台，包括 iOS 和安卓系統上的通用視窗平台 (UWP) 和 Xamarin。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 .NET 和 Xamarin 的行動 SDK。 AWS服務客戶端僅支持異步調用模式。

團結支援

如需 Unity 支援的相關資訊，請參閱Unity 支援的特殊考量。

其他資訊

遷移到第 3.5 版AWS SDK for .NET

遷移至 AWS SDK for .NET 第 3 版

此主題描述 AWS SDK for .NET 版本 3 的變更以及如何將您的程式碼遷移至此體開發套件版本。

關於 AWS SDK for .NET 版本

2009 年 11 月發佈的 AWS SDK for .NET 原是專為 .NET Framework 2.0 設計。由於該版本發佈，.NET 使用 .NET Framework 4.0 和 .NET Framework 4.5，新增新的目標平台：WinRT 和視窗手機.

更新的 AWS SDK for .NET 版本 2 可以充分利用 .NET 平台、目標 WinRT 和 Windows Phone 這些新功能。

AWS SDK for .NET 版本 3 已更新為可讓組件模組化。

適用於開發套件的架構重新設計

整個 AWS SDK for .NET 版本 3 已重新設計為模組化。每個服務都在自己的組件內實作，而不是在一個全球組件內。您不再需要將整個 AWS SDK for .NET 新增到您的應用程式。您現在可僅為AWS應用程序使用的服務。

重大變更

以下章節說明 AWS SDK for .NET 版本 3 的變更。

移除 AWSClientFactory

已移除 `Amazon.AWSClientFactory` 類別。現在，請使用服務用戶端建構函數建立服務用戶端。例如，建立 `AmazonEC2Client`：

```
var ec2Client = new Amazon.EC2.AmazonEC2Client();
```

移除 Amazon.Runtime.AssumeRoleAWSCredentials

已移除 `Amazon.Runtime.AssumeRoleAWSCredentials` 類別，因為它雖位在核心命名空間中，但其擁有 AWS Security Token Service 相依性，另外，也因為它在開發套件中已淘汰一段時間了。改用 `Amazon.SecurityToken.AssumeRoleAWSCredentials` 類別。

移除 S3Link 的 SetACL 方法

所以此`S3Link`類別屬於`Amazon.DynamoDBv2`套件，用於將物件存於 Amazon S3 所委託的 DynamoDB 項目所委託的中。這是一個很有用的功能，但我們不想要在`Amazon.S3`套 DynamoDB。因此，我們簡化 `S3Link` 類別裡公開的 `Amazon.S3` 方法，我們用 `MakeS3ObjectPublic` 方法取代 `SetACL` 方法。如需更多物件的控制存取控制清單 (ACL) 的控制權，請直接使用 `Amazon.S3` 套件。

移除已淘汰的結果類別

對於 AWS SDK for .NET 中的大多數服務，操作會傳回一個回應，其中包含操作的中繼資料，例如請求 ID 和結果物件。額外擁有單獨回應和結果類別，並為開發人員建立額外輸入。在 AWS SDK for .NET 版本 2 中，我們將結果類別裡的所有資訊放入回應類別中。同時，我們也標示已淘汰的結果類別，建議不再使用。在 AWS SDK for .NET 版本 3 中，我們移除這些已淘汰的結果類別，以幫助縮小軟體開發套件的大小。

AWS更改

可以透過 `App.config` 或 `Web.config` 檔案設定 AWS SDK for .NET 的進階組態。您可透過 `<aws>` config，如下列所提參考的開發套件組件名稱，來完成此項作業。

```
<configuration>
  <configSections>
    <section name="aws" type="Amazon.AWSSection, AWSSDK"/>
  </configSections>
  <aws region="us-west-2">
    <logging logTo="Log4Net"/>
  </aws>
</configuration>
```

在 AWS SDK for .NET 版本 3 中，`AWSSDK` 組件不再存在。我們將常見程式碼到放入 `AWSSDK.Core` 組件中。所以，您將需要您的 `App.config` 或 `Web.config` 檔案中對 `AWSSDK` 組件的參考更改為 `AWSSDK.Core` 組件，如下所示：

```
<configuration>
  <configSections>
```

```
    <section name="aws" type="Amazon.AWSSection, AWSSDK.Core"/>
  </configSections>
  <aws region="us-west-2">
    <logging logTo="Log4Net"/>
  </aws>
</configuration>
```

您也可以利用 Amazon.AWSConfigs 類別操作組態設定。在第 3 版操作AWS SDK for .NET，我們已將 DynamoDB 的組態設定從Amazon.AWSConfigs類別Amazon.AWSConfigsDynamoDB類別。

遷移到第 3.5 版AWS SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 第 3.5 版將該開發套件的所有非架構變異支援轉換到 .NET Standard 2.0，藉此進一步標準化 .NET 體驗。視環境和程式碼基底而定，若要利用第 3.5 版功能，您可能需要執行某些遷移作業。

本主題說明第 3.5 版中的變更，以及您在從第 3 版遷移環境或程式碼時可能需要執行的作業。

第 3.5 版有什麼變更

以下說明 AWS SDK for .NET 第 3.5 版中已變更或未變更的項目。

.NET Framework 和 .NET Core

.NET Framework 和 .NET Core 支援並未變更。

Xamarin

Xamarin 專案 (全新和現有) 必須將目標鎖定於 .NET Standard 2.0。請參閱Xamarin.Forms 中的 .NET Standard 2.0 支援和 .NET 實作支援。

Unity

Unity 應用程式必須將目標鎖定於使用 Unity 2018.1 或更新版本的 .NET Standard 2.0 或 .NET 4.x 描述檔。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 .NET 描述檔支援。另外，如果您使用IL2CPP要構建，您必須通過添加一個禁用代碼剝離link.xml檔案，如中所述參考第 3.5 版AWS SDK for .NET標準 2.0 從統一, 克林, 或 UWP。將程式碼移植到其中一個建議的程式碼基底之後，Unity 應用程式就可以存取該開發套件提供的所有服務。

因為統一支援 .NET 標準 2.0，AWSSDK.core開發套件第 3.5 版的套件不再具有 Unity 專用程式碼，包括某些較高階的功能。為了提供更好的過渡，所有的遺產Unity 程式碼可供參考aw/aws-sdk-unity-

net GitHub 儲存庫。如果您發現有遺失的功能影響您的使用方式AWS與 Unity，您可以在https://github.com/aws/dotnet/issues。

另請參閱Unity 支援的特殊考量。

通用 Windows 平台 (UWP)

將 UWP 應用程式的目標鎖定於 16299 版或更新版本 (Fall Creators Update，2017 年 10 月發佈的 1709 版)。

Windows Phone 和 Silverlight

AWS SDK for .NET 第 3.5 版不支援這些平台，因為 Microsoft 不再主動開發這些平台。如需詳細資訊，請參閱下列內容：

- Windows 10 Mobile 終止支援
- Silverlight 終止支援

舊式可攜式類別庫 (基於設定檔的 PCL)

考慮將程式庫的目標重新鎖定於 .NET Standard。如需詳細資訊，請參閱來自 Microsoft 的與可攜式類別程式庫的比較。

Amazon Cognito 同步管理器和 Amazon Mobile Analytics 管理器

第 3.5 版和 Amazon Cognito Sync 和 Amazon 行動分析方式的高階抽象概念AWS SDK for .NET。AWS AppSync是 Amazon Cognito Sync 的慣用替代產品。Amazon Pinpoint 是 Amazon Mobile Analytics 的首選替代品。

如果程式碼受到缺乏較高階程式碼所影響AWS AppSync和 Amazon Pinpoint，您可以在下列其中之一或兩者中記錄您關注的項目 GitHub 問題：https://github.com/aws/dotnet/issues/20和https://github.com/aws/dotnet/issues/19。您還可以從以下獲取 Amazon Cognito 同步管理器和 Amazon Mobile Analytics 管理器庫 GitHub 儲存庫：aw/amazon-cognito-sync-manager-Net和aw/aws-mobile-analytics-manager-Net。

遷移同步程式碼

第 3.5 版AWS SDK for .NET支持 .NET 框架和 .NET 標準（通過 .NET 核心版本，如 .NET 核心 3.1，.NET 5 等）。符合 .NET 標準的 SDK 變體僅提供非同步方法，因此，如果您想要利用 .NET 標準，則必須變更同步程式碼，以便非同步執行。

下列程式碼片段說明如何將同步程式碼變更為非同步程式碼。這些片段中的程式碼可用來顯示 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的數量。

原始程式碼會呼叫ListBuckets。

```
private static ListBucketsResponse MyListBuckets()
{
  var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
  var response = s3Client.ListBuckets();
  return response;
}

// From the calling function
ListBucketsResponse response = MyListBuckets();
Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {response.Buckets.Count}");
```

若要使用開發套件第 3.5 版，請致電ListBucketsAsync反之。

```
private static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> MyListBuckets()
{
  var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
  var response = await s3Client.ListBucketsAsync();
  return response;
}


// From an **asynchronous** calling function
ListBucketsResponse response = await MyListBuckets();
Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {response.Buckets.Count}");

// OR From a **synchronous** calling function
Task<ListBucketsResponse> response = MyListBuckets();
Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {response.Result.Buckets.Count}");
```

遷移至 3.7 版AWS SDK for .NET

從 3.7 版開始，AWS SDK for .NET不再支持 .NET Standard 1.3。

有關從 .NET Standard 1.3 遷移的信息，請參閱從 .NET Standard 1.3 遷移。

從 .NET Standard 1.3 遷移

在 2019 年 6 月 27 日，Microsoft 結束了對 .NET Core 1.0 和 .NET Core 1.1 版本的支援。在這項宣佈之後,AWS結束對 .NET Standard 1.3 的支援AWS SDK for .NET2020 年 12 月 31 日。

AWS繼續提供服務更新和安全修復AWS SDK for .NET鎖定 .NET Standard 1.3，直到 2020 年 10 月 1 日為止。在此日期之後，.NET Standard 1.3 目標進入維護模式，這表示沒有發行任何新的更新；AWS僅應用關鍵錯誤修復和安全修補程序。

2020 年 12 月 31 日，支援在AWS SDK for .NET來到了生命的盡頭。在此日期之後，沒有任何錯誤修正或安全性修補程式。使用該目標構建的工件仍然可以在 NuGet 下載。

您需要執行的事項

- 如果您使用 .NET Framework 執行應用程式，則不會受到影響。
- 如果您使用 .NET Core 2.0 或更高版本執行應用程式，則不會受到影響。
- 如果您使用 .NET Core 1.0 或 .NET Core 1.1 執行應用程式，請依照 Microsoft 遷移說明，將應用程式遷移到較新版本的 .NET Core。我們建議至少使用 .NET Core 3.1。
- 如果您執行的是目前無法升級的關鍵業務應用程式，您可以繼續使用目前的 AWS SDK for .NET 版本。

如果您有問題或疑慮，請聯絡 AWS 支援部門。

使用中的 AWS 服務 AWS SDK for .NET

下列各節包含範例、教學課程、工作和指南，說明如何使用與 AWS 服務搭配使用。 AWS SDK for .NET 這些範例和教學課程依賴於 AWS SDK for .NET 提供的 API。若要查看 API 中可用的類別和方法，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料。

如果您不熟悉 AWS SDK for .NET，您可能需要先查看該快速導覽主題。它為您提供了 SDK 的介紹。

您可以在代碼示例存儲庫和 awslabs 存儲庫中找到更多的AWS 代碼示例。 GitHub

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

- 具有指導的代碼示例 AWS SDK for .NET
- 用AWS Lambda於運算服務
- 高階程式庫和架構 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用堆疊和應用程AWS OpsWorks式的程式設計
- Support 其他AWS服務和配置

具有指導的代碼示例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列各節包含程式碼範例，並提供範例指引。他們可以協助您學習如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與 AWS 服務搭配使用。

如果您不熟悉 AWS SDK for .NET，您可能需要先查看該快速導覽主題。它為您提供了 SDK 的介紹。

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

- 使 AWS CloudFormation 用存取 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用 Amazon Cognito 驗證用戶
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資 NoSQL 庫
- 使用 Amazon EC2
- 使用存取 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) AWS SDK for .NET

- 使用 Amazon 簡易儲存服務網際網路儲存
- 使用 Amazon 簡易通知服務從雲端傳送通知
- 使用 Amazon SQS 進行簡訊

使 AWS CloudFormation 用存取 AWS SDK for .NET

這些 AWS SDK for .NET 支援AWS CloudFormation可預測和重複地建立和佈建 AWS 基礎結構部署。

API

提 AWS SDK for .NET 供用 AWS CloudFormation 戶端的 API。API 可讓您使用範本和堆疊等 AWS CloudFormation 功能。本節包含少量範例，向您展示使用這些 API 時可以遵循的模式。要查看完整的 API 集，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考（並滾動到「Amazon. CloudFormation「)。

這些 AWS CloudFormation API 由提供 AWSSDK. CloudFormation包裝。

必要條件

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

主題

- 使用列出 AWS 資源 AWS CloudFormation

使用列出 AWS 資源 AWS CloudFormation

此範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 以列出 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊中的資源。此範例使用低階 API。應用程式不需要引數，但只會收集使用者認證可存取之所有堆疊的資訊，然後顯示有關這些堆疊的資訊。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.CloudFormation

編程元素：

- Amazon 命名空間 CloudFormation

  類別 AmazonCloudFormationClient
- Amazon 命名空間 CloudFormation. 模型。

  第一CloudFormationPaginatorFactory級 DescribeStacks

  類別 DescribeStackResourcesRequest

  類別 DescribeStackResourcesResponse

  類棧

  類別 StackResource

  類別標籤

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
            {
                // Basic information for each stack

Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                if (stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                    foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                        Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                }

                // The resources of each stack
                DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                    await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                        new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                        {
                            StackName = stack.StackName
                        });
                if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                    foreach (StackResource resource in responseDescribeResources
                                 .StackResources)
                        Console.WriteLine(
                            $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                }
            }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                    " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty: ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon Cognito 驗證用戶

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET Framework 和 3.3 AWS SDK for .NET 版及更早版本為基礎的專案。

您可以使用 Amazon Cognito 身分為使用者建立唯一的身分，並對其進行驗證，以安全地存取 Amazon S3 或 Amazon DynamoDB 等 AWS 資源。Amazon Cognito 身份支持公共身份提供商，例如 Amazon，Facebook，推特/數字，谷歌或任何 OpenID 連接兼容的提供商以及未經身份驗證的身份。Amazon Cognito 也支援開發人員驗證身分，可讓您使用自己的後端身分驗證程序註冊和驗證使用者，同時仍使用 Amazon Cognito Sync 同步處理使用者資料和存取 AWS 資源。

如需 Amazon Cognito 的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Cognito 開發人員指南。

下列程式碼範例說明如何輕鬆使用 Amazon Cognito 身分識別。此範憑證提供者例顯示如何建立和驗證使用者身分識別。此範CognitoAuthentication 擴充功能庫例顯示如何使用 CognitoAuthentication 擴充功能程式庫來驗證 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區。

主題

- 亞馬遜認證提供商
- Amazon CognitoAuthentication 擴展庫示例

亞馬遜認證提供商

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET Framework 和 3.3 AWS SDK for .NET 版及更早版本為基礎的專案。

`Amazon.CognitoIdentity.CognitoAWSCredentials`，在找到 AWSSDK. CognitoIdentity NuGet包，是使用 Amazon Cognito 和 AWS Security Token Service （ AWS STS ）來檢索憑據進行 AWS 調用的憑據對象。

設定 `CognitoAWSCredentials` 的第一步是建立「身分集區」。身分集區是您的帳戶專屬的使用者身分資訊存放區。此資訊可跨用戶端平台、裝置和作業系統擷取，因此，如果使用者一開始是在手機上

使用您的應用程式，之後再切換到平板電腦，所保存的應用程式資訊仍然可供該使用者使用。您可以從 Amazon Cognito 主控台建立新的身分集區。如果您使用主控台，它還會提供您需要的其他資訊：

- 您的帳號是 12 位數字的號碼，例如 123456789012，是您帳戶專有。
- 未驗證角色 ARN - 未驗證的使用者將擔任的角色。例如，此角色可提供您資料的唯讀許可。
- 已驗證的角色 ARN - 已驗證的使用者將擔任的角色。此角色可提供您資料更多許可。

設定 Cognito AWSCredentials

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定CognitoAWSCredentials，然後您可以使用這些設定，以未經驗證的使用者身分呼叫 Amazon S3。這可讓您只使用所需的最少量資料來驗證使用者身分。使用者權限由角色控制，因此您可以依需要設定存取權。

```
CognitoAWSCredentials credentials = new CognitoAWSCredentials(
    accountId,        // Account number
    identityPoolId,   // Identity pool ID
    unAuthRoleArn,    // Role for unauthenticated users
    null,             // Role for authenticated users, not set
    region);
using (var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(credentials))
{
    s3Client.ListBuckets();
}
```

AWS 作為未經身份驗證的用戶使用

下面的代碼示例演示了如何開始使用未經 AWS 身份驗證的用戶，然後通過 Facebook 進行身份驗證並更新憑據以使用 Facebook 憑據。使用此方法，您便可已驗證的角色授與不同功能給已驗證身分的使用者。例如您的手機應用程式允許使用者匿名檢視內容，如果使用一或多個設定的提供者身分登入的話，還可讓他們張貼文章。

```
CognitoAWSCredentials credentials = new CognitoAWSCredentials(
    accountId, identityPoolId,
    unAuthRoleArn,    // Role for unauthenticated users
    authRoleArn,      // Role for authenticated users
    region);
using (var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(credentials))
{
    // Initial use will be unauthenticated
    s3Client.ListBuckets();
```

```
    // Authenticate user through Facebook
    string facebookToken = GetFacebookAuthToken();

    // Add Facebook login to credentials. This clears the current AWS credentials
    // and retrieves new AWS credentials using the authenticated role.
    credentials.AddLogin("graph.facebook.com", facebookAccessToken);

    // This call is performed with the authenticated role and credentials
    s3Client.ListBuckets();
}
```

如果您使用 AmazonCognitoSyncClient (屬 AWS SDK for .NET的一部分)，CognitoAWSCredentials 物件甚至能提供更多功能。如果您同AmazonCognitoSyncClient時使用IdentityPoolId和，則IdentityId在使用AmazonCognitoSyncClient. CognitoAWSCredentials 這些屬性會自動從 CognitoAWSCredentials 填入。下一個程式碼範例將對此做說明，並且提供一個事件，只要適用於 CognitoAWSCredentials 的 IdentityId 有變動時就會通知您。在某些情況下，例如從未驗證使用者變更為已驗證使用者時，IdentityId 即可變更。

```
CognitoAWSCredentials credentials = GetCognitoAWSCredentials();

// Log identity changes
credentials.IdentityChangedEvent += (sender, args) =>
{
    Console.WriteLine("Identity changed: [{0}] => [{1}]", args.OldIdentityId,
 args.NewIdentityId);
};

using (var syncClient = new AmazonCognitoSyncClient(credentials))
{
    var result = syncClient.ListRecords(new ListRecordsRequest
    {
        DatasetName = datasetName
        // No need to specify these properties
        //IdentityId = "...",
        //IdentityPoolId = "..."
    });
}
```

Amazon CognitoAuthentication 擴展庫示例

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET Framework 和 3.3 AWS SDK for .NET 版及更早版本為基礎的專案。

CognitoAuthentication 擴展庫，在亞馬遜。擴展。 CognitoAuthentication NuGet 套件中，為 .NET 核心和 Xamarin 開發人員簡化 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區的身份驗證程序。該程式庫建立在 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者 API 之上，可建立和傳送使用者身份驗證 API 呼叫。

使用 CognitoAuthentication擴充功能程式庫

Amazon Cognito 具有標準身份驗證流程的一些內建`ChallengeName`值`AuthFlow`和值，可透過安全遠端密碼 (SRP) 驗證使用者名稱和密碼。如需有關驗證流量的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區身分驗證流程 。

以下範例需要這些 `using` 陳述式：

```
// Required for all examples
using System;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CognitoIdentity;
using Amazon.CognitoIdentityProvider;
using Amazon.Extensions.CognitoAuthentication;
using Amazon.Runtime;
// Required for the GetS3BucketsAsync example
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
```

使用基本驗證

創建一個AmazonCognitoIdentityProviderClient使用匿名 AWSCredentials，它不需要簽名的請求。您不需要提供一個區域。如果未提供區域，基本程式碼會呼叫 `FallbackRegionFactory.GetRegionEndpoint()`。建立 `CognitoUserPool` 和 `CognitoUser` 物件。以 `InitiateSrpAuthRequest` 呼叫 `StartWithSrpAuthAsync` 的方法，其中包含使用者密碼。

```
public static async void GetCredsAsync()
{
```

```
    AmazonCognitoIdentityProviderClient provider =
        new AmazonCognitoIdentityProviderClient(new
 Amazon.Runtime.AnonymousAWSCredentials());
    CognitoUserPool userPool = new CognitoUserPool("poolID", "clientID", provider);
    CognitoUser user = new CognitoUser("username", "clientID", userPool, provider);
    InitiateSrpAuthRequest authRequest = new InitiateSrpAuthRequest()
    {
        Password = "userPassword"
    };

    AuthFlowResponse authResponse = await
 user.StartWithSrpAuthAsync(authRequest).ConfigureAwait(false);
    accessToken = authResponse.AuthenticationResult.AccessToken;

}
```

與挑戰進行身份

繼續面臨諸如使用 NewPasswordRequired 和多因素身份驗證（MFA）等挑戰的身份驗證流程也更加簡單。唯一的需求是 CognitoAuthentication 物件、SRP 的使用者密碼，以及下一個挑戰的必要資訊，這些資訊會在提示使用者輸入之後取得。下列程式碼顯示了檢查挑戰類型並在驗證流程期間取得適當回應的 MFA 和 NewPasswordRequired 挑戰的一種方法。

如同之前提出基本驗證請求，並且 await AuthFlowResponse。當透過傳回的 AuthenticationResult 物件收到循環回應時。如果 ChallengeName 類型為 NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED，呼叫 RespondToNewPasswordRequiredAsync 方法。

```
public static async void GetCredsChallengesAsync()
{
    AmazonCognitoIdentityProviderClient provider =
        new AmazonCognitoIdentityProviderClient(new
 Amazon.Runtime.AnonymousAWSCredentials());
    CognitoUserPool userPool = new CognitoUserPool("poolID", "clientID", provider);
    CognitoUser user = new CognitoUser("username", "clientID", userPool, provider);
    InitiateSrpAuthRequest authRequest = new InitiateSrpAuthRequest(){
        Password = "userPassword"
    };

    AuthFlowResponse authResponse = await
 user.StartWithSrpAuthAsync(authRequest).ConfigureAwait(false);

    while (authResponse.AuthenticationResult == null)
    {
```

```
        if (authResponse.ChallengeName == ChallengeNameType.NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your desired new password:");
            string newPassword = Console.ReadLine();

            authResponse = await user.RespondToNewPasswordRequiredAsync(new
RespondToNewPasswordRequiredRequest()
            {
                SessionID = authResponse.SessionID,
                NewPassword = newPassword
            });
            accessToken = authResponse.AuthenticationResult.AccessToken;
        }
        else if (authResponse.ChallengeName == ChallengeNameType.SMS_MFA)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the MFA Code sent to your device:");
            string mfaCode = Console.ReadLine();

            AuthFlowResponse mfaResponse = await user.RespondToSmsMfaAuthAsync(new
RespondToSmsMfaRequest()
            {
                SessionID = authResponse.SessionID,
                MfaCode = mfaCode

            }).ConfigureAwait(false);
            accessToken = authResponse.AuthenticationResult.AccessToken;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unrecognized authentication challenge.");
            accessToken = "";
            break;
        }
    }

    if (authResponse.AuthenticationResult != null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("User successfully authenticated.");
    }
    else
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Error in authentication process.");
    }
```

```
}
```

驗證後使用 AWS 資源

使用程式 CognitoAuthentication 庫驗證使用者之後，下一個步驟就是允許使用者存取適當的 AWS 資源。若要這麼做，您必須透過 Amazon Cognito 聯合身分主控台建立身分集區。透過使用其 PooLid 和用戶端 ID 指定您建立為供應商的 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區，您可以允許 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區使用者存取連線到您帳戶的 AWS 資源。您也可以指定不同的角色，以啟用這兩種未經驗證及經過驗證的使用者存取不同的資源。您可以在 IAM 主控台變更這些規則，其中您可以新增或移除附加政策之角色的 Action (動作) 欄位的許可。然後，您可以使用適當的身分集區、使用者集區和 Amazon Cognito 使用者資訊撥打不同的 AWS 資源。下列範例顯示透過 SRP 驗證的使用者，存取關聯身分集區角色允許的不同 Amazon S3 儲存貯體

```
public async void GetS3BucketsAsync()
{
    var provider = new AmazonCognitoIdentityProviderClient(new
 AnonymousAWSCredentials());
    CognitoUserPool userPool = new CognitoUserPool("poolID", "clientID", provider);
    CognitoUser user = new CognitoUser("username", "clientID", userPool, provider);

    string password = "userPassword";

    AuthFlowResponse context = await user.StartWithSrpAuthAsync(new
 InitiateSrpAuthRequest()
    {
        Password = password
    }).ConfigureAwait(false);

    CognitoAWSCredentials credentials =
        user.GetCognitoAWSCredentials("identityPoolID", RegionEndpoint.<
 YourIdentityPoolRegion >);

    using (var client = new AmazonS3Client(credentials))
    {
        ListBucketsResponse response =
            await client.ListBucketsAsync(new
 ListBucketsRequest()).ConfigureAwait(false);

        foreach (S3Bucket bucket in response.Buckets)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(bucket.BucketName);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

更多驗證選項

除了 SRP、和 MFA 之外 NewPasswordRequired， CognitoAuthentication 擴充功能程式庫還提供更簡單的驗證流程，適用於：

- 自訂 - 以呼叫 `StartWithCustomAuthAsync(InitiateCustomAuthRequest customRequest)` 起始
- RefreshToken -通過電話啟動 `StartWithRefreshTokenAuthAsync(InitiateRefreshTokenAuthRequest refreshTokenRequest)`
- RefreshTokenSRP-通過呼叫啟動 `StartWithRefreshTokenAuthAsync(InitiateRefreshTokenAuthRequest refreshTokenRequest)`
- AdminNoSRP-通過呼叫啟動 `StartWithAdminNoSrpAuthAsync(InitiateAdminNoSrpAuthRequest adminAuthRequest)`

根據您要的流程呼叫適當的方法。然後，當每個方法呼叫的 `AuthFlowResponse` 物件中顯示挑戰時，繼續提示使用者挑戰的存在。同時呼叫適當的回應方法，例如 `RespondToSmsMfaAuthAsync` 用於 MFA 挑戰，`RespondToCustomAuthAsync` 用於自訂挑戰。

使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資 NoSQL 庫

> **Note**
>
> 這些主題中的程式設計模型都存在於 .NET Framework 和 .NET (核心) 中，但呼叫慣例不同，無論是同步還是非同步。

AWS SDK for .NET 支援 Amazon DynamoDB，這是一種快速的 NoSQL 資料庫服務由. AWS SDK 提供三種用於與 DynamoDB 通訊的程式設計模型：低階模型、文件模型和物件持續性模型。

以下資訊介紹了這些模型及其 API、提供如何及何時使用它們的範例，並提供中其他 DynamoDB 程式設計資源的連結。 AWS SDK for .NET

主題

低階模型

低階程式設計模型會將直接呼叫包裝至 DynamoDB 服務。您透過 Amazon.DynamoDBv2 命名空間存取此模型。

三個模型中，低階模型要求您撰寫最多的程式碼。例如，您必須在 DynamoDB 中將 .NET 資料類型轉換為它們的對等項目。不過，這個模型可讓您存取最多的功能。

下列範例說明如何使用低階模型建立表格、修改表格，以及將項目插入 DynamoDB 中的表格。

建立資料表

在下列範例中，您可以使用 AmazonDynamoDBClient 類別的 CreateTable 方法建立資料表。此 CreateTable 方法使用CreateTableRequest 類別的執行個體，其中包含特性，例如必要項目屬性名稱、主索引鍵定義和傳輸量。CreateTable 方法傳回 CreateTableResponse 類別的執行個體。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

Console.WriteLine("Getting list of tables");
List<string> currentTables = client.ListTables().TableNames;
Console.WriteLine("Number of tables: " + currentTables.Count);
if (!currentTables.Contains("AnimalsInventory"))
{
    var request = new CreateTableRequest
    {
        TableName = "AnimalsInventory",
        AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>
      {
```

```
        new AttributeDefinition
        {
          AttributeName = "Id",
          // "S" = string, "N" = number, and so on.
          AttributeType = "N"
        },
        new AttributeDefinition
        {
          AttributeName = "Type",
          AttributeType = "S"
        }
      },
        KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>
      {
        new KeySchemaElement
        {
          AttributeName = "Id",
          // "HASH" = hash key, "RANGE" = range key.
          KeyType = "HASH"
        },
        new KeySchemaElement
        {
          AttributeName = "Type",
          KeyType = "RANGE"
        },
      },
        ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput
        {
            ReadCapacityUnits = 10,
            WriteCapacityUnits = 5
        },
    };

    var response = client.CreateTable(request);

    Console.WriteLine("Table created with request ID: " +
      response.ResponseMetadata.RequestId);
}
```

確認資料表已準備修改

在您可以變更或修改資料表之前，資料表必須做好修改的準備。下列範例顯示如何使用低階模型來驗證 DynamoDB 中的資料表是否已就緒。在這個範例中，透過 AmazonDynamoDBClient 類別的

DescribeTable方法來做為檢查目標資料表的參考。程式碼每 5 秒檢查一次資料表的 TableStatus 屬性值。當狀態是設定為 ACTIVE，資料表已準備好做修改。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var status = "";

do
{
  // Wait 5 seconds before checking (again).
  System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(5));

  try
  {
    var response = client.DescribeTable(new DescribeTableRequest
    {
      TableName = "AnimalsInventory"
    });

    Console.WriteLine("Table = {0}, Status = {1}",
      response.Table.TableName,
      response.Table.TableStatus);

    status = response.Table.TableStatus;
  }
  catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
  {
    // DescribeTable is eventually consistent. So you might
    //   get resource not found.
  }

} while (status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);
```

將項目插入到資料表

在下列範例中，您可以使用低階模型將兩個項目插入 DynamoDB 的表格中。每個項目使用 PutItemRequest 類別的執行個體，透過 AmazonDynamoDBClient 類別的 PutItem 方法插入。PutItemRequest 類別的兩個執行個體的每一個，採用具有一系列的項目屬性值，且其項目將插入的資料表名稱。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

var request1 = new PutItemRequest
{
  TableName = "AnimalsInventory",
  Item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
  {
    { "Id", new AttributeValue { N = "1" }},
    { "Type", new AttributeValue { S = "Dog" }},
    { "Name", new AttributeValue { S = "Fido" }}
  }
};

var request2 = new PutItemRequest
{
  TableName = "AnimalsInventory",
  Item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
  {
    { "Id", new AttributeValue { N = "2" }},
    { "Type", new AttributeValue { S = "Cat" }},
    { "Name", new AttributeValue { S = "Patches" }}
  }
};

client.PutItem(request1);
client.PutItem(request2);
```

文件模型

文件程式設計模型提供了一種更簡單的方式來處理 DynamoDB 中的資料。此模型特別適用於存取資料表和資料表中的項目。您可以通過亞馬遜訪問此模型。 DocumentModel命名空間。

與低階程式設計模型相比，文件模型更容易根據 DynamoDB 資料進行程式碼。例如，您不必在 DynamoDB 中將盡可能多的 .NET 資料類型轉換為它們的對等項目。不過，這個模型不提供如同低階程式設計模型數量一樣多功能的存取權。例如，您可以使用此模型來建立、擷取、更新和刪除資料表中的項目。不過，若要建立資料表，您必須使用低階模型。相較於物件持續性模型，這個模型要求您編寫更多的程式碼來存放、載入和查詢 .NET 物件。

如需有關 DynamoDB 文件程式設計模型的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Dynam oDB 開發人員指南中的 .NET：文件模型。

以下各節提供有關如何建立所需 DynamoDB 表示的資訊，以及如何使用文件模型將項目插入表格並從表格中取得項目的範例。

建立表格的表示

若要使用文件模型執行資料作業，您必須先建立代表特定資料表之`Table`類別的執行個體。有兩種主要方法可以做到這一點。

LoadTable 方法

第一種機制是使用類的靜態`LoadTable`方法之一，`Table`類似於下面的例子：

```
var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
Table table = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
```

> **Note**
>
> 雖然這種機制可以運作，但在某些情況下，由於冷啟動和執行緒集區行為，有時會導致額外的延遲或死結。如需有關這些行為的詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章改進的 DynamoDB 初始化模式。 AWS SDK for .NET

TableBuilder

另一種機制 (`TableBuilder`類別) 是在 .DynamoDBv2 套件的 3.7.203 版中引入的 AWSSDK。 NuGet 這種機制可以通過刪除某些隱式方法調用來解決上述行為; 具體來說，該`DescribeTable`方法。此機制的使用方式類似於下列範例：

```
var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var table = new TableBuilder(client, "Reply")
    .AddHashKey("Id", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
    .AddRangeKey("ReplyDateTime", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
    .AddGlobalSecondaryIndex("PostedBy-Message-index", "Author",
 DynamoDBEntryType.String, "Message", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
    .Build();
```

如需有關此替代機制的詳細資訊，請再次參閱部落格文章針對. AWS SDK for .NET

將項目插入表格

在下列範例中，會透過Table類別的PutItemAsync方法，將回覆插入回覆資料表。此 PutItemAsync 方法採用 Document 類別的執行個體； Document 類別只是一組初始化屬性。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DocumentModel;

// Create a representation of the "Reply" table
//  by using one of the mechanisms described previously.

// Then, add a reply to the table.
var newReply = new Document();
newReply["Id"] = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
newReply["ReplyDateTime"] = DateTime.UtcNow;
newReply["PostedBy"] = "Author1";
newReply["Message"] = "Thank you!";

await table.PutItemAsync(newReply);
```

從表格中取得項目

在下面的例子中，一個回復是通過Table類的GetItemAsync方法檢索。若要決定要取得的回覆，此方GetItemAsync法會使用目標回覆的 hash-and-range 主索引鍵。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DocumentModel;

// Create a representation of the "Reply" table
//  by using one of the mechanisms described previously.

// Then, get a reply from the table
//  where "guid" is the hash key and "datetime" is the range key.
var reply = await table.GetItemAsync(guid, datetime);
Console.WriteLine("Id = " + reply["Id"]);
Console.WriteLine("ReplyDateTime = " + reply["ReplyDateTime"]);
Console.WriteLine("PostedBy = " + reply["PostedBy"]);
Console.WriteLine("Message = " + reply["Message"]);
```

上述範例會隱含地將資料表值轉換為WriteLine方法的字串。您可以通過使用類的各種「As [type]」方法進行明確DynamoDBEntry的轉換。例如，您可以透過下列AsGuid()方法明確地將的值Id從Primitive資料類型轉換為 GUID：

```
var guid = reply["Id"].AsGuid();
```

物件持續性模型

物件持續性程式設計模型是專為在 DynamoDB 中儲存、載入和查詢 .NET 物件而設計的。您可以通過亞馬遜訪問此模型。 DataModel命名空間。

在這三個模型中，每當您儲存、載入或查詢 DynamoDB 資料時，物件持續性模型最容易編寫程式碼。例如，您可以直接使用 DynamoDB 資料類型。不過，此模型僅提供存取 DynamoDB 中儲存、載入和查詢 .NET 物件的作業。例如，您可以使用此模型來建立、擷取、更新和刪除資料表中的項目。不過，您必須先使用低階模型建立資料表，然後使用此模型將 .NET 類別對應至資料表。

如需 DynamoDB 物件持續性程式設計模型的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Dynam oDB 開發人員指南中的 .NET：物件持續性模型。

下列範例說明如何定義代表 DynamoDB 項目的 .NET 類別、使用 .NET 類別的執行個體將項目插入 DynamoDB 資料表，以及如何使用 .NET 類別的執行個體從表格取得項目。

定義一個 .NET 類，代表表一個表中的項

在類別定義的下列範例中，DynamoDBTable屬性會指定資料表名稱，而DynamoDBHashKey和DynamoDBRangeKey屬性會建模資料表的 hash-and-range 主索引鍵。該DynamoDBGlobalSecondaryIndexHashKey屬性被定義，以便可以構建特定作者對回復的查詢。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DataModel;

[DynamoDBTable("Reply")]
public class Reply
{
    [DynamoDBHashKey]
    public string Id { get; set; }

    [DynamoDBRangeKey(StoreAsEpoch = false)]
    public DateTime ReplyDateTime { get; set; }

    [DynamoDBGlobalSecondaryIndexHashKey("PostedBy-Message-Index",
        AttributeName ="PostedBy")]
    public string Author { get; set; }

    [DynamoDBGlobalSecondaryIndexRangeKey("PostedBy-Message-Index")]
    public string Message { get; set; }
```

```
}
```

建立物件持續性模型的前後關聯

若要使用 DynamoDB 的物件持續性程式設計模型，您必須建立上下文，以提供與 DynamoDB 的連線，並可讓您存取表格、執行各種作業以及執行查詢。

基本上下文

下列範例會示範如何建立最基本的前後關聯。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DataModel;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
```

與 DisableFetchingTableMetadata 屬性的上下文

下列範例會示範如何另外設定DynamoDBContextConfig類別的DisableFetchingTableMetadata屬性，以防止對DescribeTable方法進行隱含呼叫。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DataModel;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var context = new DynamoDBContext(client, new DynamoDBContextConfig
{
    DisableFetchingTableMetadata = true
});
```

如果DisableFetchingTableMetadata屬性設定為 false (預設值)，如第一個範例所示，您可以省略描述Reply類別中表格項目索引鍵和索引結構的屬性。而是透過隱含呼叫DescribeTable方法來推斷這些屬性。如果DisableFetchingTableMetadata設定為 (如第二個範例所示) 物件持續性模型的方法，例如SaveAsync和完全QueryAsync依賴於Reply類別中定義的屬性。true在這種情況下，不會發生對該DescribeTable方法的調用。

> **Note**
>
> 在某些情況下，呼叫方DescribeTable法有時會因為冷啟動和執行緒集區行為而導致額外的延遲或死結。出於這個原因，有時避免調用該方法是有利的。

如需有關這些行為的詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章改進的 DynamoDB 初始化模式。 AWS SDK for .NET

使用 .NET 類別的執行個體將項目插入資料表

在此範例中，項目會透過DynamoDBContext類別的SaveAsync方法插入，該方法會接受代表項目之 .NET 類別的初始化執行個體。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DataModel;

// Create an appropriate context for the object persistence programming model,
//  examples of which have been described earlier.

// Create an object that represents the new item.
var reply = new Reply()
{
    Id = Guid.NewGuid().ToString(),
    ReplyDateTime = DateTime.UtcNow,
    Author = "Author1",
    Message = "Thank you!"
};

// Insert the item into the table.
await context.SaveAsync<Reply>(reply, new DynamoDBOperationConfig
{
    IndexName = "PostedBy-Message-index"
});
```

使用 .NET 類的實例從表中獲取項目

在這個例子中，一個查詢被創建，通過使用DynamoDBContext類的QueryAsync方法來查找「Author1」的所有記錄。然後，項目通過查詢的GetNextSetAsync方法檢索。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DataModel;

// Create an appropriate context for the object persistence programming model,
//  examples of which have been described earlier.

// Construct a query that finds all replies by a specific author.
```

```
var query = context.QueryAsync<Reply>("Author1", new DynamoDBOperationConfig
{
    IndexName = "PostedBy-Message-index"
});

// Display the result.
var set = await query.GetNextSetAsync();
foreach (var item in set)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Id = " + item.Id);
    Console.WriteLine("ReplyDateTime = " + item.ReplyDateTime);
    Console.WriteLine("PostedBy = " + item.Author);
    Console.WriteLine("Message = " + item.Message);
}
```

有關物件持續性模型的其他資訊

上面顯示的例子和解釋有時會包含所謂的DynamoDBContext類的屬性DisableFetchingTableMetadata。這個屬性是在 AWSSDK.DynamoDBv2 NuGet 套件 3.7.203 版中引入的，可讓您避免某些可能因冷啟動和執行緒集區行為而造成額外延遲或死結的情況。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章改進的 DynamoDB 初始化模式。 AWS SDK for .NET

以下是有關此屬性的一些其他信息。

- 如果您使用 .NET 框架，則可以在您的app.config或web.config文件中全局設置此屬性。
- 這個屬性可以全域使用AWSConfigsDynamoDB類別來設定，如下列範例所示。

```
// Set the DisableFetchingTableMetadata property globally
// before constructing any context objects.
AWSConfigsDynamoDB.Context.DisableFetchingTableMetadata = true;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
```

- 在某些情況下，您無法將 DynamoDB 屬性新增至 .NET 類別；例如，如果類別是在相依性中定義的。在這種情況下，仍然可以利用該DisableFetchingTableMetadata屬性。若要這麼做，除了DisableFetchingTableMetadata屬性之外，請使用該TableBuilder類別。此TableBuilder類別也是在 .7 版套件的 3.7.203 版中引入的 AWSSDK。 NuGet

```
// Set the DisableFetchingTableMetadata property globally
// before constructing any context objects.
AWSConfigsDynamoDB.Context.DisableFetchingTableMetadata = true;
```

```
var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

var table = new TableBuilder(client, "Reply")
    .AddHashKey("Id", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
    .AddRangeKey("ReplyDateTime", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
    .AddGlobalSecondaryIndex("PostedBy-Message-index", "Author",
 DynamoDBEntryType.String,
        "Message", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
    .Build();

// This registers the "Reply" table we constructed via the builder.
context.RegisterTableDefinition(table);

// Now operations like this will work,
// even if the Reply class was not annotated with this index.
var query = context.QueryAsync<Reply>("Author1", new DynamoDBOperationConfig()
{
    IndexName = "PostedBy-Message-index"
});
```

其他資訊

使用 AWS SDK for .NET 對 DynamoDB 資訊和範例進行程式設計 **

- DynamoDB API
- DynamoDB 系列開始
- DynamoDB 系列 - 文件模型
- DynamoDB 系列 - 轉換結構描述
- DynamoDB 系列 - 物件持久性模型
- DynamoDB 系列 - 運算式
- 將運算式與 Amazon DynamoDB 和 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon DynamoDB 中的 JSON 支援

低階模型資訊和範例

- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 使用資料表

- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 處理項目
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 查詢資料表
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 掃描資料表
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 使用本機次要索引
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 使用全域次要索引

文件模型資訊和範例

- DynamoDB 資料類型
- DynamoDBEntry
- .NET：文件模型

對象持久性模型信息和實例

- .NET：物件持久性模型

將運算式與 Amazon DynamoDB 和 AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET Framework 和 3.3 AWS SDK for .NET 版及更早版本為基礎的專案。

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用透過運算式 AWS SDK for .NET 對 DynamoDB 進行程式設計。運算式表示您想要從 DynamoDB 表格中的項目讀取的屬性。您也可以在寫入項目時使用表達式來表示必須符合的任何條件 (也稱為條件更新) 及屬性的更新方式。有些更新範例是以新值取代屬性，或新增資料到清單或對應表。如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用運算式讀取和寫入項目。

主題

- 範例資料
- 使用表達式和項目的主索引鍵取得單一項目
- 使用表達式和資料表的主索引鍵取得多重項目
- 使用運算式和其他項目屬性來取得多重項目
- 列印項目

- 使用運算式建立或取代項目
- 使用運算式更新項目
- 使用運算式刪除項目
- 詳細資訊

範例資料

本主題中的程式碼範例取決於 DynamoDB 表格中名為的下列兩個範例項目。ProductCatalog這些項目描述有關產品項目存放在虛構自行車目錄的資訊。這些項目以案例研究：A ProductCatalog 項目中提供的範例為基礎。資料類型描述項如 BOOL、L、M、N、NS、S 和 SS，對應到 JSON 資料格式中的描述項。

```
{
  "Id": {
    "N": "205"
  },
  "Title": {
    "S": "20-Bicycle 205"
  },
  "Description": {
    "S": "205 description"
  },
  "BicycleType": {
    "S": "Hybrid"
  },
  "Brand": {
    "S": "Brand-Company C"
  },
  "Price": {
    "N": "500"
  },
  "Gender": {
    "S": "B"
  },
  "Color": {
    "SS": [
      "Red",
      "Black"
    ]
  },
  "ProductCategory": {
```

```
    "S": "Bike"
  },
  "InStock": {
    "BOOL": true
  },
  "QuantityOnHand": {
    "N": "1"
  },
  "RelatedItems": {
    "NS": [
      "341",
      "472",
      "649"
    ]
  },
  "Pictures": {
    "L": [
      {
        "M": {
          "FrontView": {
            "S": "http://example/products/205_front.jpg"
          }
        }
      },
      {
        "M": {
          "RearView": {
            "S": "http://example/products/205_rear.jpg"
          }
        }
      },
      {
        "M": {
          "SideView": {
            "S": "http://example/products/205_left_side.jpg"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "ProductReviews": {
    "M": {
      "FiveStar": {
        "SS": [
```

```
          "Excellent! Can't recommend it highly enough! Buy it!",
          "Do yourself a favor and buy this."
        ]
      },
      "OneStar": {
        "SS": [
          "Terrible product! Do not buy this."
        ]
      }
    }
  }
},
{
  "Id": {
    "N": "301"
  },
  "Title": {
    "S": "18-Bicycle 301"
  },
  "Description": {
    "S": "301 description"
  },
  "BicycleType": {
    "S": "Road"
  },
  "Brand": {
    "S": "Brand-Company C"
  },
  "Price": {
    "N": "185"
  },
  "Gender": {
    "S": "F"
  },
  "Color": {
    "SS": [
      "Blue",
      "Silver"
    ]
  },
  "ProductCategory": {
    "S": "Bike"
  },
  "InStock": {
```

```
    "BOOL": true
  },
  "QuantityOnHand": {
    "N": "3"
  },
  "RelatedItems": {
    "NS": [
      "801",
      "822",
      "979"
    ]
  },
  "Pictures": {
    "L": [
      {
        "M": {
          "FrontView": {
            "S": "http://example/products/301_front.jpg"
          }
        }
      },
      {
        "M": {
          "RearView": {
            "S": "http://example/products/301_rear.jpg"
          }
        }
      },
      {
        "M": {
          "SideView": {
            "S": "http://example/products/301_left_side.jpg"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "ProductReviews": {
    "M": {
      "FiveStar": {
        "SS": [
          "My daughter really enjoyed this bike!"
        ]
      },
```

```
      "ThreeStar": {
        "SS": [
          "This bike was okay, but I would have preferred it in my color.",
       "Fun to ride."
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

使用表達式和項目的主索引鍵取得單一項目

以下範例功能 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.AmazonDynamoDBClient.GetItem 方法和一組可取得並列印具有 Id 的 205 項目的運算式。只有下列項目的屬性會傳回：Id、Title、Description、Color、RelatedItems、Pictures 和 ProductReviews。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var request = new GetItemRequest
{
  TableName = "ProductCatalog",
  ProjectionExpression = "Id, Title, Description, Color, #ri, Pictures, #pr",
  ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
  {
    { "#pr", "ProductReviews" },
    { "#ri", "RelatedItems" }
  },
  Key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
  {
    { "Id", new AttributeValue { N = "205" } }
  },
};
var response = client.GetItem(request);

// PrintItem() is a custom function.
PrintItem(response.Item);
```

在上述範例中，ProjectionExpression 屬性指定要傳回的屬性。此 ExpressionAttributeNames 屬性指定預留位置 #pr 代表 ProductReviews 屬性，而預留位置 #ri 代表 RelatedItems 屬性。對 PrintItem 的呼叫意指自訂功能，如列印項目中所述。

使用表達式和資料表的主索引鍵取得多重項目

以下範例具備 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.AmazonDynamoDBClient.Query 方法和一組可取得的運算式，然後列印具有 Id 301 的項目，但只限於 Price 值大於 150 時。只有下列項目的屬性會傳回：Id、Title 和所有在 ProductReviews 的 ThreeStar 屬性。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var request = new QueryRequest
{
  TableName = "ProductCatalog",
  KeyConditions = new Dictionary<string,Condition>
  {
    { "Id", new Condition()
      {
        ComparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.EQ,
        AttributeValueList = new List<AttributeValue>
        {
          new AttributeValue { N = "301" }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  ProjectionExpression = "Id, Title, #pr.ThreeStar",
  ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
  {
    { "#pr", "ProductReviews" },
    { "#p", "Price" }
  },
  ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>
  {
    { ":val", new AttributeValue { N = "150" } }
  },
  FilterExpression = "#p > :val"
};
var response = client.Query(request);

foreach (var item in response.Items)
{
  // Write out the first page of an item's attribute keys and values.
  // PrintItem() is a custom function.
```

```
  PrintItem(item);
  Console.WriteLine("=====");
}
```

在上述範例中，ProjectionExpression 屬性指定要傳回的屬性。此 ExpressionAttributeNames 屬性指定預留位置 #pr 代表 ProductReviews 屬性，而預留位置 #p 代表 Price 屬性。#pr.ThreeStar 指定只傳回 ThreeStar 屬性。ExpressionAttributeValues 屬性指定預留位置 :val 代表值 150。FilterExpression 屬性指定 #p (Price) 必須大於 :val (150)。對 PrintItem 的呼叫意指自訂功能，如列印項目中所述。

使用運算式和其他項目屬性來取得多重項目

以下範例具備 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.AmazonDynamoDBClient.Scan 方法和一組可取得的運算式，然後列印所有具有 Bike 的 ProductCategory 項目。只有下列項目的屬性會傳回：Id、Title 和所有在 ProductReviews 的屬性。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var request = new ScanRequest
{
  TableName = "ProductCatalog",
  ProjectionExpression = "Id, Title, #pr",
  ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>
  {
    { ":catg", new AttributeValue { S = "Bike" } }
  },
  ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
  {
    { "#pr", "ProductReviews" },
    { "#pc", "ProductCategory" }
  },
  FilterExpression = "#pc = :catg",
};
var response = client.Scan(request);

foreach (var item in response.Items)
{
  // Write out the first page/scan of an item's attribute keys and values.
  // PrintItem() is a custom function.
```

```
  PrintItem(item);
  Console.WriteLine("=====");
}
```

在上述範例中，ProjectionExpression 屬性指定要傳回的屬性。此 ExpressionAttributeNames 屬性指定預留位置 #pr 代表 ProductReviews 屬性，而預留位置 #pc 代表 ProductCategory 屬性。ExpressionAttributeValues 屬性指定預留位置 :catg 代表值 Bike。FilterExpression 屬性指定 #pc (ProductCategory) 必須等於 :catg (Bike)。對 PrintItem 的呼叫意指自訂功能，如列印項目中所述。

列印項目

以下範例說明如何列印某個項目的屬性和值。此範例用於上述範例，說明如何使用表達式和項目的主索引鍵取得單一項目、使用表達式和資料表的主索引鍵取得多重項目，以及使用表達式和其他項目屬性取得多重項目。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

// Writes out an item's attribute keys and values.
public static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> attrs)
{
  foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attrs)
  {
    Console.Write(kvp.Key + " = ");
    PrintValue(kvp.Value);
  }
}

// Writes out just an attribute's value.
public static void PrintValue(AttributeValue value)
{
  // Binary attribute value.
  if (value.B != null)
  {
    Console.Write("Binary data");
  }
  // Binary set attribute value.
  else if (value.BS.Count > 0)
  {
    foreach (var bValue in value.BS)
    {
      Console.Write("\n  Binary data");
```

```
    }
  }
  // List attribute value.
  else if (value.L.Count > 0)
  {
    foreach (AttributeValue attr in value.L)
    {
      PrintValue(attr);
    }
  }
  // Map attribute value.
  else if (value.M.Count > 0)
  {
    Console.Write("\n");
    PrintItem(value.M);
  }
  // Number attribute value.
  else if (value.N != null)
  {
    Console.Write(value.N);
  }
  // Number set attribute value.
  else if (value.NS.Count > 0)
  {
    Console.Write("{0}", string.Join("\n", value.NS.ToArray()));
  }
  // Null attribute value.
  else if (value.NULL)
  {
    Console.Write("Null");
  }
  // String attribute value.
  else if (value.S != null)
  {
    Console.Write(value.S);
  }
  // String set attribute value.
  else if (value.SS.Count > 0)
  {
    Console.Write("{0}", string.Join("\n", value.SS.ToArray()));
  }
  // Otherwise, boolean value.
  else
  {
```

```
    Console.Write(value.BOOL);
  }

  Console.Write("\n");
}
```

在前面的範例中，每個屬性值都有數個 data-type-specific 屬性，可進行評估，以決定列印屬性的正確格式。這些屬性包括 B、BOOL、BS、L、M、N、NS、NULL、S 和 SS，這些分別對應於那些JSON 資料格式。對於像 B、N、NULL 和 S 的屬性，如果對應的屬性不是 null，則屬性是對應的非 null 資料類型。對於諸如BS、、LMNS、和之類的屬性SS，如果大Count於零，則屬性為對應的 non-zero-value 數據類型。如果屬 data-type-specific 性的所有內容都是null或Count等於零，則屬性對應於資BOOL料類型。

使用運算式建立或取代項目

以下範例具備 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.AmazonDynamoDBClient.PutItem 方法和一組可取得的運算式，可更新具有 18-Bicycle 301 的 Title 的項目。如果項目尚未存在，則會新增新的項目。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var request = new PutItemRequest
{
  TableName = "ProductCatalog",
  ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
  {
    { "#title", "Title" }
  },
  ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
  {
    { ":product", new AttributeValue { S = "18-Bicycle 301" } }
  },
  ConditionExpression = "#title = :product",
  // CreateItemData() is a custom function.
  Item = CreateItemData()
};
client.PutItem(request);
```

在上述範例中，ExpressionAttributeNames 屬性指定預留位置 #title 代表 Title 屬性。ExpressionAttributeValues 屬性指定預留位置 :product 代表值 18-Bicycle

301。ConditionExpression 屬性指定 #title (Title) 必須等於 :product (18-Bicycle 301)。此呼叫 CreateItemData 是指以下自訂函數：

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

// Provides a sample item that can be added to a table.
public static Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> CreateItemData()
{
  var itemData = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
  {
    { "Id", new AttributeValue { N = "301" } },
    { "Title", new AttributeValue { S = "18\" Girl's Bike" } },
    { "BicycleType", new AttributeValue { S = "Road" } },
    { "Brand" , new AttributeValue { S = "Brand-Company C" } },
    { "Color", new AttributeValue { SS = new List<string>{ "Blue", "Silver" } } },
    { "Description", new AttributeValue { S = "301 description" } },
    { "Gender", new AttributeValue { S = "F" } },
    { "InStock", new AttributeValue { BOOL = true } },
    { "Pictures", new AttributeValue { L = new List<AttributeValue>{
      { new AttributeValue { M = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>{
        { "FrontView", new AttributeValue { S = "http://example/
products/301_front.jpg" } } } } },
      { new AttributeValue { M = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>{
        { "RearView", new AttributeValue {S = "http://example/
products/301_rear.jpg" } } } } },
      { new AttributeValue { M = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>{
        { "SideView", new AttributeValue { S = "http://example/
products/301_left_side.jpg" } } } } }
    } } },
    { "Price", new AttributeValue { N = "185" } },
    { "ProductCategory", new AttributeValue { S = "Bike" } },
    { "ProductReviews", new AttributeValue { M = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>{
      { "FiveStar", new AttributeValue { SS = new List<string>{
        "My daughter really enjoyed this bike!" } } },
      { "OneStar", new AttributeValue { SS = new List<string>{
        "Fun to ride.",
        "This bike was okay, but I would have preferred it in my color." } } }
    } } },
    { "QuantityOnHand", new AttributeValue { N = "3" } },
    { "RelatedItems", new AttributeValue { NS = new List<string>{ "979", "822",
 "801" } } }
  };
```

```
  return itemData;
}
```

在上述範例中，具範例資料的範例項目會傳回給呼叫者。建構一系列屬性和對應的值，使用資料類型例如 BOOL、L、M、N、NS、S、和SS、分別對應於那些 JSON 資料格式。

使用運算式更新項目

以下範例具備 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.AmazonDynamoDBClient.UpdateItem 方法和一組運算式，為具有 Id 301 的項目變更 Title 到 18" Girl's Bike。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var request = new UpdateItemRequest
{
  TableName = "ProductCatalog",
  Key = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>
  {
     { "Id", new AttributeValue { N = "301" } }
  },
  ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
  {
    { "#title", "Title" }
  },
  ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
  {
    { ":newproduct", new AttributeValue { S = "18\" Girl's Bike" } }
  },
  UpdateExpression = "SET #title = :newproduct"
};
client.UpdateItem(request);
```

在上述範例中，ExpressionAttributeNames 屬性指定預留位置 #title 代表 Title 屬性。ExpressionAttributeValues 屬性指定預留位置 :newproduct 代表值 18" Girl's Bike。UpdateExpression 屬性指定變更 #title (Title) 為 :newproduct (18" Girl's Bike)。

使用運算式刪除項目

以下範例具備 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.AmazonDynamoDBClient.DeleteItem 方法和一組表達式，可刪除具有 Id 301 的項目，但只有項目的 Title 為 18-Bicycle 301。

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var request = new DeleteItemRequest
{
  TableName = "ProductCatalog",
  Key = new Dictionary<string,AttributeValue>
  {
     { "Id", new AttributeValue { N = "301" } }
  },
  ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
  {
    { "#title", "Title" }
  },
  ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
  {
    { ":product", new AttributeValue { S = "18-Bicycle 301" } }
  },
  ConditionExpression = "#title = :product"
};
client.DeleteItem(request);
```

在上述範例中，ExpressionAttributeNames 屬性指定預留位置 #title 代表 Title 屬性。ExpressionAttributeValues 屬性指定預留位置 :product 代表值 18-Bicycle 301。ConditionExpression 屬性指定 #title (Title) 必須等於 :product (18-Bicycle 301)。

詳細資訊

如需詳細資訊和編碼範例，請參閱:

- DynamoDB 系列 - 運算式
- 存取項目的投影運算式屬性
- 使用預留位置的屬性名稱和值
- 使用條件運算式指定條件

- 以更新運算式修改項目和屬性
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 處理項目
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 查詢資料表
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 掃描資料表
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 使用本機次要索引
- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET 低階 API 使用全域次要索引

Amazon DynamoDB 中的 JSON 支援

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET Framework 和 3.3 AWS SDK for .NET 版及更早版本為基礎的專案。

使用 Amazon DynamoDB AWS SDK for .NET 支援 JSON 資料。這可讓您更輕鬆地從 DynamoDB 資料表中取得 JSON 格式的資料，並將 JSON 文件插入其中。

主題

- 從 JSON 格式的 DynamoDB 料表取得資料
- 將 JSON 格式資料插入 DynamoDB 資料表
- DynamoDB 資料類型轉換為 JSON
- 詳細資訊

從 JSON 格式的 DynamoDB 料表取得資料

下列範例顯示如何從 JSON 格式的 DynamoDB 資料表取得資料：

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DocumentModel;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var table = Table.LoadTable(client, "AnimalsInventory");
var item = table.GetItem(3, "Horse");
```

```
var jsonText = item.ToJson();
Console.Write(jsonText);

// Output:
//   {"Name":"Shadow","Type":"Horse","Id":3}

var jsonPrettyText = item.ToJsonPretty();
Console.WriteLine(jsonPrettyText);

// Output:
//   {
//     "Name" : "Shadow",
//     "Type" : "Horse",
//     "Id"   : 3
//   }
```

在上述範例中，Document 類別的 ToJson 方法將某個項目從資料表轉換到 JSON 格式字串。該項目透過 Table 類別的 GetItem 方法擷取。若要決定要取得的項目，在此範例中，GetItem方法會使用目標項目的 hash-and-range 主索引鍵。若要決定要從中取得項目的表格，Table類別的LoadTable方法會使用類別的執行個體以及 DynamoDB 中目標資料表的名稱。AmazonDynamoDBClient

將 JSON 格式資料插入 DynamoDB 資料表

下列範例示範如何使用 JSON 格式將項目插入 DynamoDB 資料表：

```
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
// using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.DocumentModel;

var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
var table = Table.LoadTable(client, "AnimalsInventory");
var jsonText = "{\"Id\":6,\"Type\":\"Bird\",\"Name\":\"Tweety\"}";
var item = Document.FromJson(jsonText);

table.PutItem(item);
```

在上述範例中，Document 類別的 FromJson 方法將 JSON 格式字串轉換到項目。項目是透過 Table 類別的 PutItem 方法插入到資料表中，其使用包含項目的 Document 類別的執行個體。若要決定要插入項目的資料表，會呼叫Table類別的LoadTable方法，並指定類AmazonDynamoDBClient別的執行個體以及 DynamoDB 中目標資料表的名稱。

DynamoDB 資料類型轉換為 JSON

每當您呼叫Document類別的ToJson方法，然後在產生的 JSON 資料上呼叫將 JSON 資料轉換回類Document別執行個體的FromJson方法時，某些 DynamoDB 資料類型將無法如預期般轉換。具體而言：

- DynamoDB 集合 (SSNS、和BS類型) 將會轉換為 JSON 陣列。
- DynamoDB 二進位純量和集合 (B和BS類型) 會轉換為 base64 編碼的 JSON 字串或字串清單。

  在此案例中，您必須呼叫的 Document 類別的 DecodeBase64Attributes 方法，使用正確的二進位代碼取代以 base64 編碼的 JSON 資料。在以下範例中，在名為 Picture 之 Document 類別的執行個體中，使用正確的二進位代碼取代以 base64 編碼的二進位純量項目屬性。此範例也在名為 RelatedPictures 之 Document 類別的相同執行個體中，針對以 base64 編碼的二進位集項目屬性進行目同操作：

```
item.DecodeBase64Attributes("Picture", "RelatedPictures");
```

詳細資訊

如需使用 DynamoDB 對 JSON 進行程式設計的詳細資訊和範例 AWS SDK for .NET，請參閱：

- DynamoDB JSON 支援
- Amazon DynamoDB 更新 - JSON、擴充免費方案、靈活擴展、較大項目

使用 Amazon EC2

該 AWS SDK for .NET 支持 Amazon EC2，這是一種提供可調整大小的計算容量的 Web 服務。您可以使用此計算能力來構建和託管軟件系統。

API

該 AWS SDK for .NET 提供了 Amazon EC2 客戶端的 API。這些 API 可讓您使用 EC2 功能，例如安全群組和金鑰配對。這些 API 也能讓您控制 Amazon EC2 執行個體。本節包含少量範例，向您展示使用這些 API 時可以遵循的模式。要查看完整的 API 集，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考（並滾動到「亞馬遜 .ec2」）。

Amazon EC2 API 由 AWSSDK.EC2 NuGet 套件提供。

必要條件

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

關於範例

本節中的範例說明如何使用 Amazon EC2 用戶端和管理 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

EC2 競價型執行個體教學課程會示範如何申請 Amazon EC2 競價型執行個體。Spot 執行個體可讓您以低於隨需價格的價格存取未使用的 EC2 容量。

主題

- 使用 Amazon EC2 中的安全群組
- 使用 Amazon EC2 金鑰配對
- 查看您的 Amazon EC2 區域和可用區域
- 使用 Amazon EC2 執行個體
- Amazon EC2 競價型實例教程

使用 Amazon EC2 中的安全群組

在 Amazon EC2 中，安全群組充當虛擬防火牆，可控制一個或多個 EC2 執行個體的網路流量。依預設，EC2 會將您的執行個體與不允許輸入流量的安全群組建立關聯。您可以建立允許您的 EC2 執行個體接受特定連接的安全群組。例如，如果您需要連接到 EC2 Windows 執行個體，則必須設定安全群組以允許 RDP 流量。

請參閱 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南和適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南，閱讀有關安全群組的更多資訊。

使用時 AWS SDK for .NET，您可以建立一個安全群組，以便在 VPC 或 EC2-Classic 中的 EC2 中使用。如需 VPC 中的 EC2 與 EC2-Classic 版的詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或 Amazon EC2 使用者指南 (適用於 Windows 執行個體)。

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

如需 API 和先決條件的相關資訊，請參閱上層章節 (使用 Amazon EC2)。

主題

- 列舉安全性群組
- 建立安全群組
- 更新安全性群組

列舉安全性群組

此範例說明如何使用列舉 AWS SDK for .NET 安全性群組。如果您提供 Amazon Virtual Private Cloud ID，應用程式會列舉該特定 VPC 的安全群組。否則，應用程式只會顯示所有可用安全性群組的清單。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 列舉安全性群組
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

列舉安全性群組

下列程式碼片段會列舉您的安全性群組。它會列舉特定 VPC 的所有群組或群組 (如果有的話)。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method to enumerate the security groups
private static async Task EnumerateGroups(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string vpcID)
{
  // A request object, in case we need it.
  var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

  // Put together the properties, if needed
  if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID))
  {
    // We have a VPC ID. Find the security groups for just that VPC.
    Console.WriteLine($"\nGetting security groups for VPC {vpcID}...\n");
    request.Filters.Add(new Filter
    {
      Name = "vpc-id",
```

```
          Values = new List<string>() { vpcID }
        });
      }

      // Get the list of security groups
      DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse response =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);

      // Display the list of security groups.
      foreach (SecurityGroup item in response.SecurityGroups)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Security group: " + item.GroupId);
        Console.WriteLine("\tGroupId: " + item.GroupId);
        Console.WriteLine("\tGroupName: " + item.GroupName);
        Console.WriteLine("\tVpcId: " + item.VpcId);
        Console.WriteLine();
      }
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest

  類別 DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse

  類別篩選

  類別 SecurityGroup

守則

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2EnumerateSecGroups
{
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line
       string vpcID = string.Empty;
      if(args.Length == 0)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nEC2EnumerateSecGroups [vpc_id]");
        Console.WriteLine("  vpc_id - The ID of the VPC for which you want to see
 security groups.");
        Console.WriteLine("\nSince you specified no arguments, showing all available
 security groups.");
      }
      else
      {
        vpcID = args[0];
      }

      if(vpcID.StartsWith("vpc-") || string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID))
      {
        // Create an EC2 client object
        var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();

        // Enumerate the security groups
        await EnumerateGroups(ec2Client, vpcID);
      }
      else
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Could not find a valid VPC ID in the command-line
 arguments:");
        Console.WriteLine($"{args[0]}");
      }
    }
```

```
    //
    // Method to enumerate the security groups
    private static async Task EnumerateGroups(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string vpcID)
    {
      // A request object, in case we need it.
      var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

      // Put together the properties, if needed
      if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID))
      {
        // We have a VPC ID. Find the security groups for just that VPC.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nGetting security groups for VPC {vpcID}...\n");
        request.Filters.Add(new Filter
        {
          Name = "vpc-id",
          Values = new List<string>() { vpcID }
        });
      }

      // Get the list of security groups
      DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse response =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);

      // Display the list of security groups.
      foreach (SecurityGroup item in response.SecurityGroups)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Security group: " + item.GroupId);
        Console.WriteLine("\tGroupId: " + item.GroupId);
        Console.WriteLine("\tGroupName: " + item.GroupName);
        Console.WriteLine("\tVpcId: " + item.VpcId);
        Console.WriteLine();
      }
    }
  }
}
```

其他考量

- 請注意，對於 VPC 情況，篩選器是在名稱-值對的一`Name`部分設定為「vpc-id」的情況下建構的。這個名稱來自DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest類別`Filters`屬性的描述。

- 若要取得安全性群組的完整清單，您也可以不使 DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync 用任何參數。

- 您可以在 Amazon EC2 主控台中檢查安全群組清單來驗證結果。

建立安全群組

此範例說明如何使用建 AWS SDK for .NET 立安全性群組。您可以提供現有 VPC 的 ID，以便在 VPC 中為 EC2 建立安全群組。如果您沒有提供這樣的 ID，如果您的 AWS 帳戶支援此 ID，則新的安全性群組將適用於 EC2-Classic。

如果您未提供 VPC ID，且您的 AWS 帳戶不支援 EC2-Classic，則新的安全性群組將屬於您帳戶的預設 VPC。如需詳細資訊，請參閱上層區段中的 VPC 中 EC2 與 EC2 傳統版的參考資料 ()。使用 Amazon EC2 中的安全群組

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 尋找現有的安全群組
- 建立安全群組
- 完整的代碼

尋找現有的安全群組

下列程式碼片段會搜尋指定 VPC 中具有指定名稱的現有安全性群組。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to determine if a security group with the specified name
    // already exists in the VPC
    private static async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> FindSecurityGroups(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string groupName, string vpcID)
    {
      var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
      request.Filters.Add(new Filter{
        Name = "group-name",
        Values = new List<string>() { groupName }
      });
      if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID))
```

```
        request.Filters.Add(new Filter{
          Name = "vpc-id",
          Values = new List<string>() { vpcID }
        });

      var response = await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
      return response.SecurityGroups;
    }
```

建立安全群組

如果指定 VPC 中不存在具有該名稱的群組，則下列程式碼片段會建立新的安全性群組。如果沒有指定 VPC，且存在一個或多個具有該名稱的群組，則程式碼片段只會傳回群組清單。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to create a new security group (either EC2-Classic or EC2-VPC)
    // If vpcID is empty, the security group will be for EC2-Classic
    private static async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> CreateSecurityGroup(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string groupName, string vpcID)
    {
      // See if one or more security groups with that name
      // already exist in the given VPC. If so, return the list of them.
      var securityGroups = await FindSecurityGroups(ec2Client, groupName, vpcID);
      if (securityGroups.Count > 0)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(
          $"\nOne or more security groups with name {groupName} already exist.\n");
        return securityGroups;
      }

      // If the security group doesn't already exists, create it.
      var createRequest = new CreateSecurityGroupRequest{
        GroupName = groupName
      };
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID))
      {
        createRequest.Description = "My .NET example security group for EC2-Classic";
      }
      else
      {
        createRequest.VpcId = vpcID;
```

```
        createRequest.Description = "My .NET example security group for EC2-VPC";
      }
      CreateSecurityGroupResponse createResponse =
        await ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(createRequest);

      // Return the new security group
      DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse describeResponse =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest{
          GroupIds = new List<string>() { createResponse.GroupId }
        });
      return describeResponse.SecurityGroups;
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 CreateSecurityGroupRequest

  類別 CreateSecurityGroupResponse

  類別 DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest

  類別 DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse

  類別篩選

  類別 SecurityGroup

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2CreateSecGroup
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to create a security group
  class Program
  {
    private const int MaxArgs = 2;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
      {
        PrintHelp();
        return;
      }
      if(parsedArgs.Count > MaxArgs)
        CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nThe number of command-line arguments is incorrect." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      var groupName = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-g", "--group-name");
      var vpcID = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-v", "--vpc-id");
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupName))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nYou must supply a name for the new group." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");
      if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID) && !vpcID.StartsWith("vpc-"))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit($"\nNot a valid VPC ID: {vpcID}");

      // groupName has a value and vpcID either has a value or is null (which is fine)
      // Create the new security group and display information about it
      var securityGroups =
        await CreateSecurityGroup(new AmazonEC2Client(), groupName, vpcID);
      Console.WriteLine("Information about the security group(s):");
```

```
      foreach(var group in securityGroups)
      {
        Console.WriteLine($"\nGroupName: {group.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"GroupId: {group.GroupId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Description: {group.Description}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VpcId (if any): {group.VpcId}");
      }
    }


    //
    // Method to create a new security group (either EC2-Classic or EC2-VPC)
    // If vpcID is empty, the security group will be for EC2-Classic
    private static async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> CreateSecurityGroup(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string groupName, string vpcID)
    {
      // See if one or more security groups with that name
      // already exist in the given VPC. If so, return the list of them.
      var securityGroups = await FindSecurityGroups(ec2Client, groupName, vpcID);
      if (securityGroups.Count > 0)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(
          $"\nOne or more security groups with name {groupName} already exist.\n");
        return securityGroups;
      }

      // If the security group doesn't already exists, create it.
      var createRequest = new CreateSecurityGroupRequest{
        GroupName = groupName
      };
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID))
      {
        createRequest.Description = "Security group for .NET code example (no VPC
specified)";
      }
      else
      {
        createRequest.VpcId = vpcID;
        createRequest.Description = "Security group for .NET code example (VPC: " +
vpcID + ")";
      }
      CreateSecurityGroupResponse createResponse =
        await ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(createRequest);
```

```
      // Return the new security group
      DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse describeResponse =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest{
          GroupIds = new List<string>() { createResponse.GroupId }
        });
      return describeResponse.SecurityGroups;
    }



    //
    // Method to determine if a security group with the specified name
    // already exists in the VPC
    private static async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> FindSecurityGroups(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string groupName, string vpcID)
    {
      var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
      request.Filters.Add(new Filter{
        Name = "group-name",
        Values = new List<string>() { groupName }
      });
      if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(vpcID))
        request.Filters.Add(new Filter{
          Name = "vpc-id",
          Values = new List<string>() { vpcID }
        });

      var response = await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
      return response.SecurityGroups;
    }



    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: EC2CreateSecGroup -g <group-name> [-v <vpc-id>]" +
        "\n  -g, --group-name: The name you would like the new security group to have."
+
        "\n  -v, --vpc-id: The ID of a VPC to which the new security group will
belong." +
        "\n     If vpc-id isn't present, the security group will be" +
        "\n     for EC2-Classic (if your AWS account supports this)" +
        "\n     or will use the default VCP for EC2-VPC.");
```

```
    }
  }



  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
 it.)
  static class CommandLine
  {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
 value
        else
```

```
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
 above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
 parsedArgs.
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

更新安全性群組

此範例說明如何使用將規則新增 AWS SDK for .NET 至安全性群組。特別是，此範例會新增規則以允許指定 TCP 連接埠上的輸入流量，例如，用於與 EC2 執行個體的遠端連線。應用程式會取得現有安

全群組的識別碼、CIDR 格式的 IP 位址 (或位址範圍)，以及選擇性地取得 TCP 連接埠號碼。然後，它將輸入規則添加到給定的安全組。

> **Note**
>
> 若要使用此範例，您需要 CIDR 格式的 IP 位址 (或位址範圍)。如需取得本機電腦 IP 位址的方法，請參閱本主題末尾的其他考量事項。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 新增輸入規則
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

新增輸入規則

下列程式碼片段會將輸入規則新增至特定 IP 位址 (或範圍) 和 TCP 連接埠的安全性群組。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method that adds a TCP ingress rule to a security group
private static async Task AddIngressRule(
  IAmazonEC2 eC2Client, string groupID, string ipAddress, int port)
{
  // Create an object to hold the request information for the rule.
  // It uses an IpPermission object to hold the IP information for the rule.
  var ingressRequest = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest{
    GroupId = groupID};
  ingressRequest.IpPermissions.Add(new IpPermission{
    IpProtocol = "tcp",
    FromPort = port,
    ToPort = port,
    Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>() { new IpRange { CidrIp = ipAddress } }
  });

  // Create the inbound rule for the security group
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressResponse responseIngress =
    await eC2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(ingressRequest);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\nNew RDP rule was written in {groupID} for {ipAddress}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"Result: {responseIngress.HttpStatusCode}");
      }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest

  類別 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressResponse

  類別 IpPermission

  類別 IpRange

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2AddRuleForRDP
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to add a rule that allows inbound traffic on TCP a port
```

```
 class Program
 {
   private const int DefaultPort = 3389;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
     // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
     var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
     if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
     {
       PrintHelp();
       return;
     }

     // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
     var groupID = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-g", "--group-id");
     var ipAddress = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-i", "--ip-address");
     var portStr = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, DefaultPort.ToString(), "-p",
"--port");
     if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(ipAddress))
       CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nYou must supply an IP address in CIDR format.");
     if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupID) || !groupID.StartsWith("sg-"))
       CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nThe ID for a security group is missing or
incorrect.");
     if(int.Parse(portStr) == 0)
       CommandLine.ErrorExit($"\nThe given TCP port number, {portStr}, isn't
allowed.");

     // Add a rule to the given security group that allows
     // inbound traffic on a TCP port
     await AddIngressRule(
       new AmazonEC2Client(), groupID, ipAddress, int.Parse(portStr));
   }


   //
   // Method that adds a TCP ingress rule to a security group
   private static async Task AddIngressRule(
     IAmazonEC2 eC2Client, string groupID, string ipAddress, int port)
   {
     // Create an object to hold the request information for the rule.
     // It uses an IpPermission object to hold the IP information for the rule.
     var ingressRequest = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest{
       GroupId = groupID};
```

```
      ingressRequest.IpPermissions.Add(new IpPermission{
        IpProtocol = "tcp",
        FromPort = port,
        ToPort = port,
        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>() { new IpRange { CidrIp = ipAddress } }
      });

      // Create the inbound rule for the security group
      AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressResponse responseIngress =
        await eC2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(ingressRequest);
      Console.WriteLine($"\nNew RDP rule was written in {groupID} for {ipAddress}.");
      Console.WriteLine($"Result: {responseIngress.HttpStatusCode}");
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: EC2AddRuleForRDP -g <group-id> -i <ip-address> [-p <port>]" +
        "\n  -g, --group-id: The ID of the security group to which you want to add the
inbound rule." +
        "\n  -i, --ip-address: An IP address or address range in CIDR format." +
        "\n  -p, --port: The TCP port number. Defaults to 3389.");
    }
  }


  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
= = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
it.)
  static class CommandLine
  {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
```

```
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
parsedArgs.
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
```

```
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

其他考量

- 如果您未提供連接埠號碼，應用程式會預設為通訊埠 3389。這是 Windows RDP 的連接埠，可讓您連線至執行 Windows 的 EC2 執行個體。如果您要啟動執行 Linux 的 EC2 執行個體，您可以改用 TCP 連接埠 22 (SSH)。

- 請注意，該示例設置`IpProtocol`為「tcp」。的值`IpProtocol`可以在IpPermission類別`IpProtocol`屬性的描述中找到。

- 使用此範例時，您可能需要本機電腦的 IP 位址。以下是您可以取得位址的一些方法。
  - 如果您的本地計算機（從中連接到 EC2 實例）具有靜態公共 IP 地址，則可以使用服務獲取該地址。一個這樣的服務是 http://checkip.amazonaws.com/. 閱讀有關授權入站流量的更多資訊，請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南。
  - 另一種取得本機電腦 IP 位址的方法是使用 Amazon EC2 主控台。

    選取其中一個安全性群組，選取 [輸入規則] 索引標籤，然後選擇 [編輯輸入規則]。在輸入規則中，開啟 [來源] 欄中的下拉式功能表，然後選擇 [我的 IP]，以 CIDR 格式查看本機電腦的 IP 位址。確保取消操作。

- 您可以檢查 Amazon EC2 主控台中的安全群組清單，以驗證此範例的結果。

使用 Amazon EC2 金鑰配對

Amazon EC2 使用公有金鑰加密法將登入資訊進行加密及解密。公開金鑰密碼編譯會使用公開金鑰來加密資料，接著收件者會使用私密金鑰來解密資料。公有金鑰和私有金鑰稱為金鑰對。如果您想要登入 EC2 執行個體，則必須在啟動時指定 key pair，然後在連線至該執行個體時提供該對的私密金鑰。

啟動 EC2 執行個體時，您可以為其建立 key pair，或使用已在啟動其他執行個體時使用過的金鑰組。閱讀有關 Amazon EC2 金鑰配對的更多資訊，請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 執行個體使用者指南或亞馬遜 EC2 使用者指南。

如需 API 和先決條件的相關資訊，請參閱上層章節 (使用 Amazon EC2)。

主題

- 建立和顯示金鑰配對
- 刪除金鑰配對

建立和顯示金鑰配對

此範例說明如何使 AWS SDK for .NET 用建立 key pair。應用程式會使用新 key pair 的名稱和 PEM 檔案的名稱 (副檔名為「.pem」)。它會建立金鑰配對、將私密金鑰寫入 PEM 檔案，然後顯示所有可用的金鑰配對。如果您沒有提供命令列引數，應用程式只會顯示所有可用的金鑰配對。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 建立金鑰對
- 顯示可用的金鑰配對
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

建立金鑰對

下列程式碼片段會建立 key pair，然後將私密金鑰儲存至指定的 PEM 檔案。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to create a key pair and save the key material in a PEM file
    private static async Task CreateKeyPair(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string keyPairName, string pemFileName)
    {
      // Create the key pair
      CreateKeyPairResponse response =
        await ec2Client.CreateKeyPairAsync(new CreateKeyPairRequest{
          KeyName = keyPairName
        });
      Console.WriteLine($"\nCreated new key pair: {response.KeyPair.KeyName}");

      // Save the private key in a PEM file
      using (var s = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create))
      using (var writer = new StreamWriter(s))
      {
        writer.WriteLine(response.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
      }
    }
```

顯示可用的金鑰配對

下列程式碼片段會顯示可用金鑰配對的清單。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to show the key pairs that are available
    private static async Task EnumerateKeyPairs(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client)
    {
      DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = await ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairsAsync();
      Console.WriteLine("Available key pairs:");
      foreach (KeyPairInfo item in response.KeyPairs)
        Console.WriteLine($"  {item.KeyName}");
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 CreateKeyPairRequest

  類別 CreateKeyPairResponse

  類別 DescribeKeyPairsResponse

  類別 KeyPairInfo

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.IO;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;
using System.Collections.Generic;

namespace EC2CreateKeyPair
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to create and store a key pair
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Create the EC2 client
      var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();

      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
      {
```

```
        // In the case of no command-line arguments,
        // just show help and the existing key pairs
        PrintHelp();
        Console.WriteLine("\nNo arguments specified.");
        Console.Write(
          "Do you want to see a list of the existing key pairs? ((y) or n): ");
        string response = Console.ReadLine();
        if((string.IsNullOrEmpty(response)) || (response.ToLower() == "y"))
          await EnumerateKeyPairs(ec2Client);
        return;
      }

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      string keyPairName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-k", "--keypair-name");
      string pemFileName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-p", "--pem-filename");
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nNo key pair name specified." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(pemFileName) || !pemFileName.EndsWith(".pem"))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nThe PEM filename is missing or incorrect." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

      // Create the key pair
      await CreateKeyPair(ec2Client, keyPairName, pemFileName);
      await EnumerateKeyPairs(ec2Client);
    }


    //
    // Method to create a key pair and save the key material in a PEM file
    private static async Task CreateKeyPair(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string keyPairName, string pemFileName)
    {
      // Create the key pair
      CreateKeyPairResponse response =
        await ec2Client.CreateKeyPairAsync(new CreateKeyPairRequest{
          KeyName = keyPairName
        });
      Console.WriteLine($"\nCreated new key pair: {response.KeyPair.KeyName}");

      // Save the private key in a PEM file
      using (var s = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create))
```

```
      using (var writer = new StreamWriter(s))
      {
        writer.WriteLine(response.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
      }
    }


    //
    // Method to show the key pairs that are available
    private static async Task EnumerateKeyPairs(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client)
    {
      DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = await ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairsAsync();
      Console.WriteLine("Available key pairs:");
      foreach (KeyPairInfo item in response.KeyPairs)
        Console.WriteLine($"  {item.KeyName}");
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: EC2CreateKeyPair -k <keypair-name> -p <pem-filename>" +
        "\n  -k, --keypair-name: The name you want to assign to the key pair." +
        "\n  -p, --pem-filename: The name of the PEM file to create, with a \".pem\"
extension.");
    }
 }


 // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
 // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
it.)
 static class CommandLine
 {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
```

```
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
parsedArgs.
```

```
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

其他考量

- 執行範例後，您可以在 Amazon EC2 主控台中看到新的 key pair。

- 當您建立 key pair 時，您必須儲存傳回的私密金鑰，因為您稍後無法擷取私密金鑰。

刪除金鑰配對

此範例說明如何使 AWS SDK for .NET 用刪除 key pair。該應用程序採用 key pair 的名稱。它會刪除 key pair，然後顯示所有可用的金鑰配對。如果您沒有提供命令列引數，應用程式只會顯示所有可用的金鑰配對。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 刪除 key pair
- 顯示可用的金鑰配對
- 完整的代碼

刪除 key pair

下列程式碼片段會刪除 key pair。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method to delete a key pair
private static async Task DeleteKeyPair(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string keyName)
{
  await ec2Client.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new DeleteKeyPairRequest{
    KeyName = keyName});
  Console.WriteLine($"\nKey pair {keyName} has been deleted (if it existed).");
}
```

顯示可用的金鑰配對

下列程式碼片段會顯示可用金鑰配對的清單。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method to show the key pairs that are available
private static async Task EnumerateKeyPairs(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client)
{
  DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = await ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairsAsync();
  Console.WriteLine("Available key pairs:");
  foreach (KeyPairInfo item in response.KeyPairs)
    Console.WriteLine($"  {item.KeyName}");
}
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 DeleteKeyPairRequest

  類別 DescribeKeyPairsResponse

  類別 KeyPairInfo

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2DeleteKeyPair
{
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Create the EC2 client
      var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();

      if(args.Length == 1)
      {
        // Delete a key pair (if it exists)
        await DeleteKeyPair(ec2Client, args[0]);

        // Display the key pairs that are left
        await EnumerateKeyPairs(ec2Client);
      }
      else
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: EC2DeleteKeyPair keypair-name");
        Console.WriteLine("  keypair-name - The name of the key pair you want to
 delete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNo arguments specified.");
        Console.Write(
```

```
          "Do you want to see a list of the existing key pairs? ((y) or n): ");
        string response = Console.ReadLine();
        if((string.IsNullOrEmpty(response)) || (response.ToLower() == "y"))
          await EnumerateKeyPairs(ec2Client);
      }
    }


    //
    // Method to delete a key pair
    private static async Task DeleteKeyPair(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string keyName)
    {
      await ec2Client.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new DeleteKeyPairRequest{
        KeyName = keyName});
      Console.WriteLine($"\nKey pair {keyName} has been deleted (if it existed).");
    }



    //
    // Method to show the key pairs that are available
    private static async Task EnumerateKeyPairs(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client)
    {
      DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = await ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairsAsync();
      Console.WriteLine("Available key pairs:");
      foreach (KeyPairInfo item in response.KeyPairs)
        Console.WriteLine($"  {item.KeyName}");
    }
  }
}
```

查看您的 Amazon EC2 區域和可用區域

Amazon EC2 託管在全球多個地點。這些地點是由 區域及可用區域組成。每個區域是一個單獨的地理區域，具有多個隔離的位置，稱為可用區域。

請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南，進一步了解區域和可用區域。

此範例說明如何使用取 AWS SDK for .NET 得與 EC2 用戶端相關之區域和可用區域的詳細資訊。應用程式會顯示 EC2 用戶端可用的區域和可用區域清單。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse

  類別 DescribeRegionsResponse

  類別 AvailabilityZone

  類別地區

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2RegionsAndZones
{
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "Finding the Regions and Availability Zones available to an EC2 client...");

      // Create the EC2 client
      var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();

      // Display the Regions and Availability Zones
      await DescribeRegions(ec2Client);
      await DescribeAvailabilityZones(ec2Client);
```

```
    }


    //
    // Method to display Regions
    private static async Task DescribeRegions(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nRegions that are enabled for the EC2 client:");
      DescribeRegionsResponse response = await ec2Client.DescribeRegionsAsync();
      foreach (Region region in response.Regions)
        Console.WriteLine(region.RegionName);
    }


    //
    // Method to display Availability Zones
    private static async Task DescribeAvailabilityZones(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nAvailability Zones for the EC2 client's region:");
      DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse response =
        await ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync();
      foreach (AvailabilityZone az in response.AvailabilityZones)
        Console.WriteLine(az.ZoneName);
    }
  }
}
```

使用 Amazon EC2 執行個體

您可以使用 AWS SDK for .NET 來透過建立、啟動和終止等操作來控制 Amazon EC2 執行個體。本節中的主題提供了一些如何執行此操作的範例。閱讀有關 EC2 執行個體的更多資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南

如需 API 和先決條件的相關資訊，請參閱上層章節 (使用 Amazon EC2)。

主題

- 啟動亞 Amazon EC2 實例
- 終止亞馬遜 EC2 實例

啟動亞 Amazon EC2 實例

此範例說明如何使用從相同的 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon 機器映像 (AMI) 啟動一或多個設定完全相同的 Amazon EC2 執行個體。使用您提供的多個輸入，應用程式會啟動 EC2 執行個體，然後監控執行個體，直到它超出「擱置中」狀態為止。

EC2 執行個體執行時，您可以從遠端連線到它，如中所述(選擇性) Connect 至執行個體。

您可以在 VPC 或 EC2-Classic 中啟動 EC2 執行個體 (如果您的 AWS 帳戶支援此功能)。如需 VPC 中的 EC2 與 EC2-Classic 版的詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或 Amazon EC2 使用者指南 (適用於 Windows 執行個體)。

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

以下各節提供此範例的程式碼片段和其他資訊。範例的完整程式碼會顯示在程式碼片段之後，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 收集您需要的
- 啟動執行個體
- 監控執行個體
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量
- (選擇性) Connect 至執行個體
- 清除

收集您需要的

若要啟動 EC2 執行個體，您需要幾件事。

- 將在其中啟動執行個體的 VPC。如果它將是 Windows 執行個體，而且您將透過 RDP 連線至該執行個體，則 VPC 很可能需要連接網際網路閘道，以及路由表中網際網路閘道的項目。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的網際網路閘道。

- VPC 中將啟動執行個體的現有子網路識別碼。尋找或建立此項目的簡單方法是登入 Amazon VPC 主控台，但您也可以使用CreateSubnetAsync和DescribeSubnetsAsync方法以程式設計方式取得。

  > **Note**
  >
  > 如果您的 AWS 帳戶支援 EC2-Classic，而這就是您要啟動的執行個體類型，則不需要此參數。但是，如果您的帳戶不支援 EC2-Classic，且您未提供此參數，則會在您帳戶的預設 VPC 中啟動新執行個體。

- 屬於將在其中啟動執行個體之 VPC 的現有安全性群組識別碼。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 使用 Amazon EC2 中的安全群組。

- 如果您想要連線到新執行個體，先前提到的安全性群組必須具有適當的輸入規則，允許連接埠 22 (Linux 執行個體) 上的 SSH 流量或連接埠 3389 (Windows 執行個體) 上的 RDP 流量。有關如何執行此操作的更多信息更新安全性群組，請參閱，包括該主題的接其他考量近末尾。

- 將用於創建實例的 Amazon 機器映像（AMI）。請參閱 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中有關 AMI 的資訊。例如，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中有關共用 AMI 的資訊。

- 現有 EC2 key pair 組的名稱，用於連線至新執行個體。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 使用 Amazon EC2 金鑰配對。

- PEM 檔案的名稱，其中包含先前所述 EC2 金 key pair 的私密金鑰。當您從遠端連線至執行個體時，便會使用 PEM 檔案。

啟動執行個體

下列程式碼片段會啟動 EC2 執行個體。

接近本主題結尾的範例會顯示這個程式碼片段正在使用中。

```
    //
    // Method to launch the instances
    // Returns a list with the launched instance IDs
    private static async Task<List<string>> LaunchInstances(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, RunInstancesRequest requestLaunch)
    {
      var instanceIds = new List<string>();
      RunInstancesResponse responseLaunch =
        await ec2Client.RunInstancesAsync(requestLaunch);

      Console.WriteLine("\nNew instances have been created.");
      foreach (Instance item in responseLaunch.Reservation.Instances)
      {
        instanceIds.Add(item.InstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine($"  New instance: {item.InstanceId}");
      }

      return instanceIds;
    }
```

監控執行個體

下列程式碼片段會監視執行個體，直到執行個體超出「擱置中」狀態為止。

接近本主題結尾的範例會顯示這個程式碼片段正在使用中。

如需屬性的有效值，請參閱InstanceState類Instance.State.Code別。

```
    //
    // Method to wait until the instances are running (or at least not pending)
    private static async Task CheckState(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, List<string>
instanceIds)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nWaiting for the instances to start." +
        "\nPress any key to stop waiting. (Response might be slightly delayed.)");

      int numberRunning;
      DescribeInstancesResponse responseDescribe;
      var requestDescribe = new DescribeInstancesRequest{
        InstanceIds = instanceIds};
```

```
      // Check every couple of seconds
      int wait = 2000;
      while(true)
      {
        // Get and check the status for each of the instances to see if it's past
pending.
        // Once all instances are past pending, break out.
        // (For this example, we are assuming that there is only one reservation.)
        Console.Write(".");
        numberRunning = 0;
        responseDescribe = await ec2Client.DescribeInstancesAsync(requestDescribe);
        foreach(Instance i in responseDescribe.Reservations[0].Instances)
        {
          // Check the lower byte of State.Code property
          // Code == 0 is the pending state
          if((i.State.Code & 255) > 0) numberRunning++;
        }
        if(numberRunning == responseDescribe.Reservations[0].Instances.Count)
          break;

        // Wait a bit and try again (unless the user wants to stop waiting)
        Thread.Sleep(wait);
        if(Console.KeyAvailable)
          break;
      }

      Console.WriteLine("\nNo more instances are pending.");
      foreach(Instance i in responseDescribe.Reservations[0].Instances)
      {
        Console.WriteLine($"For {i.InstanceId}:");
        Console.WriteLine($"  VPC ID: {i.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Instance state: {i.State.Name}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Public IP address: {i.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Public DNS name: {i.PublicDnsName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Key pair name: {i.KeyName}");
      }
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端

  類別 InstanceType
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 DescribeInstancesRequest

  類別 DescribeInstancesResponse

  類別實例

  類別 InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification

  類別 RunInstancesRequest

  類別 RunInstancesResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2LaunchInstance
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to launch an EC2 instance
  class Program
```

```
 {
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
     // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
     var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
     if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
     {
       PrintHelp();
       return;
     }

     // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
     string groupID =
       CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-g", "--group-id");
     string ami =
       CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-a", "--ami-id");
     string keyPairName =
       CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-k", "--keypair-name");
     string subnetID =
       CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-s", "--subnet-id");
     if(   (string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupID) || !groupID.StartsWith("sg-"))
        || (string.IsNullOrEmpty(ami) || !ami.StartsWith("ami-"))
        || (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
        || (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subnetID) && !subnetID.StartsWith("subnet-")))
       CommandLine.ErrorExit(
         "\nOne or more of the required arguments is missing or incorrect." +
         "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

     // Create an EC2 client
     var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();

     // Create an object with the necessary properties
     RunInstancesRequest request = GetRequestData(groupID, ami, keyPairName,
subnetID);

     // Launch the instances and wait for them to start running
     var instanceIds = await LaunchInstances(ec2Client, request);
     await CheckState(ec2Client, instanceIds);
   }


   //
   // Method to put together the properties needed to launch the instance.
   private static RunInstancesRequest GetRequestData(
```

```
      string groupID, string ami, string keyPairName, string subnetID)
    {
      // Common properties
      var groupIDs = new List<string>() { groupID };
      var request = new RunInstancesRequest()
      {
        // The first three of these would be additional command-line arguments or
similar.
        InstanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro,
        MinCount = 1,
        MaxCount = 1,
        ImageId = ami,
        KeyName = keyPairName
      };

      // Properties specifically for EC2 in a VPC.
      if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subnetID))
      {
        request.NetworkInterfaces =
          new List<InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification>() {
            new InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification() {
              DeviceIndex = 0,
              SubnetId = subnetID,
              Groups = groupIDs,
              AssociatePublicIpAddress = true
            }
          };
      }

      // Properties specifically for EC2-Classic
      else
      {
        request.SecurityGroupIds = groupIDs;
      }
      return request;
    }


    //
    // Method to launch the instances
    // Returns a list with the launched instance IDs
    private static async Task<List<string>> LaunchInstances(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, RunInstancesRequest requestLaunch)
    {
```

```
      var instanceIds = new List<string>();
      RunInstancesResponse responseLaunch =
        await ec2Client.RunInstancesAsync(requestLaunch);

      Console.WriteLine("\nNew instances have been created.");
      foreach (Instance item in responseLaunch.Reservation.Instances)
      {
        instanceIds.Add(item.InstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine($"  New instance: {item.InstanceId}");
      }

      return instanceIds;
    }


    //
    // Method to wait until the instances are running (or at least not pending)
    private static async Task CheckState(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, List<string>
instanceIds)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nWaiting for the instances to start." +
        "\nPress any key to stop waiting. (Response might be slightly delayed.)");

      int numberRunning;
      DescribeInstancesResponse responseDescribe;
      var requestDescribe = new DescribeInstancesRequest{
        InstanceIds = instanceIds};

      // Check every couple of seconds
      int wait = 2000;
      while(true)
      {
        // Get and check the status for each of the instances to see if it's past
pending.
        // Once all instances are past pending, break out.
        // (For this example, we are assuming that there is only one reservation.)
        Console.Write(".");
        numberRunning = 0;
        responseDescribe = await ec2Client.DescribeInstancesAsync(requestDescribe);
        foreach(Instance i in responseDescribe.Reservations[0].Instances)
        {
          // Check the lower byte of State.Code property
          // Code == 0 is the pending state
```

```
          if((i.State.Code & 255) > 0) numberRunning++;
        }
        if(numberRunning == responseDescribe.Reservations[0].Instances.Count)
          break;

        // Wait a bit and try again (unless the user wants to stop waiting)
        Thread.Sleep(wait);
        if(Console.KeyAvailable)
          break;
      }

      Console.WriteLine("\nNo more instances are pending.");
      foreach(Instance i in responseDescribe.Reservations[0].Instances)
      {
        Console.WriteLine($"For {i.InstanceId}:");
        Console.WriteLine($"  VPC ID: {i.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Instance state: {i.State.Name}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Public IP address: {i.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Public DNS name: {i.PublicDnsName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"  Key pair name: {i.KeyName}");
      }
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: EC2LaunchInstance -g <group-id> -a <ami-id> -k <keypair-name> [-s
 <subnet-id>]" +
        "\n  -g, --group-id: The ID of the security group." +
        "\n  -a, --ami-id: The ID of an Amazon Machine Image." +
        "\n  -k, --keypair-name - The name of a key pair." +
        "\n  -s, --subnet-id: The ID of a subnet. Required only for EC2 in a VPC.");
    }
  }


  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
 it.)
```

```
 static class CommandLine
 {
   //
   // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
   //
   // Parameters:
   // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
   //
   // Returns:
   // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
   //
   // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
   //  (including the dashes).
   // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
   //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
   public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
   {
     var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
     int i = 0, n = 0;
     while(i < args.Length)
     {
       // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
       if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
       {
         var key = args[i++];
         var value = key;

         // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
         if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
         parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
       }

       // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
       else
       {
         parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
         n++;
       }
     }

     return parsedArgs;
   }
```

```
    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
 above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
 parsedArgs.
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

其他考量

- 檢查 EC2 執行個體的狀態時，您可以將篩選器新增至DescribeInstancesRequest物件的Filter屬性。使用這項技巧，您可以將要求限制為特定執行個體；例如，具有特定使用者指定標籤的執行個體。

- 為了簡潔起見，某些屬性被賦予了典型值。任何或所有這些屬性都可以改為以程式設計方式或使用者輸入來決定。

- 您可以用於RunInstancesRequest物件MinCount和MaxCount屬性的值，取決於目標可用區域，以及執行個體類型允許的執行個體數目上限。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 一般常見問答集中可以在 Amazon EC2 中執行多少個執行個體。

- 如果您想要使用與此範例不同的執行個體類型，有多種執行個體類型可供選擇，請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南。

- 您也可以在啟動執行個體時將 IAM 角色附加至執行個體。若要這麼做，請建立IamInstanceProfileSpecificationName屬性設定為 IAM 角色名稱的物件。然後將該對象添加到對RunInstancesRequest象的IamInstanceProfile屬性中。

  > **Note**
  >
  > 若要啟動附加 IAM 角色的 EC2 執行個體，IAM 使用者的組態必須包含特定許可。如需有關所需許可的詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南。

(選擇性) Connect 至執行個體

執行個體執行後，您可以使用適當的遠端用戶端從遠端連線到執行個體。對於 Linux 和 Windows 執行個體，您都需要執行個體的公有 IP 位址或公用 DNS 名稱。您還需要以下內容。

對於 Linux 執行個體

您可以使用安全殼層用戶端連線到 Linux 執行個體。請確定您啟動執行個體時使用的安全性群組允許連接埠 22 上的 SSH 流量，如中所述更新安全性群組。

您也需要用來啟動執行個體之 key pair 的私密部分，也就是 PEM 檔案。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的 Connect 到您的 Linux 執行個體。

視窗執行個體

您可以使用 RDP 用戶端連線至執行個體。請確定您啟動執行個體時使用的安全性群組允許連接埠 3389 上的 RDP 流量，如中所述。更新安全性群組

您也需要管理員密碼。您可以使用下列範例程式碼來取得此資訊，這個程式碼需要執行個體 ID 以及用來啟動執行個體之 key pair 的私密部分；也就是 PEM 檔案。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Windows 執行個體使用者指南中的連線到您的 Windows 執行個體。

> ⚠ Warning
>
> 此範例程式碼會傳回您執行個體的純文字管理員密碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 GetPasswordDataRequest

  類別 GetPasswordDataResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2GetWindowsPassword
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to get the Administrator password of a Windows EC2 instance
  class Program
  {
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
      {
        PrintHelp();
        return;
      }

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      string instanceID =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-i", "--instance-id");
      string pemFileName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-p", "--pem-filename");
      if(   (string.IsNullOrEmpty(instanceID) || !instanceID.StartsWith("i-"))
         || (string.IsNullOrEmpty(pemFileName) || !pemFileName.EndsWith(".pem")))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit(
          "\nOne or more of the required arguments is missing or incorrect." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

      // Create the EC2 client
      var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();

      // Get and display the password
      string password = await GetPassword(ec2Client, instanceID, pemFileName);
      Console.WriteLine($"\nPassword: {password}");
    }


    //
    // Method to get the administrator password of a Windows EC2 instance
    private static async Task<string> GetPassword(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string instanceID, string pemFilename)
    {
      string password = string.Empty;
      GetPasswordDataResponse response =
        await ec2Client.GetPasswordDataAsync(new GetPasswordDataRequest{
          InstanceId = instanceID});
      if(response.PasswordData != null)
      {
        password = response.GetDecryptedPassword(File.ReadAllText(pemFilename));
      }
      else
```

```
      {
        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe password is not available for instance
 {instanceID}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"If this is a Windows instance, the password might not be
 ready.");
      }
      return password;
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: EC2GetWindowsPassword -i <instance-id> -p pem-filename" +
        "\n  -i, --instance-id: The name of the EC2 instance." +
        "\n  -p, --pem-filename: The name of the PEM file with the private key.");
    }
  }

  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
 it.)
  static class CommandLine
  {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
```

```
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
parsedArgs.
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }
```

```
    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

清除

當您不再需要 EC2 執行個體時，請務必將其終止，如中所述終止亞馬遜 EC2 實例。

終止亞馬遜 EC2 實例

當您不再需要一個或多個 Amazon EC2 執行個體時，可以終止它們。

此範例說明如何使用終 AWS SDK for .NET 止 EC2 執行個體。它需要一個實例 ID 作為輸入。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 TerminateInstancesRequest

  類別 TerminateInstancesResponse

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Collections.Generic;
```

```
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2TerminateInstance
{
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      if((args.Length == 1) && (args[0].StartsWith("i-")))
      {
        // Terminate the instance
        var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();
        await TerminateInstance(ec2Client, args[0]);
      }
      else
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nCommand-line argument missing or incorrect.");
        Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: EC2TerminateInstance instance-ID");
        Console.WriteLine("  instance-ID - The EC2 instance you want to terminate.");
        return;
      }
    }

    //
    // Method to terminate an EC2 instance
    private static async Task TerminateInstance(IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string
 instanceID)
    {
      var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest{
        InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceID }};
      TerminateInstancesResponse response =
        await ec2Client.TerminateInstancesAsync(new TerminateInstancesRequest{
          InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceID }
        });
      foreach (InstanceStateChange item in response.TerminatingInstances)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Terminated instance: " + item.InstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine("Instance state: " + item.CurrentState.Name);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

執行範例之後，最好登入 Amazon EC2 主控台以確認 EC2 執行個體已終止。

Amazon EC2 競價型實例教程

本教學說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 來管理 Amazon EC2 競價型執行個體。

概觀

競價型執行個體可讓您以低於隨需價格的價格申請未使用的 Amazon EC2 容量。如此可大幅降低可能中斷之應用程式的 EC2 成本。

以下是如何請求和使用 Spot 執行個體的高階摘要。

1. 建立競價型執行個體請求，指定您願意支付的最高價格。
2. 完成請求後，請像執行任何其他 Amazon EC2 執行個體一樣執行該執行個體。
3. 只要執行執行個體，然後終止執行個體，除非 Spot Price 發生變更，以便為您終止執行個體。
4. 在您不再需要 Spot 執行個體請求時清除，以便不再建立 Spot 執行個體。

這是 Spot 執行個體的非常高層次的概觀。您可以在 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中閱讀有關競價型執行個體的更深入了解這些執行個體。

關於本教學

當您遵循本自學課程時，您可以使用 AWS SDK for .NET 來執行下列作業：

- 建立 Spot 執行個體請求
- 確定何時滿足競價型執行個體請求
- 取消競價型執行個體請求
- 終止關聯的執行個體

以下各節提供此範例的程式碼片段和其他資訊。範例的完整程式碼會顯示在程式碼片段之後，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 必要條件
- 收集您需要的
- 建立競價型執行個體請求

- 判斷 Spot 執行個體請求的狀態
- 清理您的競價型執行個體請求
- 清理您的 Spot 執行個體
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

必要條件

如需 API 和先決條件的相關資訊，請參閱上層章節 (使用 Amazon EC2)。

收集您需要的

若要建立競價型執行個體請求，您需要幾件事。

- 例證的數量及其例證類型。有數種執行個體類型可供選擇，您可以在適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中查看。此自學課程的預設數目為 1。

- 將用於創建實例的 Amazon 機器映像（AMI）。請參閱 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中有關 AMI 的資訊。例如，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中有關共用 AMI 的資訊。

- 您願意為每個執行個體小時支付的最高價格。您可以在 Amazon EC2 定價頁面上查看所有執行個體類型 (適用於隨需執行個體和 Spot 執行個體) 的價格。本教程的默認價格將在稍後解釋。

- 如果您想要遠端連線至執行個體，也就是具有適當設定和資源的安全性群組。有關如何收集您需要的資訊，以使用 Amazon EC2 中的安全群組及連線至中執行個體的相關資訊，請參閱啟動亞 Amazon EC2 實例。為了簡單起見，本教學課程使用名為 default 的安全性群組，這些群組是所有較新 AWS 帳戶

請求 Spot 執行個體的方法有很多種。以下是常見策略：

- 提出確保成本低於隨需定價的請求。
- 根據結果計算的值提出請求。
- 提出要求，以便盡快獲得計算能力。

以下說明請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的競價型價格歷史記錄。

降低成本低於隨需

您可以批次處理任務，需要花費數小時或數天的時間完成。但是，在開始和結束時都有彈性。您想要查看是否能以低於隨需執行個體的成本將它完成。

您可以使用 Amazon EC2 主控台或 Amazon EC2 API 來檢查執行個體類型的現貨價格歷史記錄。於一個給定的可用區域內分析您所想要的執行個體類型的歷史價格後，您的出價有兩個替代方式：

- 在 Spot 價格範圍的上端指定一個請求 (仍低於隨需價格)，預期您的一次性競價型執行個體請求很有可能會滿足並執行足夠的連續運算時間來完成任務。
- 或者，您可以出價此 Spot 價格範圍的下限，並計畫如何透過一個持久性的請求來結合數個已長期啟動的執行個體。該執行個體將總共要執行一段夠長時間，才能以更低的成本完成任務。

支付不超過結果的價值

您有一個要執行的資料正在處理任務。您非常了解工作結果的價值，足以了解它們在計算成本方面的價值。

分析完執行個體類型的競價型價格歷史記錄後，您可以選擇運算時間成本不超過任務結果值的價格。您建立可以長久出價的方式，且允許它在 Spot 價格出現波動並等於或低於您的出價時，間歇性地執行。

快速獲得運算能力

您有意想不到的短期需要額外的容量，這些容量無法透過隨需執行個體提供。分析完執行個體類型的現貨價格歷史記錄後，您可以選擇高於歷史價格最高的價格，以大幅提高快速滿足請求的可能性，並繼續計算直到完成。

收集所需內容並選擇策略後，即可申請競價型執行個體。在本教學課程中，預設最大 Spot 執行個體價格設定為與隨需價格相同 (在本教學課程中為 $0.003 美元)。以這種方法設定價格能夠最大化實現請求的機會。

建立競價型執行個體請求

下列程式碼片段說明如何使用先前收集的元素建立競價型執行個體請求。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to create a Spot Instance request
```

```
    private static async Task<SpotInstanceRequest> CreateSpotInstanceRequest(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string amiId, string securityGroupName,
      InstanceType instanceType, string spotPrice, int instanceCount)
    {
      var launchSpecification = new LaunchSpecification{
        ImageId = amiId,
        InstanceType = instanceType
      };
      launchSpecification.SecurityGroups.Add(securityGroupName);
      var request = new RequestSpotInstancesRequest{
        SpotPrice = spotPrice,
        InstanceCount = instanceCount,
        LaunchSpecification = launchSpecification
      };

      RequestSpotInstancesResponse result =
        await ec2Client.RequestSpotInstancesAsync(request);
      return result.SpotInstanceRequests[0];
    }
```

從此方法傳回的重要值是競價型執行個體請求 ID，此 ID 包含在傳回SpotInstanceRequest物件的SpotInstanceRequestId成員中。

> **Note**
>
> 任何已啟動的 Spot 執行個體都需要向您收費。為了避免不必要的成本，請務必取消任何請求並終止任何實例。

判斷 Spot 執行個體請求的狀態

下列程式碼片段說明如何取得 Spot 執行個體請求的相關資訊。您可以使用該資訊在程式碼中做出特定決策，例如是否繼續等待 Spot 執行個體請求履行。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to get information about a Spot Instance request, including the status,
    // instance ID, etc.
    // It gets the information for a specific request (as opposed to all requests).
    private static async Task<SpotInstanceRequest> GetSpotInstanceRequestInfo(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string requestId)
```

```
    {
      var describeRequest = new DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsRequest();
      describeRequest.SpotInstanceRequestIds.Add(requestId);

      DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsResponse describeResponse =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsAsync(describeRequest);
      return describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0];
    }
```

此方法會傳回 Spot 執行個體要求的相關資訊，例如執行個體 ID、狀態和狀態碼。您可以在 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中查看競價型執行個體請求的狀態碼。

清理您的競價型執行個體請求

當您不再需要請求 Spot 執行個體時，請務必取消任何未完成的請求，以防止這些請求重新履行。下列程式碼片段說明如何取消 Spot 執行個體請求。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to cancel a Spot Instance request
    private static async Task CancelSpotInstanceRequest(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string requestId)
    {
      var cancelRequest = new CancelSpotInstanceRequestsRequest();
      cancelRequest.SpotInstanceRequestIds.Add(requestId);

      await ec2Client.CancelSpotInstanceRequestsAsync(cancelRequest);
    }
```

清理您的 Spot 執行個體

為避免不必要的費用，請務必終止從 Spot 執行個體請求啟動的任何執行個體；只要取消 Spot 執行個體請求就不會終止您的執行個體，這表示您將繼續支付這些執行個體的費用。下列程式碼片段說明如何在取得作用中 Spot 執行個體的執行個體識別碼後終止執行個體。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to terminate a Spot Instance
    private static async Task TerminateSpotInstance(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string requestId)
```

```
    {
      var describeRequest = new DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsRequest();
      describeRequest.SpotInstanceRequestIds.Add(requestId);

      // Retrieve the Spot Instance request to check for running instances.
      DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsResponse describeResponse =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsAsync(describeRequest);

      // If there are any running instances, terminate them
      if(   (describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0].Status.Code
              == "request-canceled-and-instance-running")
         || (describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0].State ==
SpotInstanceState.Active))
      {
        TerminateInstancesResponse response =
          await ec2Client.TerminateInstancesAsync(new TerminateInstancesRequest{
            InstanceIds = new List<string>(){
              describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0].InstanceId } });
        foreach (InstanceStateChange item in response.TerminatingInstances)
        {
          Console.WriteLine($"\n  Terminated instance: {item.InstanceId}");
          Console.WriteLine($"  Instance state: {item.CurrentState.Name}\n");
        }
      }
    }
```

完整的代碼

下列程式碼範例會呼叫前面描述的方法，以建立和取消 Spot 執行個體請求並終止 Spot 執行個體。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.EC2

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜 .ec2

  亞馬遜類 2 客戶端

  類別 InstanceType

- 命名空間亞馬遜。

  類別 CancelSpotInstanceRequestsRequest

  類別 DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsRequest

  類別 DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsResponse

  類別 InstanceStateChange

  類別 LaunchSpecification

  類別 RequestSpotInstancesRequest

  類別 RequestSpotInstancesResponse

  類別 SpotInstanceRequest

  類別 TerminateInstancesRequest

  類別 TerminateInstancesResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

namespace EC2SpotInstanceRequests
{
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Some default values.
      // These could be made into command-line arguments instead.
      var instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro;
      string securityGroupName = "default";
      string spotPrice = "0.003";
      int instanceCount = 1;
```

```
      // Parse the command line arguments
      if((args.Length != 1) || (!args[0].StartsWith("ami-")))
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: EC2SpotInstanceRequests ami");
        Console.WriteLine("  ami: the Amazon Machine Image to use for the Spot
Instances.");
        return;
      }

      // Create the Amazon EC2 client.
      var ec2Client = new AmazonEC2Client();

      // Create the Spot Instance request and record its ID
      Console.WriteLine("\nCreating spot instance request...");
      var req = await CreateSpotInstanceRequest(
        ec2Client, args[0], securityGroupName, instanceType, spotPrice, instanceCount);
      string requestId = req.SpotInstanceRequestId;

      // Wait for an EC2 Spot Instance to become active
      Console.WriteLine(
        $"Waiting for Spot Instance request with ID {requestId} to become active...");
      int wait = 1;
      var start = DateTime.Now;
      while(true)
      {
        Console.Write(".");

        // Get and check the status to see if the request has been fulfilled.
        var requestInfo = await GetSpotInstanceRequestInfo(ec2Client, requestId);
        if(requestInfo.Status.Code == "fulfilled")
        {
          Console.WriteLine($"\nSpot Instance request {requestId} " +
            $"has been fulfilled by instance {requestInfo.InstanceId}.\n");
          break;
        }

        // Wait a bit and try again, longer each time (1, 2, 4, ...)
        Thread.Sleep(wait);
        wait = wait * 2;
      }

      // Show the user how long it took to fulfill the Spot Instance request.
      TimeSpan span = DateTime.Now.Subtract(start);
```

```
      Console.WriteLine($"That took {span.TotalMilliseconds} milliseconds");

      // Perform actions here as needed.
      // For this example, simply wait for the user to hit a key.
      // That gives them a chance to look at the EC2 console to see
      // the running instance if they want to.
      Console.WriteLine("Press any key to start the cleanup...");
      Console.ReadKey(true);

      // Cancel the request.
      // Do this first to make sure that the request can't be re-fulfilled
      // once the Spot Instance has been terminated.
      Console.WriteLine("Canceling Spot Instance request...");
      await CancelSpotInstanceRequest(ec2Client, requestId);

      // Terminate the Spot Instance that's running.
      Console.WriteLine("Terminating the running Spot Instance...");
      await TerminateSpotInstance(ec2Client, requestId);

      Console.WriteLine("Done. Press any key to exit...");
      Console.ReadKey(true);
    }



    //
    // Method to create a Spot Instance request
    private static async Task<SpotInstanceRequest> CreateSpotInstanceRequest(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string amiId, string securityGroupName,
      InstanceType instanceType, string spotPrice, int instanceCount)
    {
      var launchSpecification = new LaunchSpecification{
        ImageId = amiId,
        InstanceType = instanceType
      };
      launchSpecification.SecurityGroups.Add(securityGroupName);
      var request = new RequestSpotInstancesRequest{
        SpotPrice = spotPrice,
        InstanceCount = instanceCount,
        LaunchSpecification = launchSpecification
      };

      RequestSpotInstancesResponse result =
        await ec2Client.RequestSpotInstancesAsync(request);
      return result.SpotInstanceRequests[0];
```

```
    }


    //
    // Method to get information about a Spot Instance request, including the status,
    // instance ID, etc.
    // It gets the information for a specific request (as opposed to all requests).
    private static async Task<SpotInstanceRequest> GetSpotInstanceRequestInfo(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string requestId)
    {
      var describeRequest = new DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsRequest();
      describeRequest.SpotInstanceRequestIds.Add(requestId);

      DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsResponse describeResponse =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsAsync(describeRequest);
      return describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0];
    }


    //
    // Method to cancel a Spot Instance request
    private static async Task CancelSpotInstanceRequest(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string requestId)
    {
      var cancelRequest = new CancelSpotInstanceRequestsRequest();
      cancelRequest.SpotInstanceRequestIds.Add(requestId);

      await ec2Client.CancelSpotInstanceRequestsAsync(cancelRequest);
    }


    //
    // Method to terminate a Spot Instance
    private static async Task TerminateSpotInstance(
      IAmazonEC2 ec2Client, string requestId)
    {
      var describeRequest = new DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsRequest();
      describeRequest.SpotInstanceRequestIds.Add(requestId);

      // Retrieve the Spot Instance request to check for running instances.
      DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsResponse describeResponse =
        await ec2Client.DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsAsync(describeRequest);

      // If there are any running instances, terminate them
```

```
      if(   (describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0].Status.Code
              == "request-canceled-and-instance-running")
         || (describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0].State ==
 SpotInstanceState.Active))
      {
        TerminateInstancesResponse response =
          await ec2Client.TerminateInstancesAsync(new TerminateInstancesRequest{
            InstanceIds = new List<string>(){
              describeResponse.SpotInstanceRequests[0].InstanceId } });
        foreach (InstanceStateChange item in response.TerminatingInstances)
        {
          Console.WriteLine($"\n  Terminated instance: {item.InstanceId}");
          Console.WriteLine($"  Instance state: {item.CurrentState.Name}\n");
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

其他考量

- 執行教學課程後，最好登入 Amazon EC2 主控台以確認競價型執行個體請求已取消，並且 Spot 執行個體已終止。

使用存取 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) AWS SDK for .NET

AWS SDK for .NET 支援 AWS Identity and Access Management，這是一項 Web 服務，可讓 AWS 客戶管理中的使用者和使用者權限 AWS。

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 使用者是您在中建立的實體 AWS。實體代表與 AWS 之互動的人員或應用程式。如需 IAM 使用者的詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的 IAM 使用者和 IAM 和 STS 限制。

您可以透過建立 IAM 政策將許可授予使用者。策略包含一份策略文件，其中列出使用者可執行的動作以及這些動作可能影響的資源。如需 IAM 政策的詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的政策和許可。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

API

提 AWS SDK for .NET 供適用於 IAM 用戶端的 API。這些 API 可讓您使用 IAM 功能，例如使用者、角色和存取金鑰。

本節包含少量範例，向您展示使用這些 API 時可以遵循的模式。要查看完整的 API 集，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考（並滾動到「Amazon. IdentityManagement「)。

本節還包含一個範例，說明如何將 IAM 角色附加到 Amazon EC2 執行個體，以便更輕鬆地管理登入資料。

身分與存取權管理介面是由 AWSSDK. IdentityManagement NuGet包裝。

必要條件

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

主題

- 從 JSON 建立 IAM 受管政策
- 顯示 IAM 受管政策的政策文件
- 使用 IAM 角色授予存取權

從 JSON 建立 IAM 受管政策

此範例說明如何使用 JSON 中的指定政策文件建立 IAM 受管政策。 AWS SDK for .NET 應用程式會建立 IAM 用戶端物件、從檔案讀取政策文件，然後建立政策。

> **Note**
>
> 如需 JSON 格式的原則文件範例，請參閱本主題結尾的其他考量事項。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 建立 政策

- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

建立 政策

下列程式碼片段會建立具有指定名稱和政策文件的 IAM 受管政策。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to create an IAM policy from a JSON file
    private static async Task<CreatePolicyResponse> CreateManagedPolicy(
      IAmazonIdentityManagementService iamClient, string policyName, string
jsonFilename)
    {
      return await iamClient.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest{
        PolicyName = policyName,
        PolicyDocument = File.ReadAllText(jsonFilename)});
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.IdentityManagement

編程元素：

- Amazon 命名空間 IdentityManagement

  類別 AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient
- Amazon 命名空間 IdentityManagement. 模型。

  類別 CreatePolicyRequest

  類別 CreatePolicyResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

namespace IamCreatePolicyFromJson
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to create an IAM policy with a given policy document
  class Program
  {
    private const int MaxArgs = 2;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if((parsedArgs.Count == 0) || (parsedArgs.Count > MaxArgs))
      {
        PrintHelp();
        return;
      }

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      string policyName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-p", "--policy-name");
      string policyFilename =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-j", "--json-filename");
      if(   string.IsNullOrEmpty(policyName)
         || (string.IsNullOrEmpty(policyFilename) || !
policyFilename.EndsWith(".json")))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit(
          "\nOne or more of the required arguments is missing or incorrect." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

      // Create an IAM service client
      var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

      // Create the new policy
```

```
      var response = await CreateManagedPolicy(iamClient, policyName, policyFilename);
      Console.WriteLine($"\nPolicy {response.Policy.PolicyName} has been created.");
      Console.WriteLine($"  Arn: {response.Policy.Arn}");
    }


    //
    // Method to create an IAM policy from a JSON file
    private static async Task<CreatePolicyResponse> CreateManagedPolicy(
      IAmazonIdentityManagementService iamClient, string policyName, string
jsonFilename)
    {
      return await iamClient.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest{
        PolicyName = policyName,
        PolicyDocument = File.ReadAllText(jsonFilename)});
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: IamCreatePolicyFromJson -p <policy-name> -j <json-filename>" +
        "\n  -p, --policy-name: The name you want the new policy to have." +
        "\n  -j, --json-filename: The name of the JSON file with the policy
document.");
    }
 }


 // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
= = =
 // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
 // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
it.)
 static class CommandLine
 {
   //
   // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
   //
   // Parameters:
   // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
   //
```

```
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
parsedArgs.
```

```
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

其他考量

- 以下是範例原則文件，您可以將其複製到 JSON 檔案中，並用作此應用程式的輸入：

```
{
  "Version" : "2012-10-17",
  "Id"  : "DotnetTutorialPolicy",
  "Statement" : [
    {
      "Sid" : "DotnetTutorialPolicyS3",
      "Effect" : "Allow",
      "Action" : [
        "s3:Get*",
        "s3:List*"
      ],
      "Resource" : "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid" : "DotnetTutorialPolicyPolly",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
```

```
        "polly:DescribeVoices",
        "polly:SynthesizeSpeech"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 您可以在 IAM 主控台中查看，確認政策是否已建立。在 [篩選原則] 下拉式清單中，選取 [客戶管理]。當您不再需要政策時，請將其刪除。

- 如需有關建立政策的詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的建立 IAM 政策和 IAM JSON 政策參考

顯示 IAM 受管政策的政策文件

此範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 來顯示政策文件。應用程式會建立 IAM 用戶端物件、尋找指定 IAM 受管政策的預設版本，然後以 JSON 顯示政策文件。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 尋找預設版本
- 顯示政策文件
- 完整的代碼

尋找預設版本

下列程式碼片段會尋找指定 IAM 政策的預設版本。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to determine the default version of an IAM policy
    // Returns a string with the version
    private static async Task<string> GetDefaultVersion(
      IAmazonIdentityManagementService iamClient, string policyArn)
    {
      // Retrieve all the versions of this policy
```

```
      string defaultVersion = string.Empty;
      ListPolicyVersionsResponse reponseVersions =
        await iamClient.ListPolicyVersionsAsync(new ListPolicyVersionsRequest{
          PolicyArn = policyArn});

      // Find the default version
      foreach(PolicyVersion version in reponseVersions.Versions)
      {
        if(version.IsDefaultVersion)
        {
          defaultVersion = version.VersionId;
          break;
        }
      }

      return defaultVersion;
    }
```

顯示政策文件

下列程式碼片段會以 JSON 格式顯示指定 IAM 政策的政策文件。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to retrieve and display the policy document of an IAM policy
    private static async Task ShowPolicyDocument(
      IAmazonIdentityManagementService iamClient, string policyArn, string
defaultVersion)
    {
      // Retrieve the policy document of the default version
      GetPolicyVersionResponse responsePolicy =
        await iamClient.GetPolicyVersionAsync(new GetPolicyVersionRequest{
          PolicyArn = policyArn,
          VersionId = defaultVersion});

      // Display the policy document (in JSON)
      Console.WriteLine($"Version {defaultVersion} of the policy (in JSON format):");
      Console.WriteLine(
        $"{HttpUtility.UrlDecode(responsePolicy.PolicyVersion.Document)}");
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.IdentityManagement

編程元素：

- Amazon 命名空間 IdentityManagement

  類別 AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient
- Amazon 命名空間 IdentityManagement. 模型。

  類別 GetPolicyVersionRequest

  類別 GetPolicyVersionResponse

  類別 ListPolicyVersionsRequest

  類別 ListPolicyVersionsResponse

  類別 PolicyVersion

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Web;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

namespace IamDisplayPolicyJson
{
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
```

```
      if(args.Length != 1)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: IamDisplayPolicyJson policy-arn");
        Console.WriteLine("   policy-arn: The ARN of the policy to retrieve.");
        return;
      }
      if(!args[0].StartsWith("arn:"))
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nCould not find policy ARN in the command-line
arguments:");
        Console.WriteLine($"{args[0]}");
        return;
      }

      // Create an IAM service client
      var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

      // Retrieve and display the policy document of the given policy
      string defaultVersion = await GetDefaultVersion(iamClient, args[0]);
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(defaultVersion))
        Console.WriteLine($"Could not find the default version for policy {args[0]}.");
      else
        await ShowPolicyDocument(iamClient, args[0], defaultVersion);
    }


    //
    // Method to determine the default version of an IAM policy
    // Returns a string with the version
    private static async Task<string> GetDefaultVersion(
      IAmazonIdentityManagementService iamClient, string policyArn)
    {
      // Retrieve all the versions of this policy
      string defaultVersion = string.Empty;
      ListPolicyVersionsResponse reponseVersions =
        await iamClient.ListPolicyVersionsAsync(new ListPolicyVersionsRequest{
          PolicyArn = policyArn});

      // Find the default version
      foreach(PolicyVersion version in reponseVersions.Versions)
      {
        if(version.IsDefaultVersion)
        {
          defaultVersion = version.VersionId;
```

```
          break;
        }
      }

      return defaultVersion;
    }


    //
    // Method to retrieve and display the policy document of an IAM policy
    private static async Task ShowPolicyDocument(
      IAmazonIdentityManagementService iamClient, string policyArn, string
 defaultVersion)
    {
      // Retrieve the policy document of the default version
      GetPolicyVersionResponse responsePolicy =
        await iamClient.GetPolicyVersionAsync(new GetPolicyVersionRequest{
          PolicyArn = policyArn,
          VersionId = defaultVersion});

      // Display the policy document (in JSON)
      Console.WriteLine($"Version {defaultVersion} of the policy (in JSON format):");
      Console.WriteLine(
        $"{HttpUtility.UrlDecode(responsePolicy.PolicyVersion.Document)}");
    }
  }
}
```

使用 IAM 角色授予存取權

本教學課程說明如何使用在 AWS SDK for .NET Amazon EC2 執行個體上啟用 IAM 角色。

概觀

所有要求都 AWS 必須使用由發出的認證進行密碼編譯簽署。 AWS因此，您需要一個策略來管理在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式的登入資料。您必須安全地散佈、儲存和輪換這些認證，但也必須讓應用程式存取這些憑證。

使用 IAM 角色，您可以有效地管理這些登入資料。您可以建立 IAM 角色，並使用應用程式所需的許可進行設定，然後將該角色附加到 EC2 執行個體。請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南，進一步了解使用 IAM 角色的優點。另請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中有關 IAM 角色的資訊。

對於使用建置的應用程式 AWS SDK for .NET，當應用程式為 AWS 服務建構用戶端物件時，物件會從數個潛在來源搜尋認證。它搜尋的順序顯示在中憑證和設定檔解析。

如果用戶端物件找不到任何其他來源的登入資料，則會擷取與已設定為 IAM 角色且位於 EC2 執行個體中繼資料中之相同許可的臨時登入資料。這些認證用於 AWS 從客戶端對象進行調用。

關於本教學

按照本教學課程進行操作時，您可以使用 AWS SDK for .NET (和其他工具) 啟動附加 IAM 角色的 Amazon EC2 執行個體，然後在執行個體上查看使用 IAM 角色許可的應用程式。

主題

- 建立範例 Amazon S3 應用程式
- 建立 IAM 角色
- 啟動 EC2 執行個體並附加 IAM 角色
- Connect 至 EC2 執行個體
- 在 EC2 執行個體上執行範例應用程式
- 清除

建立範例 Amazon S3 應用程式

此範例應用程式會從 Amazon S3 擷取物件。要運行該應用程序，您需要以下內容：

- 包含文字檔案的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- AWS 開發機器上的認證，可讓您存取值區。

如需建立 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和上傳物件的相關資訊，請參閱 Amazon 簡單儲存服務使用者指南。如需 AWS 認證的相關資訊，請參閱配置 SDK 身份驗證 AWS。

使用下面的代碼創建一個 .NET 核心項目。然後在您的開發機器上測試應用程序。

> **Note**
>
> 在您的開發電腦上，已安裝 .NET Core Runtime，讓您無需發佈應用程式即可執行應用程式。稍後在本教學課程中建立 EC2 執行個體時，您可以選擇在執行個體上安裝 .NET 核心執行階段。這為您提供了類似的體驗和較小的文件傳輸。

不過，您也可以選擇不在執行個體上安裝 .NET 核心執行階段。如果您選擇此動作過程，則必須發佈應用程式，以便在將應用程式傳輸至執行個體時包含所有相依性。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK.S3

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜。S3

  亞馬遜類 3 客戶端
- 命名空間亞馬遜。S3. 模型

  類別 GetObjectResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace S3GetTextItem
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to retrieve a text file from an S3 bucket and write it to a local file
  class Program
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
      {
```

```
        PrintHelp();
        return;
      }

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      string bucket =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-b", "--bucket-name");
      string item =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-t", "--text-object");
      string outFile =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-o", "--output-filename");
      if(   string.IsNullOrEmpty(bucket)
         || string.IsNullOrEmpty(item)
         || string.IsNullOrEmpty(outFile))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit(
          "\nOne or more of the required arguments is missing or incorrect." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

      // Create the S3 client object and get the file object from the bucket.
      var response = await GetObject(new AmazonS3Client(), bucket, item);

      // Write the contents of the file object to the given output file.
      var reader = new StreamReader(response.ResponseStream);
      string contents = reader.ReadToEnd();
      using (var s = new FileStream(outFile, FileMode.Create))
      using (var writer = new StreamWriter(s))
        writer.WriteLine(contents);
    }


    //
    // Method to get an object from an S3 bucket.
    private static async Task<GetObjectResponse> GetObject(
      IAmazonS3 s3Client, string bucket, string item)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Retrieving {item} from bucket {bucket}.");
        return await s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, item);
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
```

```
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: S3GetTextItem -b <bucket-name> -t <text-object> -o <output-filename>"
 +
        "\n  -b, --bucket-name: The name of the S3 bucket." +
        "\n  -t, --text-object: The name of the text object in the bucket." +
        "\n  -o, --output-filename: The name of the file to write the text to.");
    }
  }


  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
 it.)
  static class CommandLine
  {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
```

```
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
parsedArgs.
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }
```

```
}
```

如果需要，您可以暫時移除在開發電腦上使用的認證，以查看應用程式的回應方式。（但是請務必在完成後恢復憑據。）

建立 IAM 角色

建立具有適當許可以存取 Amazon S3 的 IAM 角色。

1. 開啟 IAM 主控台。
2. 在瀏覽窗格中，選擇 [角色]，然後選擇 [建立角色]。
3. 選取AWS 服務，尋找並選擇 EC2，然後選擇下一步：許可。
4. 在附加許可政策下，找到並選擇 AmazonS3 ReadOnlyAccess。如果需要，請檢閱原則，然後選擇 [下一步:標記]。
5. 視需要新增標籤，然後選擇 [下一步：檢閱]。
6. 輸入該角色的名稱和說明，然後選擇 Create role (建立新角色)。請記住此名稱，因為在您啟動 EC2 執行個體時需要用到。

啟動 EC2 執行個體並附加 IAM 角色

使用您先前建立的 IAM 角色啟動 EC2 執行個體。您可以通過以下方式進行操作。

- 使用 EC2 主控台

  請依照 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的指示啟動執行個體。

  執行精靈時，您至少應該造訪 [設定執行個體詳細資料] 頁面，以便選取先前建立的 IAM 角色。

- 使用 AWS SDK for .NET

  有關此內容的詳細資訊啟動亞 Amazon EC2 實例，請參閱，包括接其他考量近該主題的結尾。

若要啟動附加 IAM 角色的 EC2 執行個體，IAM 使用者的組態必須包含特定許可。如需有關所需許可的詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Linux 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南。

Connect 至 EC2 執行個體

Connect 至 EC2 執行個體，以便將範例應用程式傳輸到該執行個體，然後執行應用程式。您需要包含用來啟動執行個體之 key pair 私密部分的檔案；也就是 PEM 檔案。

您可以按照 Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的連線程序執行此操作。連線時，請以這樣的方式將檔案從開發機器傳輸到執行個體。

如果您在視窗上使用視覺工作室，您也可以使用 Toolkit for Visual Studio 連線到執行個體。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio 使用者指南中的連接至 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

在 EC2 執行個體上執行範例應用程式

1. 將應用程式檔案從本機磁碟複製到執行個體。

   傳輸哪些檔案取決於您建置應用程式的方式，以及執行個體是否已安裝 .NET Core Runtime。如需有關如何將檔案傳輸到執行個體的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 執行個體使用者指南或適用於 Windows 執行個體的 Amazon EC2 使用者指南。
2. 啟動應用程式，並確認其執行結果與開發電腦上的結果相同。
3. 確認應用程式使用 IAM 角色提供的登入資料。

   a. 開啟 Amazon EC2 主控台。

   b. 選取執行個體，然後透過動作、執行個體設定、附加/取代 IAM 角色分離 IAM 角色。

   c. 再次運行應用程序，看到它返回一個授權錯誤。

清除

完成本教學課程後，如果您不再需要建立的 EC2 執行個體，請務必終止執行個體以避免不必要的成本。您可以在 Amazon EC2 主控台或以程式設計方式執行此操作，如中所述終止亞馬遜 EC2 實例。如果需要，您也可以刪除您為本教學課程建立的其他資源。這些可能包括 IAM 角色，EC2 密鑰對和 PEM 文件，安全組等。

使用 Amazon 簡易儲存服務網際網路儲存

AWS SDK for .NET 支持 Amazon S3，這是互聯網存儲。此服務旨在降低開發人員進行網路規模運算的難度。

API

該 AWS SDK for .NET 提供了 Amazon S3 客戶端的 API。這些 API 可讓您使用 Amazon S3 資源，例如儲存貯體和項目。若要檢視適用於 Amazon S3 的完整 API 集，請參閱以下內容：

- AWS SDK for .NET API 參考（並滾動到「亞馬遜。S3」）。
- 亞馬遜擴展 S3. 加密文檔

Amazon S3 API 由下列 NuGet 套件提供：

- AWSSDK.S3
- 亞馬遜擴展 S3. 加密

必要條件

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

本文件中的範例

本文件中的下列主題說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon S3 搭配使用。

- 使用 KMS 金鑰進行 S3 加密

其他文件中的範例

下列 Amazon S3 開發人員指南的連結提供了如何使用與 Amazon S3 搭配使用的其他範例。 AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 雖然這些範例和其他程式設計考量是針對 AWS SDK for .NET 使用 .NET Framework 的第 3 版建立的，但對於 AWS SDK for .NET 使用 .NET Core 的更新版本來說，它們也是可行的。在代碼中的小調整有時是必要的。

Amazon S3 編程示例

- 管理 ACL

- 建立儲存貯體
- 上傳物件
- 使用高級 API 進行多部分上傳 (亞馬遜 3. 轉移. TransferUtility)
- 使用低階 API 執行分段上傳
- 列出物件
- 列出金鑰
- 取得物件
- 複製物件
- 使用分段上傳 API 複製物件
- 刪除物件
- 刪除多個物件
- 還原物件
- 設定儲存貯體的通知
- 管理物件的生命週期
- 產生預先簽章的物件 URL
- 管理網站
- 啟用跨來源資源分享 (CORS)

其他編程考量

- 使 AWS SDK for .NET 用 Amazon S3 編程
- 使用 IAM 使用者暫時性登入資料提出請求
- 使用聯合身分使用者暫時登入資料提出請求
- 指定伺服器端加密
- 使用客戶提供的加密金鑰指定伺服器端加密

在中使用 Amazon S3 加密的 AWS KMS 金鑰 AWS SDK for .NET

此範例說明如何使用 AWS Key Management Service 金鑰加密 Amazon S3 物件。應用程式會建立客戶主金鑰 (CMK)，並使用它來建立用於用戶端加密的 AmazonS3 EncryptionClient V2 物件。應用程式使用該用戶端從現有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的指定文字檔建立加密物件。然後解密物件並顯示其內容。

> **Warning**
>
> 名為的類似類已AmazonS3EncryptionClient被棄用，並且比該AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2類的安全性較低。若要移轉使用的既有程式碼AmazonS3EncryptionClient，請參閱S3 加密用戶端移轉。

主題

建立加密材料

下列程式碼片段會建立包含 KMS 金鑰識別碼的EncryptionMaterials物件。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
     // Create a customer master key (CMK) and store the result
     CreateKeyResponse createKeyResponse =
       await new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient().CreateKeyAsync(new
CreateKeyRequest());
     var kmsEncryptionContext = new Dictionary<string, string>();
     var kmsEncryptionMaterials = new EncryptionMaterialsV2(
       createKeyResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId, KmsType.KmsContext, kmsEncryptionContext);
```

建立和加密 Amazon S3 物件

下列程式碼片段會建AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2立使用先前建立的加密材料的物件。然後，它會使用用戶端建立和加密新的 Amazon S3 物件。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
   //
   // Method to create and encrypt an object in an S3 bucket
   static async Task<GetObjectResponse> CreateAndRetrieveObjectAsync(
     EncryptionMaterialsV2 materials, string bucketName,
     string fileName, string itemName)
```

```
    {
      // CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata is required for KMS EncryptionMaterials
      var config = new AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2(SecurityProfile.V2AndLegacy)
      {
        StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
      };
      var s3EncClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2(config, materials);

      // Create, encrypt, and put the object
      await s3EncClient.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest
      {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Key = itemName,
        ContentBody = File.ReadAllText(fileName)
      });

      // Get, decrypt, and return the object
      return await s3EncClient.GetObjectAsync(new GetObjectRequest
      {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Key = itemName
      });
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- 亞馬遜擴展 S3. 加密

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜。擴展 S3. 加密

  亞馬遜類 V EncryptionClient 2

  亞馬遜類 V CryptoConfiguration 2

  類別 CryptoStorageMode

第 EncryptionMaterials2 類

- 命名空間亞馬遜。擴展。S3. 加密.

  類別 KmsType

- 命名空間亞馬遜。S3. 模型

  類別 GetObjectRequest

  類別 GetObjectResponse

  類別 PutObjectRequest

- Amazon 命名空間 KeyManagementService

  類別 AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient

- Amazon 命名空間 KeyManagementService. 模型

  類別 CreateKeyRequest

  類別 CreateKeyResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption.Primitives;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

namespace KmsS3Encryption
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to store text in an encrypted S3 object.
  class Program
  {
    private const int MaxArgs = 3;
```

```
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if((parsedArgs.Count == 0) || (parsedArgs.Count > MaxArgs))
      {
        PrintHelp();
        return;
      }

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      string bucketName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-b", "--bucket-name");
      string fileName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-f", "--file-name");
      string itemName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-i", "--item-name");
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(bucketName) || (string.IsNullOrEmpty(fileName)))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit(
          "\nOne or more of the required arguments is missing or incorrect." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");
      if(!File.Exists(fileName))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit($"\nThe given file {fileName} doesn't exist.");
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(itemName))
        itemName = Path.GetFileName(fileName);

      // Create a customer master key (CMK) and store the result
      CreateKeyResponse createKeyResponse =
        await new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient().CreateKeyAsync(new
CreateKeyRequest());
      var kmsEncryptionContext = new Dictionary<string, string>();
      var kmsEncryptionMaterials = new EncryptionMaterialsV2(
        createKeyResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId, KmsType.KmsContext, kmsEncryptionContext);

      // Create the object in the bucket, then display the content of the object
      var putObjectResponse =
        await CreateAndRetrieveObjectAsync(kmsEncryptionMaterials, bucketName,
fileName, itemName);
      Stream stream = putObjectResponse.ResponseStream;
      StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(stream);
      Console.WriteLine(reader.ReadToEnd());
    }
```

```
    //
    // Method to create and encrypt an object in an S3 bucket
    static async Task<GetObjectResponse> CreateAndRetrieveObjectAsync(
      EncryptionMaterialsV2 materials, string bucketName,
      string fileName, string itemName)
    {
      // CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata is required for KMS EncryptionMaterials
      var config = new AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2(SecurityProfile.V2AndLegacy)
      {
        StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
      };
      var s3EncClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2(config, materials);

      // Create, encrypt, and put the object
      await s3EncClient.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest
      {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Key = itemName,
        ContentBody = File.ReadAllText(fileName)
      });

      // Get, decrypt, and return the object
      return await s3EncClient.GetObjectAsync(new GetObjectRequest
      {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Key = itemName
      });
    }



    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
        "\nUsage: KmsS3Encryption -b <bucket-name> -f <file-name> [-i <item-name>]" +
        "\n  -b, --bucket-name: The name of an existing S3 bucket." +
        "\n  -f, --file-name: The name of a text file with content to encrypt and store
in S3." +
        "\n  -i, --item-name: The name you want to use for the item." +
        "\n      If item-name isn't given, file-name will be used.");
    }
```

```
  }

  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
= = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
it.)
  static class CommandLine
  {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
```

```
            n++;
          }
        }

        return parsedArgs;
      }

      //
      // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
      //
      // Parameters:
      // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
 above).
      // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
 parsedArgs.
      // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
      public static string GetArgument(
        Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
      {
        string retval = null;
        foreach(var key in keys)
          if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
        return retval ?? defaultReturn;
      }

      //
      // Method to exit the application with an error.
      public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nError");
        Console.WriteLine(msg);
        Environment.Exit(code);
      }
   }

}
```

其他考量

- 您可以檢查此示例的結果。若要這麼做，請前往 Amazon S3 主控台並開啟您提供給應用程式的儲存貯體。然後找到新對象，下載它，然後在文本編輯器中打開它。

- 亞馬遜 S3 EncryptionClient V2 類實現了與標準`AmazonS3Client`類相同的接口。這樣可以更輕鬆地將程式碼移植到`AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2`類別，以便在用戶端中自動且透明地進行加密和解密。

- 使用金鑰做為主金 AWS KMS 鑰的一個優點是您不需要儲存和管理自己的主金鑰；這是由 AWS. 第二個優點是，的`AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2` AWS SDK for .NET 類別可與的`AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2`類別互操作。 AWS SDK for Java這表示您可以使用加密 AWS SDK for Java 並使用解密 AWS SDK for .NET，反之亦然。

  > **Note**
  >
  > 的`AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2`類別僅在中繼資料模式下執行時才 AWS SDK for .NET 支援 KMS 主金鑰。的`AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2`類別的指令檔案模 AWS SDK for .NET 式與的`AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2`類別不相容 AWS SDK for Java。

- 如需使用`AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2`類別進行用戶端加密以及信封加密如何運作的詳細資訊，請參閱使用 AWS SDK for .NET 和 Amazon S3 進行用戶端資料加密。

使用 Amazon 簡易通知服務從雲端傳送通知

> **Note**
>
> 本主題中的資訊特定於以 .NET Framework 和 3.3 AWS SDK for .NET 版及更早版本為基礎的專案。

AWS SDK for .NET 支援 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)，這是一種 Web 服務，可讓應用程式、最終使用者和裝置立即從雲端傳送通知。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon SNS。

列出您的 Amazon SNS 主題

下列範例顯示如何列出 Amazon SNS 主題、每個主題的訂閱，以及每個主題的屬性。此範例使用預設值`AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient`。

```
// using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
// using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;
```

```
var client = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();
var request = new ListTopicsRequest();
var response = new ListTopicsResponse();

do
{
  response = client.ListTopics(request);

  foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Topic: {0}", topic.TopicArn);

    var subs = client.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
      new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest
      {
        TopicArn = topic.TopicArn
      });

    var ss = subs.Subscriptions;

    if (ss.Any())
    {
      Console.WriteLine("  Subscriptions:");

      foreach (var sub in ss)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("    {0}", sub.SubscriptionArn);
      }
    }

    var attrs = client.GetTopicAttributes(
      new GetTopicAttributesRequest
      {
        TopicArn = topic.TopicArn
      }).Attributes;

    if (attrs.Any())
    {
      Console.WriteLine("  Attributes:");

      foreach (var attr in attrs)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("    {0} = {1}", attr.Key, attr.Value);
      }
```

```
    }

    Console.WriteLine();
  }

  request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

} while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(response.NextToken));
```

向 Amazon SNS 主題發送消息

下列範例顯示如何將訊息傳送至 Amazon SNS 主題。此範例採用一個引數，即 Amazon SNS 主題的 ARN。

```
using System;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

using Amazon;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SnsSendMessage
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            /* Topic ARNs must be in the correct format:
             *   arn:aws:sns:REGION:ACCOUNT_ID:NAME
             *
             *  where:
             *  REGION     is the region in which the topic is created, such as us-
west-2
             *  ACCOUNT_ID is your (typically) 12-character account ID
             *  NAME       is the name of the topic
             */
            string topicArn = args[0];
            string message = "Hello at " + DateTime.Now.ToShortTimeString();

            var client = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(region:
 Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
```

```
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = message,
                TopicArn = topicArn
            };

            try
            {
                var response = client.Publish(request);

                Console.WriteLine("Message sent to topic:");
                Console.WriteLine(message);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Caught exception publishing request:");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

請參閱完整的範例，包括如何透過命令列建置和執行範例的資訊（詳見）GitHub。

傳送簡訊至一個電話號碼

以下範例說明如何傳送簡訊到電話號碼。此範例採用一個引數，即電話號碼，其必須採用註解中所述兩種格式之一。

```
using System;
using System.Linq;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SnsPublish
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            // US phone numbers must be in the correct format:
```

```
            // +1 (nnn) nnn-nnnn OR +1nnnnnnnnnn
            string number = args[0];
            string message = "Hello at " + DateTime.Now.ToShortTimeString();

            var client = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(region:
 Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = message,
                PhoneNumber = number
            };

            try
            {
                var response = client.Publish(request);

                Console.WriteLine("Message sent to " + number + ":");
                Console.WriteLine(message);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Caught exception publishing request:");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

請參閱完整的範例，包括如何透過命令列建置和執行範例的資訊（詳見）GitHub。

使用 Amazon SQS 進行簡訊

AWS SDK for .NET 支援 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)，這是一種訊息佇列服務，可處理系統中元件之間的訊息或工作流程。

Amazon SQS 佇列提供一種機制，可讓您在軟體元件 (例如微型服務、分散式系統和無伺服器應用程式) 之間傳送、存放和接收訊息。這可讓您分離這類元件，讓您無需設計和操作自己的郵件系統。如需佇列和訊息如何在 Amazon SQS 中運作的相關資訊，請參閱 Amazon SQS 教學課程和 Amazon SQS 基本架構，請參閱 Amazon 簡單佇列服務開發人員指南中的基本 Amazon SQS 架構。

> **Important**
>
> 由於佇列的分散式性質，Amazon SQS 無法保證您會以訊息傳送的正確順序接收。如果您需要保留訊息順序，請使用 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列。

API

提 AWS SDK for .NET 供適用於 Amazon SQS 用戶端的 API。這些 API 可讓您使用 Amazon SQS 功能，例如佇列和訊息。本節包含少量範例，向您展示使用這些 API 時可以遵循的模式。要查看完整的 API 集，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考（並滾動到「亞馬遜。SQS」）。

Amazon SQS API 由 AWSSDK.SQ NuGet S 套件提供。

必要條件

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

主題

- 建立 Amazon SQS 佇列
- 更新 Amazon SQS 隊列
- 刪除 Amazon SQS 隊列
- 傳送 Amazon SQS 訊息
- 接收 Amazon SQS 訊息

建立 Amazon SQS 佇列

此範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 建立 Amazon SQS 佇列。如果您不提供 ARN，應用程序將創建一個無效字母隊列。然後會建立標準訊息佇列，其中包含無效字母佇列 (您提供的佇列或建立的佇列)。

如果您未提供任何命令列引數，應用程式只會顯示所有現有佇列的相關資訊。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 顯示現有佇列
- 建立佇列
- 取得佇列的 ARN
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

顯示現有佇列

下列程式碼片段顯示 SQS 用戶端區域中現有佇列的清單，以及每個佇列的屬性。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method to show a list of the existing queues
private static async Task ShowQueues(IAmazonSQS sqsClient)
{
  ListQueuesResponse responseList = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync("");
  Console.WriteLine();
  foreach(string qUrl in responseList.QueueUrls)
  {
    // Get and show all attributes. Could also get a subset.
    await ShowAllAttributes(sqsClient, qUrl);
  }
}

//
// Method to show all attributes of a queue
private static async Task ShowAllAttributes(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
{
  var attributes = new List<string>{ QueueAttributeName.All };
  GetQueueAttributesResponse responseGetAtt =
    await sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(qUrl, attributes);
  Console.WriteLine($"Queue: {qUrl}");
  foreach(var att in responseGetAtt.Attributes)
    Console.WriteLine($"\t{att.Key}: {att.Value}");
}
```

建立佇列

下面的代碼片段創建一個隊列。程式碼片段包括使用無效字母佇列，但佇列不一定需要無效字母佇列。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to create a queue. Returns the queue URL.
    private static async Task<string> CreateQueue(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qName, string deadLetterQueueUrl=null,
      string maxReceiveCount=null, string receiveWaitTime=null)
    {
      var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>();

      // If a dead-letter queue is given, create a message queue
      if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(deadLetterQueueUrl))
      {
        attrs.Add(QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds, receiveWaitTime);
        attrs.Add(QueueAttributeName.RedrivePolicy,
          $"{{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"{await GetQueueArn(sqsClient,
deadLetterQueueUrl)}\"," +
          $"\"maxReceiveCount\":\"{maxReceiveCount}\"}}");
        // Add other attributes for the message queue such as VisibilityTimeout
      }

      // If no dead-letter queue is given, create one of those instead
      //else
      //{
      //  // Add attributes for the dead-letter queue as needed
      //  attrs.Add();
      //}

      // Create the queue
      CreateQueueResponse responseCreate = await sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(
          new CreateQueueRequest{QueueName = qName, Attributes = attrs});
      return responseCreate.QueueUrl;
    }
```

取得佇列的 ARN

下面的代碼片段獲取由給定隊列 URL 標識的隊列的 ARN。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to get the ARN of a queue
    private static async Task<string> GetQueueArn(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
```

```
    {
      GetQueueAttributesResponse responseGetAtt = await
sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
        qUrl, new List<string>{QueueAttributeName.QueueArn});
      return responseGetAtt.QueueARN;
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK. SQS

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜。SQS

  AmazonSQSClient 類

  類別 QueueAttributeName
- 命名空間亞馬遜

  類別 CreateQueueRequest

  類別 CreateQueueResponse

  類別 GetQueueAttributesResponse

  類別 ListQueuesResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;
```

```
namespace SQSCreateQueue
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to create a queue
  class Program
  {
    private const string MaxReceiveCount = "10";
    private const string ReceiveMessageWaitTime = "2";
    private const int MaxArgs = 3;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if(parsedArgs.Count > MaxArgs)
        CommandLine.ErrorExit(
          "\nToo many command-line arguments.\nRun the command with no arguments to see
 help.");

      // Create the Amazon SQS client
      var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

      // In the case of no command-line arguments, just show help and the existing
 queues
      if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
      {
        PrintHelp();
        Console.WriteLine("\nNo arguments specified.");
        Console.Write("Do you want to see a list of the existing queues? ((y) or n):
 ");
        string response = Console.ReadLine();
        if((string.IsNullOrEmpty(response)) || (response.ToLower() == "y"))
          await ShowQueues(sqsClient);
        return;
      }

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      string queueName =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-q", "--queue-name");
      string deadLetterQueueUrl =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-d", "--dead-letter-queue");
      string maxReceiveCount =
```

```
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, MaxReceiveCount, "-m", "--max-receive-
count");
      string receiveWaitTime =
        CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, ReceiveMessageWaitTime, "-w", "--wait-
time");

      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueName))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit(
          "\nYou must supply a queue name.\nRun the command with no arguments to see
 help.");

      // If a dead-letter queue wasn't given, create one
      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(deadLetterQueueUrl))
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nNo dead-letter queue was specified. Creating one...");
        deadLetterQueueUrl = await CreateQueue(sqsClient, queueName + "__dlq");
        Console.WriteLine($"Your new dead-letter queue:");
        await ShowAllAttributes(sqsClient, deadLetterQueueUrl);
      }

      // Create the message queue
      string messageQueueUrl = await CreateQueue(
        sqsClient, queueName, deadLetterQueueUrl, maxReceiveCount, receiveWaitTime);
      Console.WriteLine($"Your new message queue:");
      await ShowAllAttributes(sqsClient, messageQueueUrl);
    }


    //
    // Method to show a list of the existing queues
    private static async Task ShowQueues(IAmazonSQS sqsClient)
    {
      ListQueuesResponse responseList = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync("");
      Console.WriteLine();
      foreach(string qUrl in responseList.QueueUrls)
      {
        // Get and show all attributes. Could also get a subset.
        await ShowAllAttributes(sqsClient, qUrl);
      }
    }


    //
    // Method to create a queue. Returns the queue URL.
```

```
    private static async Task<string> CreateQueue(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qName, string deadLetterQueueUrl=null,
      string maxReceiveCount=null, string receiveWaitTime=null)
    {
      var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>();

      // If a dead-letter queue is given, create a message queue
      if(!string.IsNullOrEmpty(deadLetterQueueUrl))
      {
        attrs.Add(QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds, receiveWaitTime);
        attrs.Add(QueueAttributeName.RedrivePolicy,
          $"{{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"{await GetQueueArn(sqsClient,
deadLetterQueueUrl)}\"," +
          $"\"maxReceiveCount\":\"{maxReceiveCount}\"}}");
        // Add other attributes for the message queue such as VisibilityTimeout
      }

      // If no dead-letter queue is given, create one of those instead
      //else
      //{
      //  // Add attributes for the dead-letter queue as needed
      //  attrs.Add();
      //}

      // Create the queue
      CreateQueueResponse responseCreate = await sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(
          new CreateQueueRequest{QueueName = qName, Attributes = attrs});
      return responseCreate.QueueUrl;
    }


    //
    // Method to get the ARN of a queue
    private static async Task<string> GetQueueArn(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
    {
      GetQueueAttributesResponse responseGetAtt = await
sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
        qUrl, new List<string>{QueueAttributeName.QueueArn});
      return responseGetAtt.QueueARN;
    }


    //
    // Method to show all attributes of a queue
```

```
    private static async Task ShowAllAttributes(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
    {
      var attributes = new List<string>{ QueueAttributeName.All };
      GetQueueAttributesResponse responseGetAtt =
        await sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(qUrl, attributes);
      Console.WriteLine($"Queue: {qUrl}");
      foreach(var att in responseGetAtt.Attributes)
        Console.WriteLine($"\t{att.Key}: {att.Value}");
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
      Console.WriteLine(
      "\nUsage: SQSCreateQueue -q <queue-name> [-d <dead-letter-queue>]" +
        " [-m <max-receive-count>] [-w <wait-time>]" +
      "\n  -q, --queue-name: The name of the queue you want to create." +
      "\n  -d, --dead-letter-queue: The URL of an existing queue to be used as the
 dead-letter queue."+
      "\n      If this argument isn't supplied, a new dead-letter queue will be
 created." +
      "\n  -m, --max-receive-count: The value for maxReceiveCount in the RedrivePolicy
 of the queue." +
      $"\n      Default is {MaxReceiveCount}." +
      "\n  -w, --wait-time: The value for ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds of the queue
 for long polling." +
      $"\n      Default is {ReceiveMessageWaitTime}.");
    }
  }


  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore
 it.)
  static class CommandLine
  {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
```

```
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
above).
```

```
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
 parsedArgs.
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

其他考量

- 佇列名稱必須由英數字元、連字號和底線組成。
- 佇列名稱和佇列 URL 區分大小寫
- 如果您需要佇列 URL，但只有佇列名稱，請使用其中一種方`AmazonSQSClient.GetQueueUrlAsync`法。
- 如需有關可設定之各種佇列屬性的詳細資訊，請參閱 CreateQueueRequest AWS SDK for .NETAPI 參考或 Amazon 簡單佇列服務 API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。
- 此範例會針對您建立的佇列中的所有郵件指定長輪詢。這是通過使用`ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds`屬性來完成的。

您也可以在調用 AmazonSQS SClient 類的ReceiveMessageAsync方法期間指定長輪詢。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 接收 Amazon SQS 訊息。

如需短輪詢與長輪詢的相關資訊，請參閱 Amazon 簡單佇列服務開發人員指南中的短輪詢和長輪詢。

- 無效字母佇列是其他 (來源) 佇列可以針對未成功處理之郵件的目標佇列。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon SQS 無效字母佇列 (英文) 中的 Amazon 簡單佇列服務開發人員指南。

- 您也可以在 Amazon SQS 主控台中查看佇列清單和此範例的結果。

更新 Amazon SQS 隊列

此範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 更新 Amazon SQS 佇列。經過一些檢查之後，應用程式會使用指定的值更新指定的屬性，然後顯示佇列的所有屬性。

如果只有佇列 URL 包含在命令列引數中，應用程式只會顯示佇列的所有屬性。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 顯示佇列屬性
- 驗證屬性名稱
- 更新佇列屬性
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

顯示佇列屬性

下面的代碼片段顯示了由給定的隊列 URL 標識的隊列的屬性。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method to show all attributes of a queue
private static async Task ShowAllAttributes(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
{
```

```
    GetQueueAttributesResponse responseGetAtt =
      await sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(qUrl,
        new List<string>{ QueueAttributeName.All });
    Console.WriteLine($"Queue: {qUrl}");
    foreach(var att in responseGetAtt.Attributes)
      Console.WriteLine($"\t{att.Key}: {att.Value}");
  }
```

驗證屬性名稱

下列程式碼片段會驗證要更新之屬性的名稱。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
  //
  // Method to check the name of the attribute
  private static bool ValidAttribute(string attribute)
  {
    var attOk = false;
    var qAttNameType = typeof(QueueAttributeName);
    List<string> qAttNamefields = new List<string>();
    foreach(var field in qAttNameType.GetFields())
     qAttNamefields.Add(field.Name);
    foreach(var name in qAttNamefields)
      if(attribute == name) { attOk = true; break; }
    return attOk;
  }
```

更新佇列屬性

下面的代碼片段更新由給定的隊列 URL 標識的隊列的屬性。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
  //
  // Method to update a queue attribute
  private static async Task UpdateAttribute(
    IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, string attribute, string value)
  {
    await sqsClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(qUrl,
      new Dictionary<string, string>{{attribute, value}});
  }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK. SQS

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜。SQS

  AmazonSQSClient 類

  類別 QueueAttributeName
- 命名空間亞馬遜

  類別 GetQueueAttributesResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSUpdateQueue
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to update a queue
  class Program
  {
    private const int MaxArgs = 3;
    private const int InvalidArgCount = 2;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Parse the command line and show help if necessary
```

```
      var parsedArgs = CommandLine.Parse(args);
      if(parsedArgs.Count == 0)
      {
        PrintHelp();
        return;
      }
      if((parsedArgs.Count > MaxArgs) || (parsedArgs.Count == InvalidArgCount))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nThe number of command-line arguments is incorrect." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

      // Get the application arguments from the parsed list
      var qUrl = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-q");
      var attribute = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-a");
      var value = CommandLine.GetArgument(parsedArgs, null, "-v", "--value");

      if(string.IsNullOrEmpty(qUrl))
        CommandLine.ErrorExit("\nYou must supply at least a queue URL." +
          "\nRun the command with no arguments to see help.");

      // Create the Amazon SQS client
      var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

      // In the case of one command-line argument, just show the attributes for the
queue
      if(parsedArgs.Count == 1)
        await ShowAllAttributes(sqsClient, qUrl);

      // Otherwise, attempt to update the given queue attribute with the given value
      else
      {
        // Check to see if the attribute is valid
        if(ValidAttribute(attribute))
        {
          // Perform the update and then show all the attributes of the queue
          await UpdateAttribute(sqsClient, qUrl, attribute, value);
          await ShowAllAttributes(sqsClient, qUrl);
        }
        else
        {
          Console.WriteLine($"\nThe given attribute name, {attribute}, isn't valid.");
        }
      }
    }
```

```
    //
    // Method to show all attributes of a queue
    private static async Task ShowAllAttributes(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
    {
      GetQueueAttributesResponse responseGetAtt =
        await sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(qUrl,
          new List<string>{ QueueAttributeName.All });
      Console.WriteLine($"Queue: {qUrl}");
      foreach(var att in responseGetAtt.Attributes)
        Console.WriteLine($"\t{att.Key}: {att.Value}");
    }


    //
    // Method to check the name of the attribute
    private static bool ValidAttribute(string attribute)
    {
      var attOk = false;
      var qAttNameType = typeof(QueueAttributeName);
      List<string> qAttNamefields = new List<string>();
      foreach(var field in qAttNameType.GetFields())
       qAttNamefields.Add(field.Name);
      foreach(var name in qAttNamefields)
        if(attribute == name) { attOk = true; break; }
      return attOk;
    }


    //
    // Method to update a queue attribute
    private static async Task UpdateAttribute(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, string attribute, string value)
    {
      await sqsClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(qUrl,
        new Dictionary<string, string>{{attribute, value}});
    }


    //
    // Command-line help
    private static void PrintHelp()
    {
```

```
      Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: SQSUpdateQueue -q queue_url [-a attribute -v 
  value]");
      Console.WriteLine("  -q: The URL of the queue you want to update.");
      Console.WriteLine("  -a: The name of the attribute to update.");
      Console.WriteLine("  -v, --value: The value to assign to the attribute.");
    }
  }


  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = 
  = = =
  // Class that represents a command line on the console or terminal.
  // (This is the same for all examples. When you have seen it once, you can ignore 
  it.)
  static class CommandLine
  {
    //
    // Method to parse a command line of the form: "--key value" or "-k value".
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - args: The command-line arguments passed into the application by the system.
    //
    // Returns:
    // A Dictionary with string Keys and Values.
    //
    // If a key is found without a matching value, Dictionary.Value is set to the key
    //  (including the dashes).
    // If a value is found without a matching key, Dictionary.Key is set to "--NoKeyN",
    //  where "N" represents sequential numbers.
    public static Dictionary<string,string> Parse(string[] args)
    {
      var parsedArgs = new Dictionary<string,string>();
      int i = 0, n = 0;
      while(i < args.Length)
      {
        // If the first argument in this iteration starts with a dash it's an option.
        if(args[i].StartsWith("-"))
        {
          var key = args[i++];
          var value = key;

          // Check to see if there's a value that goes with this option?
          if((i < args.Length) && (!args[i].StartsWith("-"))) value = args[i++];
          parsedArgs.Add(key, value);
```

```
        }

        // If the first argument in this iteration doesn't start with a dash, it's a
 value
        else
        {
          parsedArgs.Add("--NoKey" + n.ToString(), args[i++]);
          n++;
        }
      }

      return parsedArgs;
    }

    //
    // Method to get an argument from the parsed command-line arguments
    //
    // Parameters:
    // - parsedArgs: The Dictionary object returned from the Parse() method (shown
 above).
    // - defaultValue: The default string to return if the specified key isn't in
 parsedArgs.
    // - keys: An array of keys to look for in parsedArgs.
    public static string GetArgument(
      Dictionary<string,string> parsedArgs, string defaultReturn, params string[] keys)
    {
      string retval = null;
      foreach(var key in keys)
        if(parsedArgs.TryGetValue(key, out retval)) break;
      return retval ?? defaultReturn;
    }

    //
    // Method to exit the application with an error.
    public static void ErrorExit(string msg, int code=1)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("\nError");
      Console.WriteLine(msg);
      Environment.Exit(code);
    }
  }

}
```

其他考量

- 要更新RedrivePolicy屬性，您必須引用整個值並轉義鍵/值對的引號，適合您的操作系統。

  例如，在 Windows 上，該值的構建方式類似於以下內容：

```
"{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"DEAD_LETTER-QUEUE-ARN\",\"maxReceiveCount\":\"10\"}"
```

刪除 Amazon SQS 隊列

此範例說明如何使 AWS SDK for .NET 用刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。應用程式會刪除佇列，等待佇列消失的指定時間，然後顯示剩餘佇列的清單。

如果您未提供任何命令列引數，應用程式只會顯示現有佇列的清單。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 刪除佇列
- 等待隊列消失
- 顯示現有佇列的清單
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

刪除佇列

下面的代碼片段刪除由給定的隊列 URL 標識的隊列。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to delete an SQS queue
    private static async Task DeleteQueue(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"Deleting queue {qUrl}...");
      await sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(qUrl);
      Console.WriteLine($"Queue {qUrl} has been deleted.");
    }
```

等待隊列消失

下列程式碼片段會等待刪除程序完成，這可能需要 60 秒。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to wait up to a given number of seconds
    private static async Task Wait(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, int numSeconds, string qUrl)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for up to {numSeconds} seconds.");
      Console.WriteLine("Press any key to stop waiting. (Response might be slightly
delayed.)");
      for(int i=0; i<numSeconds; i++)
      {
        Console.Write(".");
        Thread.Sleep(1000);
        if(Console.KeyAvailable) break;

        // Check to see if the queue is gone yet
        var found = false;
        ListQueuesResponse responseList = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync("");
        foreach(var url in responseList.QueueUrls)
        {
          if(url == qUrl)
          {
            found = true;
            break;
          }
        }
        if(!found) break;
      }
    }
```

顯示現有佇列的清單

下列程式碼片段顯示 SQS 用戶端區域中現有佇列的清單。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to show a list of the existing queues
    private static async Task ListQueues(IAmazonSQS sqsClient)
```

```
    {
      ListQueuesResponse responseList = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync("");
      Console.WriteLine("\nList of queues:");
      foreach(var qUrl in responseList.QueueUrls)
        Console.WriteLine($"- {qUrl}");
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK. SQS

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜。SQS

  AmazonSQSClient 類
- 命名空間亞馬遜

  類別 ListQueuesResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSDeleteQueue
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to update a queue
  class Program
  {
    private const int TimeToWait = 60;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Create the Amazon SQS client
      var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

      // If no command-line arguments, just show a list of the queues
      if(args.Length == 0)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: SQSCreateQueue queue_url");
        Console.WriteLine("   queue_url - The URL of the queue you want to delete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNo arguments specified.");
        Console.Write("Do you want to see a list of the existing queues? ((y) or n):
");
        var response = Console.ReadLine();
        if((string.IsNullOrEmpty(response)) || (response.ToLower() == "y"))
          await ListQueues(sqsClient);
        return;
      }

      // If given a queue URL, delete that queue
      if(args[0].StartsWith("https://sqs."))
      {
        // Delete the queue
        await DeleteQueue(sqsClient, args[0]);
        // Wait for a little while because it takes a while for the queue to disappear
        await Wait(sqsClient, TimeToWait, args[0]);
        // Show a list of the remaining queues
        await ListQueues(sqsClient);
      }
      else
      {
        Console.WriteLine("The command-line argument isn't a queue URL:");
        Console.WriteLine($"{args[0]}");
      }
    }


    //
    // Method to delete an SQS queue
    private static async Task DeleteQueue(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"Deleting queue {qUrl}...");
      await sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(qUrl);
```

```
      Console.WriteLine($"Queue {qUrl} has been deleted.");
    }


    //
    // Method to wait up to a given number of seconds
    private static async Task Wait(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, int numSeconds, string qUrl)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for up to {numSeconds} seconds.");
      Console.WriteLine("Press any key to stop waiting. (Response might be slightly
delayed.)");
      for(int i=0; i<numSeconds; i++)
      {
        Console.Write(".");
        Thread.Sleep(1000);
        if(Console.KeyAvailable) break;

        // Check to see if the queue is gone yet
        var found = false;
        ListQueuesResponse responseList = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync("");
        foreach(var url in responseList.QueueUrls)
        {
          if(url == qUrl)
          {
            found = true;
            break;
          }
        }
        if(!found) break;
      }
    }


    //
    // Method to show a list of the existing queues
    private static async Task ListQueues(IAmazonSQS sqsClient)
    {
      ListQueuesResponse responseList = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync("");
      Console.WriteLine("\nList of queues:");
      foreach(var qUrl in responseList.QueueUrls)
        Console.WriteLine($"- {qUrl}");
    }
  }
```

```
}
```

其他考量

- `DeleteQueueAsync`API 呼叫不會檢查您要刪除的佇列是否被用作無效字母佇列。更複雜的程序可以檢查這一點。

- 您也可以在 Amazon SQS 主控台中查看佇列清單和此範例的結果。

傳送 Amazon SQS 訊息

此範例說明如何使用將訊息傳送 AWS SDK for .NET 到 Amazon SQS 佇列，您可以透過程式設計方式或使用 Amazon SQS 主控台建立該佇列。應用程式會將單一訊息傳送至佇列，然後傳送一批訊息。接著，應用程式會等待使用者輸入，這可能是要傳送至佇列的其他訊息，或是要求結束應用程式。

此範例和下一個有關接收訊息的範例可以一起使用，以查看 Amazon SQS 中的訊息流程。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 傳送訊息
- 發送一批消息
- 刪除佇列中的所有訊息
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

傳送訊息

下面的代碼片段將消息發送到由給定隊列 URL 標識的隊列。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to put a message on a queue
    // Could be expanded to include message attributes, etc., in a SendMessageRequest
    private static async Task SendMessage(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, string messageBody)
```

```
    {
      SendMessageResponse responseSendMsg =
        await sqsClient.SendMessageAsync(qUrl, messageBody);
      Console.WriteLine($"Message added to queue\n  {qUrl}");
      Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {responseSendMsg.HttpStatusCode}");
    }
```

發送一批消息

下列程式碼片段會將一批訊息傳送至指定佇列 URL 所識別的佇列。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to put a batch of messages on a queue
    // Could be expanded to include message attributes, etc.,
    // in the SendMessageBatchRequestEntry objects
    private static async Task SendMessageBatch(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, List<SendMessageBatchRequestEntry> messages)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"\nSending a batch of messages to queue\n  {qUrl}");
      SendMessageBatchResponse responseSendBatch =
        await sqsClient.SendMessageBatchAsync(qUrl, messages);
      // Could test responseSendBatch.Failed here
      foreach(SendMessageBatchResultEntry entry in responseSendBatch.Successful)
        Console.WriteLine($"Message {entry.Id} successfully queued.");
    }
```

刪除佇列中的所有訊息

下列程式碼片段會刪除指定佇列 URL 所識別之佇列中的所有訊息。這也稱為清除佇列。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
    //
    // Method to delete all messages from the queue
    private static async Task DeleteAllMessages(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"\nPurging messages from queue\n  {qUrl}...");
      PurgeQueueResponse responsePurge = await sqsClient.PurgeQueueAsync(qUrl);
      Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {responsePurge.HttpStatusCode}");
    }
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK. SQS

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜。SQS

  AmazonSQSClient 類
- 命名空間亞馬遜

  類別 PurgeQueueResponse

  類別 SendMessageBatchResponse

  類別 SendMessageResponse

  類別 SendMessageBatchRequestEntry

  類別 SendMessageBatchResultEntry

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSSendMessages
{
  // = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
 = = =
  // Class to send messages to a queue
  class Program
  {
```

```
    // Some example messages to send to the queue
    private const string JsonMessage = "{\"product\":[{\"name\":\"Product A\",\"price
\": \"32\"},{\"name\": \"Product B\",\"price\": \"27\"}]}";
    private const string XmlMessage = "<products><product name=\"Product A\" price=
\"32\" /><product name=\"Product B\" price=\"27\" /></products>";
    private const string CustomMessage = "||product|Product A|32||product|Product B|
27||";
    private const string TextMessage = "Just a plain text message.";

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Do some checks on the command-line
      if(args.Length == 0)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: SQSSendMessages queue_url");
        Console.WriteLine("   queue_url - The URL of an existing SQS queue.");
        return;
      }
      if(!args[0].StartsWith("https://sqs."))
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nThe command-line argument isn't a queue URL:");
        Console.WriteLine($"{args[0]}");
        return;
      }

      // Create the Amazon SQS client
      var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

      // (could verify that the queue exists)
      // Send some example messages to the given queue
      // A single message
      await SendMessage(sqsClient, args[0], JsonMessage);

      // A batch of messages
      var batchMessages = new List<SendMessageBatchRequestEntry>{
        new SendMessageBatchRequestEntry("xmlMsg", XmlMessage),
        new SendMessageBatchRequestEntry("customeMsg", CustomMessage),
        new SendMessageBatchRequestEntry("textMsg", TextMessage)};
      await SendMessageBatch(sqsClient, args[0], batchMessages);

      // Let the user send their own messages or quit
      await InteractWithUser(sqsClient, args[0]);

      // Delete all messages that are still in the queue
```

```
    await DeleteAllMessages(sqsClient, args[0]);
  }


  //
  // Method to put a message on a queue
  // Could be expanded to include message attributes, etc., in a SendMessageRequest
  private static async Task SendMessage(
    IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, string messageBody)
  {
    SendMessageResponse responseSendMsg =
      await sqsClient.SendMessageAsync(qUrl, messageBody);
    Console.WriteLine($"Message added to queue\n  {qUrl}");
    Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {responseSendMsg.HttpStatusCode}");
  }


  //
  // Method to put a batch of messages on a queue
  // Could be expanded to include message attributes, etc.,
  // in the SendMessageBatchRequestEntry objects
  private static async Task SendMessageBatch(
    IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, List<SendMessageBatchRequestEntry> messages)
  {
    Console.WriteLine($"\nSending a batch of messages to queue\n  {qUrl}");
    SendMessageBatchResponse responseSendBatch =
      await sqsClient.SendMessageBatchAsync(qUrl, messages);
    // Could test responseSendBatch.Failed here
    foreach(SendMessageBatchResultEntry entry in responseSendBatch.Successful)
      Console.WriteLine($"Message {entry.Id} successfully queued.");
  }


  //
  // Method to get input from the user
  // They can provide messages to put in the queue or exit the application
  private static async Task InteractWithUser(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
  {
    string response;
    while (true)
    {
      // Get the user's input
      Console.WriteLine("\nType a message for the queue or \"exit\" to quit:");
      response = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        if(response.ToLower() == "exit") break;

        // Put the user's message in the queue
        await SendMessage(sqsClient, qUrl, response);
      }
    }


    //
    // Method to delete all messages from the queue
    private static async Task DeleteAllMessages(IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"\nPurging messages from queue\n  {qUrl}...");
      PurgeQueueResponse responsePurge = await sqsClient.PurgeQueueAsync(qUrl);
      Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {responsePurge.HttpStatusCode}");
    }
  }
}
```

其他考量

- 如需訊息的各種限制 (包括允許的字元) 的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 簡單佇列服務開發人員指南中與訊息相關的配額。

- 訊息會保留在佇列中，直到刪除或清除佇列為止。當應用程式收到訊息時，即使該訊息仍存在於佇列中，也不會顯示在佇列中。如需可見性逾時的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon SQS 能見度逾時。

- 除了郵件內文之外，您還可以將屬性新增至郵件。如需詳細資訊，請參閱訊息中繼資料。

接收 Amazon SQS 訊息

此範例說明如何使用從 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS SDK for .NET 接收訊息，您可以透過程式設計方式或使用 Amazon SQS 主控台來建立訊息。應用程式會從佇列讀取單一訊息、處理訊息 (在此情況下，會在主控台上顯示訊息內文)，然後從佇列中刪除訊息。應用程式會重複這些步驟，直到使用者在鍵盤上鍵入按鍵為止。

此範例和上一個有關傳送訊息的範例可以一起使用，以查看 Amazon SQS 中的訊息流程。

以下各節提供此範例的片段。之後會顯示範例的完整程式碼，並且可以依原樣建置和執行。

主題

- 接收訊息
- 刪除訊息
- 完整的代碼
- 其他考量

接收訊息

下列程式碼片段會從指定佇列 URL 所識別的佇列接收訊息。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method to read a message from the given queue
// In this example, it gets one message at a time
private static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse> GetMessage(
  IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, int waitTime=0)
{
  return await sqsClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(new ReceiveMessageRequest{
    QueueUrl=qUrl,
    MaxNumberOfMessages=MaxMessages,
    WaitTimeSeconds=waitTime
    // (Could also request attributes, set visibility timeout, etc.)
  });
}
```

刪除訊息

下列程式碼片段會從指定佇列 URL 所識別的佇列中刪除訊息。

本主題結尾的範例顯示了使用中的這個程式碼片段。

```
//
// Method to delete a message from a queue
private static async Task DeleteMessage(
  IAmazonSQS sqsClient, Message message, string qUrl)
{
  Console.WriteLine($"\nDeleting message {message.MessageId} from queue...");
  await sqsClient.DeleteMessageAsync(qUrl, message.ReceiptHandle);
}
```

完整的代碼

本節顯示此範例的相關參考資料和完整程式碼。

SDK 參考資料

NuGet 套件：

- AWSSDK. SQS

編程元素：

- 命名空間亞馬遜。SQS

  AmazonSQSClient 類
- 命名空間亞馬遜

  類別 ReceiveMessageRequest

  類別 ReceiveMessageResponse

該代碼

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSReceiveMessages
{
  class Program
  {
    private const int MaxMessages = 1;
    private const int WaitTime = 2;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Do some checks on the command-line
      if(args.Length == 0)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nUsage: SQSReceiveMessages queue_url");
        Console.WriteLine("   queue_url - The URL of an existing SQS queue.");
        return;
```

```
      }
      if(!args[0].StartsWith("https://sqs."))
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nThe command-line argument isn't a queue URL:");
        Console.WriteLine($"{args[0]}");
        return;
      }

      // Create the Amazon SQS client
      var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

      // (could verify that the queue exists)
      // Read messages from the queue and perform appropriate actions
      Console.WriteLine($"Reading messages from queue\n  {args[0]}");
      Console.WriteLine("Press any key to stop. (Response might be slightly
delayed.)");
      do
      {
        var msg = await GetMessage(sqsClient, args[0], WaitTime);
        if(msg.Messages.Count != 0)
        {
          if(ProcessMessage(msg.Messages[0]))
            await DeleteMessage(sqsClient, msg.Messages[0], args[0]);
        }
      } while(!Console.KeyAvailable);
    }


    //
    // Method to read a message from the given queue
    // In this example, it gets one message at a time
    private static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse> GetMessage(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, string qUrl, int waitTime=0)
    {
      return await sqsClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(new ReceiveMessageRequest{
        QueueUrl=qUrl,
        MaxNumberOfMessages=MaxMessages,
        WaitTimeSeconds=waitTime
        // (Could also request attributes, set visibility timeout, etc.)
      });
    }


    //
```

```
    // Method to process a message
    // In this example, it simply prints the message
    private static bool ProcessMessage(Message message)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"\nMessage body of {message.MessageId}:");
      Console.WriteLine($"{message.Body}");
      return true;
    }


    //
    // Method to delete a message from a queue
    private static async Task DeleteMessage(
      IAmazonSQS sqsClient, Message message, string qUrl)
    {
      Console.WriteLine($"\nDeleting message {message.MessageId} from queue...");
      await sqsClient.DeleteMessageAsync(qUrl, message.ReceiptHandle);
    }
  }
}
```

其他考量

- 若要指定長輪詢，此範例會針對每次呼叫ReceiveMessageAsync方法使用WaitTimeSeconds屬性。

  您也可以在建立或更新佇列時使用ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds屬性，為佇列中的所有郵件指定長輪詢。

  如需短輪詢與長輪詢的相關資訊，請參閱 Amazon 簡單佇列服務開發人員指南中的短輪詢和長輪詢。

- 在郵件處理期間，您可以使用接收控點來變更訊息可見性逾時。有關如何執行此操作的信息，請參閱 AmazonSQ SClient 類的ChangeMessageVisibilityAsync方法。

- 無條件呼叫DeleteMessageAsync方法會從佇列中移除訊息，不論可見性逾時設定為何。

用AWS Lambda於運算服務

AWS SDK for .NET支援AWS Lambda，可讓您執行程式碼，而無需佈建或管理伺服器。如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Lambda產品頁面和AWS Lambda開發人員指南，特別是使用 C# 的章節。

API

提AWS SDK for .NET供的 API 適用於AWS Lambda. 這些 API 可讓您使用 Lambda 功能，例如函數、觸發程序和事件。若要檢視完整的 API 集，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NETAPI 參考資料中的 Lambda。

Lambda API 是由NuGet套件所提供。

先決條件

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

主題

- 使用註釋來寫AWS Lambda功能

使用註釋來寫AWS Lambda功能

撰寫 Lambda 函數時，有時需要撰寫大量處理常式程式碼並進行更新AWS CloudFormation範本，以及其他工作。Lambda 註解是一個架構，可協助減輕 .NET 6 Lambda 函數的這些負擔，進而讓撰寫 Lambda 的體驗在 C# 中感覺更自然。

作為使用 Lambda 註釋架構的好處範例，請考慮下列新增兩個數字的程式碼片段。

沒有拉姆達註釋

```
public class Functions
{
    public APIGatewayProxyResponse LambdaMathPlus(APIGatewayProxyRequest request,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (!request.PathParameters.TryGetValue("x", out var xs))
        {
            return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
```

```
            {
                StatusCode = (int)HttpStatusCode.BadRequest
            };
        }
        if (!request.PathParameters.TryGetValue("y", out var ys))
        {
            return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
            {
                StatusCode = (int)HttpStatusCode.BadRequest
            };
        }

        var x = int.Parse(xs);
        var y = int.Parse(ys);

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = (int)HttpStatusCode.OK,
            Body = (x + y).ToString(),
            Headers = new Dictionary<string, string> { { "Content-Type", "text/
plain" } }
        };
    }
}
```

使用拉姆達註釋

```
public class Functions
{
    [LambdaFunction]
    [RestApi("/plus/{x}/{y}")]
    public int Plus(int x, int y)
    {
        return x + y;
    }
}
```

如示例所示，Lambda 註釋可以消除對某些鍋爐板代碼的需求。

如需如何使用架構的詳細資訊以及其他資訊，請參閱下列資源：

- 該GitHub自述以取得有關 Lambda 註解的 API 和屬性的文件。
- 該部落格文章對於拉姆達註釋。

- 該Amazon.Lambda.Annotations NuGet包裝。
- 該相片資產管理專案上GitHub。具體來說，請參閱PamApiAnnotations專案中 Lambda 註解的資料夾和參考自述。

高階程式庫和架構 AWS SDK for .NET

以下各節包含不屬於核心 SDK 功能的高階程式庫和架構的相關資訊。這些庫和框架使用核心 SDK 功能來創建可簡化某些任務的功能。

如果您不熟悉AWS SDK for .NET，您可能需要先查看該快速導覽主題。它為您提供了 SDK 的介紹。

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

- AWS .NET 的訊息處理架構

AWS .NET 的訊息處理架構

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

.NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構是一種 AWS原生架構，可簡化 .NET 訊息處理應用程式的開發，這些應用程式使用 Amazon Simple Queue AWS Service (SQS)、Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) 和 Amazon 等服務。 EventBridge此架構可減少開發人員撰寫的樣板程式碼數量，讓您在發佈和使用訊息時專注於商務邏輯。

有關消息處理框架以及如何使用它的高級信息，請參閱 GitHub 存儲庫中的README文件 https://github.com/awslabs/ aws-dotnet-messaging。

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

主題

- 開始使用 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構
- 使用 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構發佈郵件
- 使用 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構使用訊息
- 收集 .NET 的 AWS 郵件處理架構遙測
- 自訂 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構

- .NET AWS 訊息處理架構的安全性

開始使用 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

若要使用 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構，您必須將AWS.Messaging NuGet 套件新增至您的專案。例如：

```
dotnet add package AWS.Messaging --prerelease
```

該框架與 .NET 的依賴注入（DI）服務容器集成在一起。您可以在應用程式啟動期間設定架構，方法是呼叫將架構新增AddAWSMessageBus至 DI 容器。

```
var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);

// Register the AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET
builder.Services.AddAWSMessageBus(builder =>
{
    // Register that you'll publish messages of type ChatMessage to an existing queue
    builder.AddSQSPublisher<ChatMessage>("https://sqs.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/012345678910/MyAppProd");
});
```

使用 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構發佈郵件

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

.NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構支援發佈一或多個訊息類型、處理一或多個訊息類型，或在相同的應用程式中執行這兩種作業。

下列程式碼會顯示將不同訊息類型發佈至不同 AWS 服務之應用程式的組態。

```
var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);
```

```
// Register the AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET
builder.Services.AddAWSMessageBus(builder =>
{
    // Register that you'll publish messages of type ChatMessage to an existing queue
    builder.AddSQSPublisher<ChatMessage>("https://sqs.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/012345678910/MyAppProd");

    // Register that you'll publish messages of type OrderInfo to an existing SNS topic
    builder.AddSNSPublisher<OrderInfo>("arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:012345678910:MyAppProd");

    // Register that you'll publish messages of type FoodItem to an existing
 EventBridge bus
    builder.AddEventBridgePublisher<FoodItem>("arn:aws:events:us-
west-2:012345678910:event-bus/default");
});
```

在啟動過程中註冊框架後，IMessagePublisher將泛型注入代碼中。呼叫其PublishAsync方法，以發佈上述所設定的任何訊息類型。一般發行者會根據郵件的類型，決定要將郵件路由傳送到的目的地。

在下列範例中，ASP.NET MVC 控制器會接收來自使用者的ChatMessage訊息和OrderInfo事件，然後將它們分別發佈到 Amazon SQS 和 Amazon SNS。這兩種訊息類型都可以使用上述設定的一般發行者來發行。

```
[ApiController]
[Route("[controller]")]
public class PublisherController : ControllerBase
{
    private readonly IMessagePublisher _messagePublisher;

    public PublisherController(IMessagePublisher messagePublisher)
    {
        _messagePublisher = messagePublisher;
    }

    [HttpPost("chatmessage", Name = "Chat Message")]
    public async Task<IActionResult> PublishChatMessage([FromBody] ChatMessage message)
    {
        // Perform business and validation logic on the ChatMessage here
        if (message == null)
        {
            return BadRequest("A chat message was not submitted. Unable to forward to
 the message queue.");
```

```
        }
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(message.MessageDescription))
        {
            return BadRequest("The MessageDescription cannot be null or empty.");
        }

        // Publish the ChatMessage to SQS, using the generic publisher
        await _messagePublisher.PublishAsync(message);

        return Ok();
    }

    [HttpPost("order", Name = "Order")]
    public async Task<IActionResult> PublishOrder([FromBody] OrderInfo message)
    {
        if (message == null)
        {
            return BadRequest("An order was not submitted.");
        }

        // Publish the OrderInfo to SNS, using the generic publisher
        await _messagePublisher.PublishAsync(message);

        return Ok();
    }
}
```

服務特定發佈商

上面顯示的示例使用泛型IMessagePublisher，它可以根據配置的消息類型發布到任何支持的 AWS 服務。該框架還為 Amazon SQS、Amazon SNS 和 Amazon 提供特定服務的發布者。 EventBridge這些特定發行者會公開僅適用於該服務的選項，而且可以使用ISQSPublisherISNSPublisher、和類型插入IEventBridgePublisher。

例如，將訊息發佈至 SQS FIFO 佇列時，您必須設定適當的訊息群組識別碼。下列程式碼會再次顯示ChatMessage範例，但現在使用ISQSPublisher來設定 SQL 特定選項。

```
public class PublisherController : ControllerBase
{
    private readonly ISQSPublisher _sqsPublisher;

    public PublisherController(ISQSPublisher sqsPublisher)
    {
```

```
        _sqsPublisher = sqsPublisher;
    }

    [HttpPost("chatmessage", Name = "Chat Message")]
    public async Task<IActionResult> PublishChatMessage([FromBody] ChatMessage message)
    {
        // Perform business and validation logic on the ChatMessage here
        if (message == null)
        {
            return BadRequest("A chat message was not submitted. Unable to forward to
 the message queue.");
        }
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(message.MessageDescription))
        {
            return BadRequest("The MessageDescription cannot be null or empty.");
        }

        // Send the ChatMessage to SQS using the injected ISQSPublisher, with SQS-
specific options
        await _sqsPublisher.SendAsync(message, new SQSOptions
        {
            DelaySeconds = <delay-in-seconds>,
            MessageAttributes = <message-attributes>,
            MessageDeduplicationId = <message-deduplication-id>,
            MessageGroupId = <message-group-id>
        });

        return Ok();
    }
}
```

SNS 和IEventBridgePublisher分別使ISNSPublisher用和 EventBridge也可以執行相同的操作。

```
await _snsPublisher.PublishAsync(message, new SNSOptions
{
    Subject = <subject>,
    MessageAttributes = <message-attributes>,
    MessageDeduplicationId = <message-deduplication-id>,
    MessageGroupId = <message-group-id>
});
```

```
await _eventBridgePublisher.PublishAsync(message, new EventBridgeOptions
```

```
{
    DetailType = <detail-type>,
    Resources = <resources>,
    Source = <source>,
    Time = <time>,
    TraceHeader = <trace-header>
});
```

使用 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構使用訊息

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

若要使用訊息，請使用您想要處理的每個訊息類型的IMessageHandler介面來實作訊息處理常式。消息類型和消息處理程序之間的映射在項目啟動中配置。

```
await Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
    .ConfigureServices(services =>
    {
        // Register the AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET
        services.AddAWSMessageBus(builder =>
        {
            // Register an SQS Queue that the framework will poll for messages.
            // NOTE: The URL given below is an example. Use the appropriate URL for
 your SQS Queue.
            builder.AddSQSPoller("https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/012345678910/
MyAppProd");

            // Register all IMessageHandler implementations with the message type they
 should process.
            // Here messages that match our ChatMessage .NET type will be handled by
 our ChatMessageHandler
            builder.AddMessageHandler<ChatMessageHandler, ChatMessage>();
        });
    })
    .Build()
    .RunAsync();
```

下列程式碼顯示訊息的範例訊息處理常式。ChatMessage

```
public class ChatMessageHandler : IMessageHandler<ChatMessage>
```

```
{
    public Task<MessageProcessStatus> HandleAsync(MessageEnvelope<ChatMessage>
 messageEnvelope, CancellationToken token = default)
    {
        // Add business and validation logic here
        if (messageEnvelope == null)
        {
            return Task.FromResult(MessageProcessStatus.Failed());
        }

        if (messageEnvelope.Message == null)
        {
            return Task.FromResult(MessageProcessStatus.Failed());
        }

        ChatMessage message = messageEnvelope.Message;

        Console.WriteLine($"Message Description: {message.MessageDescription}");

        // Return success so the framework will delete the message from the queue
        return Task.FromResult(MessageProcessStatus.Success());
    }
}
```

外部MessageEnvelope包含框架使用的元數據。它的message屬性是消息類型（在本例中ChatMessage）。

您可以返回MessageProcessStatus.Success()以指示訊息已成功處理，而架構將從 Amazon SQS 佇列中刪除訊息。傳回時MessageProcessStatus.Failed()，訊息會保留在佇列中，在佇列中可以再次處理，或移至無效字母佇列 (若已設定)。

在長時間執行的程序中處理郵件

您可以AddSQSPoller使用 SQS 佇列 URL 呼叫，以啟動長時間執行，BackgroundService以持續輪詢佇列並處理訊息。

```
await Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
    .ConfigureServices(services =>
    {
        // Register the AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET
        services.AddAWSMessageBus(builder =>
        {
            // Register an SQS Queue that the framework will poll for messages
```

```
            // NOTE: The URL given below is an example. Use the appropriate URL for
 your SQS Queue.
            builder.AddSQSPoller("https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/012345678910/
MyAppProd", options =>
            {
                // The maximum number of messages from this queue that the framework
 will process concurrently on this client
                options.MaxNumberOfConcurrentMessages = 10;

                // The duration each call to SQS will wait for new messages
                options.WaitTimeSeconds = 20;
            });

            // Register all IMessageHandler implementations with the message type they
 should process
            builder.AddMessageHandler<ChatMessageHandler, ChatMessage>();
        });
    })
    .Build()
    .RunAsync();
```

設定 SQS 訊息輪詢程式

SQS 訊息輪詢程式可在呼叫SQSMessagePollerOptions時由設定。AddSQSPoller

- MaxNumberOfConcurrentMessages-佇列中要同時處理的訊息數目上限。預設值為 10。
- WaitTimeSeconds-ReceiveMessage SQS 呼叫在傳回前等待訊息到達佇列的持續時間 (以秒為單位)。如果有可用的訊息，呼叫會比傳回的時間早於WaitTimeSeconds。預設值為 20。

訊息可見性逾時處理

SQS 訊息具有可見性逾時期間。當一個消費者開始處理給定的消息時，它會保留在隊列中，但對其他消費者隱藏，以避免多次處理它。如果在再次顯示之前未處理和刪除郵件，則其他消費者可能會嘗試處理相同的消息。

該框架將跟踪並嘗試擴展當前正在處理的消息的可見性超時。您可以在呼叫SQSMessagePollerOptions時在上設定此行為AddSQSPoller。

- VisibilityTimeout-在後續擷取要求中隱藏接收訊息的持續時間 (以秒為單位)。預設值為 30。
- VisibilityTimeoutExtensionThreshold-當消息的可見性超時在過期的這幾秒鐘內時，框架將擴展可見性超時（另一VisibilityTimeout秒鐘）。預設值為 5。

- `VisibilityTimeoutExtensionHeartbeatInterval`-框架在幾秒鐘內檢查過期後幾`VisibilityTimeoutExtensionThreshold`秒鐘內的消息，然後延長其可見性超時的頻率。預設值為 1。

在下面的例子中，框架將每隔 1 秒檢查一次是否有仍在處理的消息。對於在再次顯示後 5 秒內的那些消息，框架將自動將每個消息的可見性超時延長 30 秒。

```
// NOTE: The URL given below is an example. Use the appropriate URL for your SQS Queue.
builder.AddSQSPoller("https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/012345678910/MyAppProd",
 options =>
{
    options.VisibilityTimeout = 30;
    options.VisibilityTimeoutExtensionThreshold = 5;
    VisibilityTimeoutExtensionHeartbeatInterval = 1;
});
```

處理 AWS Lambda 函數中的消息

您可以使用適用於 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構，搭配 SQS 與 Lambda 的整合。這是由`AWS.Messaging.Lambda`軟件包提供。請參閱其自述文件以開始使用。

收集 .NET 的 AWS 郵件處理架構遙測

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

系統會檢測 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構， OpenTelemetry 以記錄架構所發行或處理之每則郵件的追蹤。這是由`AWS.Messaging.Telemetry.OpenTelemetry`軟件包提供。請參閱其自述文件以開始使用。

自訂 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

.NET 的 AWS 消息處理框架在三個不同的「層」中構建，發送和處理消息：

1. 在最外層，框架構構建特定於服務的 AWS-native 請求或響應。例如，使用 Amazon SQS，它可以建立`SendMessage`請求，並使用服務定義的`Message`物件。

2. 在 SQS 請求和響應中，框架將`MessageBody`元素（或 `Message` Amazon SNS 或 Amazon EventBridge）設置`Detail`為 JSON CloudEvent 格式。這包含由框架設置的元數據，該元數據在處理消息時可在`MessageEnvelope`對象上訪問。
3. 在最內層， CloudEvent JSON 物件內的`data`屬性包含作為訊息傳送或接收的 .NET 物件的 JSON 序列化。

```
{
    "id":"b02f156b-0f02-48cf-ae54-4fbbe05cffba",
    "source":"/aws/messaging",
    "specversion":"1.0",
    "type":"Publisher.Models.ChatMessage",
    "time":"2023-11-21T16:36:02.8957126+00:00",
    "data":"<the ChatMessage object serialized as JSON>"
}
```

您可以自訂郵件信封的設定及讀取方式：

- `"id"`唯一識別訊息。默認情況下，它被設置為一個新的 GUID，但是可以通過實現自己的 GUID `IMessageIdGenerator` 並將其注入 DI 容器來覆蓋。
- `"type"`控制郵件路由至處理常式的方式。根據預設，這會使用與訊息對應的 .NET 類型的完整名稱。透過`AddSQSPublisher`、`AddSNSPublisher`或將訊息類型對應至目的地時，您可以透過`messageTypeIdentifier`參數覆寫此參數`AddEventBridgePublisher`。
- `"source"`指出傳送訊息的系統或伺服器。
  - 這將是函數名稱 (如果從中發佈) AWS Lambda，叢集名稱和任務 ARN (如果在 Amazon ECS 上)，執行個體 ID (如果是在 Amazon EC2 上)，否則後援值為。`/aws/messaging`
  - 您可以透過`AddMessageSource`或`AddMessageSourceSuffix`在上覆寫此選項`MessageBusBuilder`。
- `"time"` DateTime 在 UTC 中設定為目前的。這可以通過實現自己的`IDateTimeHandler`並將其注入 DI 容器來覆蓋。
- `"data"`包含作為消息發送或接收的 .NET 對象的 JSON 表示：
  - `ConfigureSerializationOptions`on `MessageBusBuilder` 可讓您設定序列化和還原序列化訊息時要使用的項`System.Text.Json.JsonSerializerOptions`目。
  - 要在框架構建後注入其他屬性或轉換消息信封，可以通過 `AddSerializationCallback` on 實現`ISerializationCallback`和註冊它`MessageBusBuilder`。

.NET AWS 訊息處理架構的安全性

這是預覽版中某項功能的搶鮮版說明文件。內容可能變動。

.NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構依賴 AWS SDK for .NET 於與 AWS. 如需中安全性的更多資訊 AWS SDK for .NET，請參閱本 AWS 產品或服務的安全性。

出於安全目的，該框架不會記錄用戶發送的數據消息。如果要啟用此功能以進行調試，則需要在消息總線`EnableDataMessageLogging()`中調用，如下所示：

```
builder.Services.AddAWSMessageBus(bus =>
{
    builder.EnableDataMessageLogging();
});
```

如果您發現潛在的安全性問題，請參閱安全性原則以取得報告資訊。

使用堆疊和應用程AWS OpsWorks式的程式設計

> **Warning**
>
> AWS OpsWorks即將到達生命週期結束，並且不接受新客戶。現有客戶將在 2024 年 3 月或 5 月之前不受影響，具體取決於他們使用的服務，此時該服務將無法使用。若要為此轉換做好準備，我們建議現有客戶盡快移轉至其他解決方案。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 OpsWorks 產品頁面。

AWS SDK for .NET 支援 AWS OpsWorks，其提供簡單彈性的方式來建立和管理堆疊和應用程式。您可以使AWS OpsWorks用佈建AWS資源、管理其組態、將應用程式部署到這些資源，以及監視其健全狀況。如需詳細資訊，請參閱OpsWorks 產品頁面和使AWS OpsWorks用者指南。

API

提AWS SDK for .NET供的 API 適用於AWS OpsWorks. 這些 API 可讓您使用堆疊等AWS OpsWorks功能與其圖層、執行個體和應用程式。要查看完整的 API 集，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NETAPI 參考（並滾動到「Amazon. OpsWorks「)。

這些 AWS OpsWorks API 由提供 AWSSDK. OpsWorks NuGet 包裝。

必要條件

在開始之前，請確定您已設定環境和專案。另請檢閱中的資訊SDK 功能。

Support 其他AWS服務和配置

所以此AWS SDK for .NET支援AWS服務，以及前面各節所提及的服務。如需所有支援服務的 API 的相關資訊，請參AWS SDK for .NETAPI 參考。

除了單獨的命名空間AWS服務，AWS SDK for .NET也提供以下 API：

區域	描述	資源
AWS 支援	以程序方式訪問AWSSupport案例和 Trusted Advisor 功能。	請參閱 Amazon.AWSSupport 和 Amazon.AWSSupport.Model。
一般	協助程式和列舉。	請參閱 Amazon 和 Amazon.Util。

AWS SDK for .NET 程式碼範例

本主題中的程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與 AWS。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

範例

- 使用的動作和案例 AWS SDK for .NET
- 跨服務範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

使用的動作和案例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- ACM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Aurora 實例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Auto Scaling 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon 基岩示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon 基岩運行時示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS CloudFormation 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- CloudWatch 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- CloudWatch 記錄範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Comprehend 的例子使用 AWS SDK for .NET

- 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon EC2 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon ECS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- EventBridge 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS Glue 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- IAM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Keyspaces 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Kinesis 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS KMS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用 Lambda 示例 AWS SDK for .NET
- MediaConvert 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Organizations 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Polly 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon RDS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Rekognition 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用 Route 53 域名註冊示例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon S3 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- S3 冰川範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- SageMaker 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Secrets Manager 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon SES 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon SNS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon SQS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Step Functions 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS STS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS Support 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Transcribe 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Translate 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

ACM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 ACM 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

動作

描述憑證

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 ACM 憑證。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace DescribeCertificate
{
    class DescribeCertificate
    {
        // The following example retrieves and displays the metadata for a
        // certificate using the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.

        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
```

```
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new
 Amazon.CertificateManager.AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);

            var describeCertificateReq = new DescribeCertificateRequest();
            // The ARN used here is just an example. Replace it with the ARN of
            // a certificate that exists on your account.
            describeCertificateReq.CertificateArn =
                "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/8cfd7dae-9b6a-2d07-92bc-1c309EXAMPLE";

            var certificateDetailResp =
                DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(client: _client, request:
 describeCertificateReq);
            var certificateDetail = certificateDetailResp.Result.Certificate;

            if (certificateDetail is not null)
            {
                DisplayCertificateDetails(certificateDetail);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays detailed metadata about a certificate retrieved
        /// using the ACM service.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="certificateDetail">The object that contains details
        /// returned from the call to DescribeCertificateAsync.</param>
        static void DisplayCertificateDetails(CertificateDetail certificateDetail)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCertificate Details: ");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain:
 {certificateDetail.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Arn:
 {certificateDetail.CertificateArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Subject: {certificateDetail.Subject}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Status: {certificateDetail.Status}");
            foreach (var san in certificateDetail.SubjectAlternativeNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate SubjectAlternativeName: {san}");
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with the ACM service certificate.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An AmazonCertificateManagerClient object
        /// used to call DescribeCertificateResponse.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeCertificateRequest object that
        /// will be passed to the method call.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        static async Task<DescribeCertificateResponse>
 DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client, DescribeCertificateRequest
 request)
        {
            var response = new DescribeCertificateResponse();

            try
            {
                response = await client.DescribeCertificateAsync(request);
            }
            catch (InvalidArnException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The ARN specified is invalid.");
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The specified certificate could not be
 found.");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCertificate中的。

列出憑證

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 ACM 憑證。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace ListCertificates
{
    // The following example retrieves and displays a list of the
    // certificates defined for the default account using the AWS
    // Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
    class ListCertificates
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).

        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);
            var certificateList = ListCertificatesResponseAsync(client: _client);

            Console.WriteLine("Certificate Summary List\n");

            foreach (var certificate in
 certificateList.Result.CertificateSummaryList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain: {certificate.DomainName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate ARN:
 {certificate.CertificateArn}\n");
```

```
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves a list of the certificates defined in this Region.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The ACM client object passed to the
        /// ListCertificateResAsync method call.</param>
        /// <param name="request"></param>
        /// <returns>The ListCertificatesResponse.</returns>
        static async Task<ListCertificatesResponse> ListCertificatesResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client)
        {
            var request = new ListCertificatesRequest();

            var response = await client.ListCertificatesAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListCertificates中的。

Aurora 實例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Aurora 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here for
 example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName}
 identifier: {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立資料庫叢集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Aurora 資料庫叢集。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
```

```
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

建立資料庫叢集參數群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
```

```
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

建立資料庫叢集快照

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Aurora 資料庫叢集快照。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
```

```
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

建立資料庫叢集中的資料庫執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在 Aurora 資料庫叢集中建立資料庫執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

刪除資料庫叢集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Aurora 資料庫叢集。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });
```

```
        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

刪除資料庫叢集參數群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Aurora DB 叢集參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
{
    var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
    {
        DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

刪除資料庫執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Aurora 資料庫執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

描述資料庫叢集參數群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明B。

描述資料庫叢集快照

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Aurora 資料庫叢集快照。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
```

```
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
 DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明 B。

描述資料庫叢集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Aurora 資料庫叢集。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
 dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
```

```
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

描述資料庫執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Aurora 資料庫執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
```

```
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

描述資料庫引擎版本

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Aurora 資料庫引擎版本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

描述資料庫執行個體的選項

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Aurora 資料庫執行個體的選項。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
   /// engine and engine version.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
   /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
   /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
   public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
   {
       // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
       var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
       var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
           new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
           {
               Engine = engine,
               EngineVersion = engineVersion,
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
       {
           results.Add(instanceOptions);
       }
       return results;
```

```
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

描述來自資料庫叢集參數群組的參數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Aurora DB 叢集參數群組中的參數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
   /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
   /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
   public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
   {
       var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

       DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
       var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
       {
           DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
           Source = source,
       };

       // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
       do
       {
           response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
           paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

           request.Marker = response.Marker;
```

```
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明 B。

更新資料庫叢集參數群組中的參數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新 Aurora DB 叢集參數群組中的參數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
```

```
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

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

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using AuroraActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace AuroraScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario for Amazon Aurora examples.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Return a list of the available DB engine families for Aurora MySql using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group using
 the CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Get the parameter group using the DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync
 method.
    4.  Get some parameters in the group using the DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync
 method.
    5.  Parse and display some parameters in the group.
    6.  Modify the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
        using the ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Get and display the updated parameters using the
 DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method with a source of "user".
    8.  Get a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a MySql database and uses the
 parameter group.
        using the CreateDBClusterAsync method.
    10. Wait for the DB cluster to be ready using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
 method.
```

```
   11. Display and select from a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine and version
       using the paginated DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions method.
   12. Create a database instance in the cluster using the CreateDBInstanceAsync
method.
   13. Wait for the DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstances method.
   14. Display the connection endpoint string for the new DB cluster.
   15. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster using the CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync
method.
   16. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync
method.
   17. Delete the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   18. Delete the DB cluster using the DeleteDBClusterAsync method.
   19. Wait for DB cluster to be deleted using the DescribeDBClustersAsync methods.
   20. Delete the cluster parameter group using the
DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static AuroraWrapper auroraWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "aurora-mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon Relational Database Service
(Amazon RDS).
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                   .AddTransient<AuroraWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger<AuroraScenario>();

       auroraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AuroraWrapper>();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Aurora: get started with DB clusters example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        DBClusterParameterGroup parameterGroup = null!;
        DBCluster? newCluster = null;
        DBInstance? newInstance = null;

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync();

            parameterGroup = await
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParametersAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var newClusterIdentifier = "Example-Cluster-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newCluster = await CreateNewCluster
            (
                parameterGroup,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                newClusterIdentifier
            );

            var instanceClassChoice = await ChooseDBInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);
```

```
            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newInstance = await CreateNewInstance(
                newClusterIdentifier,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceClassChoice.DBInstanceClass,
                newInstanceIdentifier
            );

            DisplayConnectionString(newCluster!);
            await CreateSnapshot(newCluster!);
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)

        {
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the Aurora DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine);

        Console.WriteLine($"1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families for engine {engine}:");

        var parameterGroupFamilies =
            engines.GroupBy(e => e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        for (var i = 1; i <= parameterGroupFamilies.Count; i++)
        {
```

```
            var parameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamilies[i - 1];
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("2. Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(string dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await
auroraWrapper.CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
            dbParameterGroupFamily,
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterG

        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            $"3. New DB parameter group created: \n\t{groupInfo?.Description}, \n
\tARN {groupInfo?.DBClusterParameterGroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
 describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(string
 parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
 parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParametersAsync(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        await auroraWrapper.ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe updated user source parameters in the
group.");

        var parameters =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName, "user");

        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
 choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(string
 dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine,
 dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
 {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
 {version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB cluster.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">Cluster identifier to use for the DB
 cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB cluster.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBCluster?> CreateNewCluster(DBClusterParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string clusterIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a new DB cluster with identifier
 {clusterIdentifier}.");

        DBCluster newCluster;
        var clusters = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
        var isClusterCreated = clusters.Any(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);

        if (isClusterCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Cluster already created.");
            newCluster = clusters.First(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin username:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newCluster = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
                "ExampleDatabase",
                clusterIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                username!,
                password!
            );

            Console.WriteLine("10. Waiting for DB cluster to be ready...");
            while (newCluster.Status != "available")
```

```
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                clusters = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(clusterIdentifier);
                newCluster = clusters.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDBInstanceClass(string
 engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB instance classes for engine {engine} and
 version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;


        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("11. Select an available DB instance class by entering
 a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateNewInstance(
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string engineName,
        string engineVersion,
        string instanceClass,
        string instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
```

```
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {

            newInstance = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
                clusterIdentifier,
                instanceIdentifier,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass
            );

            Console.WriteLine("13. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                instances = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">The DB cluster to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("14. New DB cluster connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {cluster.Endpoint} -P {cluster.Port} "
            + $"-u {cluster.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">DB cluster to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Creating snapshot from DB cluster
{cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await auroraWrapper.CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(
            cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
            "ExampleSnapshot-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available.
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            Console.Write(".");
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
            var snapshots =
                await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(cluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="newInstance">The instance to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="newCluster">The cluster to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(
        DBInstance? newInstance,
        DBCluster? newCluster,
        DBClusterParameterGroup? parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (newInstance is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB instance.
            Console.WriteLine($"17. Deleting the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
        }

        if (newCluster is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB cluster.
            Console.WriteLine($"18. Deleting the DB cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);

            // Wait for the DB cluster to delete.
            Console.WriteLine($"19. Waiting for the DB cluster to delete...");
            bool isClusterDeleted = false;

            while (!isClusterDeleted)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                var cluster = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
                isClusterDeleted = cluster.All(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier !=
newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("DB cluster deleted.");
        }

        if (parameterGroup is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up parameter
 group? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"20. Deleting the DB parameter group
 {parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName}.");
            await
 auroraWrapper.DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroup
            Console.WriteLine("Parameter group deleted.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
```

案例呼叫用以管理 Aurora 動作的包裝函式方式。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace AuroraActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for the Amazon Aurora cluster client operations.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class AuroraWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public AuroraWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
```

```
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
```

```
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
```

```
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
 dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
 dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
```

```
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance

- DeleteDBCluster
- 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
- 描述 B ClusterParameters
- 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- 描述 B EngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

Auto Scaling 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Auto Scaling 使用來執行動作及實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availability
        });

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

將 ELB 目標群組附加至「Auto Scaling」群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將 ELB 目標群組附加至 Auto Scaling 例群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的。

建立群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立「Auto Scaling」群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

刪除群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除「Auto Scaling」群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將 Auto Scaling 群組的最小大小更新為零，終止群組中的所有執行個體，然後刪除該群組。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
```

```
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

停用群組的測量結果收集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何停用 Auto Scaling 群組的 CloudWatch 量度收集。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
```

```
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

啟用群組的測量結果收集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何啟用 Auto Scaling 群組的 CloudWatch 量度收集。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

取得群組的相關資訊

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得有關「Auto Scaling 例」群組的資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
```

```
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

取得執行個體的資訊

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Auto Scaling 執行個體的相關資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
```

```
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

取得有關調整活動的資訊

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得有關「Auto Scaling」活動的資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Activity>>
 DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        return response.Activities;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

設定群組所需的容量

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定 Auto Scaling 群組的所需容量。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
```

```
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
{desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

終止群組中的執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何終止 Auto Scaling 群組中的執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
```

```
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup](中的。)

更新群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新 Auto Scaling 群組的組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫]。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[UpdateAutoScalingGroup](#)中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally, load local settings.
        .Build();


    // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
    using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
        .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
            logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
```

```
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
```

```
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
```

```
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
 browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
```

```
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
 target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
```

```
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");
```

```
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
 "deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
 instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
 the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
 rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
 auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
```

```
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
```

```
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
```

```
   /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
   /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
   /// clients that run on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
   /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
   /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
   /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
   /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
   /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
   public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
       string policyName,
       string roleName,
       string profileName,
       string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
       List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
   {

       var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

       var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

       var policyArn = "";

       try
       {
           var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
               new CreatePolicyRequest
               {
                   PolicyName = policyName,
                   PolicyDocument = policyDocument
```

```
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
                {
                    PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            }
        }
    }
    catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
    }

    string profileArn = "";
    try
    {
        var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
            new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
            {
                InstanceProfileName = profileName
            });
        // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
        profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
            new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
            {
                InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                RoleName = roleName
            });

    }
    catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
        var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
            new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
            {
                InstanceProfileName = profileName
            });
        profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
    }
    return profileArn;
}
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
```

```
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
       await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

       var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
       var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

       var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
           new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
       var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
       var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
           new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
           {
               LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
               LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
               {
                   InstanceType = _instanceType,
                   ImageId = amiId,
                   IamInstanceProfile =
                       new
                           LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                       {
                           Name = _instanceProfileName
                       },
                   KeyName = _keyPairName,
                   UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
               }
           });
       return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

   }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
 {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
```

```
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
```

```
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }
       Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
       await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
           new SendCommandRequest()
           {
               InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
               DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
               Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
               {
```

```
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
```

```
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
```

```
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                     "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }

       return portIsOpen;
   }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
```

```
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
```

```
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
```

```
        var createResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
```

```
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
```

```
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }
```

```
/// <summary>
/// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
/// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
{
    try
    {
        Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
        var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
        {
            TableName = tableName,
            AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition()
                    {
                        AttributeName = "MediaType",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition()
                    {
                        AttributeName = "ItemId",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                    }
                },
            KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement()
                    {
                        AttributeName = "MediaType",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement()
                    {
                        AttributeName = "ItemId",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                    }
                },
            ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
            {
                ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                WriteCapacityUnits = 5
```

```
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
```

```
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs

- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.AutoScaling;
global using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;
global using Amazon.CloudWatch;
global using AutoScalingActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.EC2;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Host = Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host;

namespace AutoScalingBasics;

public class AutoScalingBasics
{

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon
        // CloudWatch, and Amazon EC2.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<AutoScalingWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();


        var autoScalingWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalingWrapper>();
        var cloudWatchWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();
        var ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();
```

```
        var imageId = configuration["ImageId"];
        var instanceType = configuration["InstanceType"];
        var launchTemplateName = configuration["LaunchTemplateName"];

        launchTemplateName += Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Auto Scaling Basics");
        uiWrapper.DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription();

        // Create the launch template and save the template Id to use when deleting
the
        // launch template at the end of the application.
        var launchTemplateId = await ec2Wrapper.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(imageId!,
instanceType!, launchTemplateName);

        // Confirm that the template was created by asking for a description of it.
        await ec2Wrapper.DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var availabilityZones = await ec2Wrapper.ListAvailabilityZonesAsync();

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating an Auto Scaling group named {groupName}.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
            groupName!,
            launchTemplateName,
            availabilityZones.First().ZoneName);

        // Keep checking the details of the new group until its lifecycle state
        // is "InService".
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for the Auto Scaling group to be active.");

        List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instanceDetails;

        do
        {
            instanceDetails = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(groupName!);
        }
        while (instanceDetails.Count <= 0);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Auto scaling group {groupName} successfully created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instanceDetails.Count} instances were created for the
group.");

        // Display the details of the Auto Scaling group.
        instanceDetails.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name: {detail.AutoScalingGroupName}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Metrics collection");
        Console.WriteLine($"Enable metrics collection for {groupName}");
        await autoScalingWrapper.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        // Show the metrics that are collected for the group.

        // Update the maximum size of the group to three instances.
        Console.WriteLine("--- Update the Auto Scaling group to increase max size to
3 ---");
        int maxSize = 3;
        await autoScalingWrapper.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!,
launchTemplateName, maxSize);

        Console.WriteLine("--- Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current
state of the group ---");
        var groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupDetails(groups!);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Describe account limits");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();

        uiWrapper.WaitABit(60, "Waiting for the resources to be ready.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Set desired capacity");
        int desiredCapacity = 2;
        await autoScalingWrapper.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(groupName!,
desiredCapacity);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Get the two instance Id values");

        // Empty the group before getting the details again.
        groups!.Clear();
        groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
        if (groups is not null)
        {
            foreach (AutoScalingGroup group in groups)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The group name is
{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The group ARN is {group.AutoScalingGroupARN}");
                var instances = group.Instances;
                foreach (Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Instance instance in instances)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The instance id is {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The lifecycle state is
{instance.LifecycleState}");
                }
            }
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Scaling Activities");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the scaling activities that have occurred for
the group.");
        var activities = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(groupName!);
        if (activities is not null)
        {
            activities.ForEach(activity =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity Id is {activity.ActivityId}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity details are {activity.Details}");
            });
        }

        // Display the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have been collected.
        var metrics = await cloudWatchWrapper.GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(groupName!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Metrics collected for {groupName}:");
        metrics.ForEach(metric =>
        {
            Console.Write($"Metric name: {metric.MetricName}\t");
            Console.WriteLine($"Namespace: {metric.Namespace}");
```

```
        });

        var dataPoints = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(groupName!);
        Console.WriteLine("Details for the metrics collected:");
        dataPoints.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(detail);
        });

        // Disable metrics collection.
        Console.WriteLine("Disabling the collection of metrics for {groupName}.");
        var success = await
autoScalingWrapper.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not stop metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }

        // Terminate all instances in the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Terminating Auto Scaling instances");
        Console.WriteLine("Now terminating all instances in the Auto Scaling
group.");

        if (groups is not null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                // Only delete instances in the AutoScaling group we created.
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(async instance =>
                    {
                        await
autoScalingWrapper.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
```

```
            });
        }

        // After all instances are terminated, delete the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the Auto Scaling group.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!);

        // Delete the launch template.
        var deletedLaunchTemplateName = await
 ec2Wrapper.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateId);

        if (deletedLaunchTemplateName == launchTemplateName)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted the launch template.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The demo is now concluded.");
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingBasics;

/// <summary>
/// A class to provide user interface methods for the EC2 AutoScaling Basics
/// scenario.
/// </summary>
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the steps in the EC2 AutoScaling Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("This code example performs the following operations:");
        Console.WriteLine(" 1. Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 2. Creates an Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 3. Shows the details of the new Auto Scaling group");
        Console.WriteLine("    to show that only one instance was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 4. Enables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 5. Updates the Auto Scaling group to increase the");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("    capacity to three.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 6. Describes Auto Scaling groups again to show the");
        Console.WriteLine("    current state of the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 7. Changes the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling");
        Console.WriteLine("    group to use an additional instance.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 8. Shows that there are now instances in the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 9. Lists the scaling activities that have occurred for
 the group.");
        Console.WriteLine("10. Displays the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have");
        Console.WriteLine("    been collected.");
        Console.WriteLine("11. Disables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine("12. Terminates all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");
        Console.WriteLine("13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine("14. Deletes the Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display information about the Amazon Ec2 AutoScaling groups passed
    /// in the list of AutoScalingGroup objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groups">A list of AutoScalingGroup objects.</param>
    public void DisplayGroupDetails(List<AutoScalingGroup> groups)
    {
        if (groups is null)
            return;

        groups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name:\t{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Group created:\t{group.CreatedTime}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Maximum number of instances:\t{group.MaxSize}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Desired number of instances:
\t{group.DesiredCapacity}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
```

```
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
```

```
    }
}
```

定義案例呼叫的函數，以管理啟動範本和指標。這些函數包含了 Auto Scaling、Amazon EC2 和 CloudWatch 動作。

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;
using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that includes methods to perform Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// actions.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalingWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalingWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client.</param>
    public AutoScalingWrapper(IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
```

```
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling quotas to the
    /// active AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeAccountLimitsAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine("The maximum number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        Console.WriteLine("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.NumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Activity>>
 DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        return response.Activities;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
```

```
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingGroup>?> DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groupList = new List<string>
            {
                groupName,
            };

        var request = new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupNames = groupList,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(request);
        var groups = response.AutoScalingGroups;
```

```
        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
```

```
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
```

```
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

}
```

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected Amazon EC2 client.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2)
    {
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="imageId">The image Id to use for instances launched
    /// using the Amazon EC2 launch template.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The type of EC2 instances to create.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the launch template.</param>
    /// <returns>Returns the TemplateID of the new launch template.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
        string imageId,
        string instanceType,
        string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
            },
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateId">The TemplateId of the launch template to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the EC2 launch template that was deleted.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateId = launchTemplateId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateNames = new List<string> { launchTemplateName, },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeLaunchTemplatesAsync(request);

        if (response.LaunchTemplates is not null)
        {
            response.LaunchTemplates.ForEach(template =>
            {
                Console.Write($"{template.LaunchTemplateName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine(template.LaunchTemplateId);
            });
```

```
            return true;
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the availability zones for the current region.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AvailabilityZone>> ListAvailabilityZonesAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());

        return response.AvailabilityZones;
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Contains methods to access Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the
/// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatchWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch)
    {
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metrics information collection for the Auto Scaling group.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Metrics collected for the Auto Scaling group.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.Metric>>
 GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var filter = new DimensionFilter
        {
            Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Value = $"{groupName}",
        };

        var request = new ListMetricsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = new List<DimensionFilter> { filter },
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.ListMetricsAsync(request);

        return response.Metrics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metric data collected for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of data points.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatisticsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var metricDimensions = new List<Dimension>
            {
                new Dimension
                {
                    Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
                    Value = $"{groupName}",
                },
            };

        // The start time will be yesterday.
        var startTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);
```

```
        var request = new GetMetricStatisticsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = metricDimensions,
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
            Period = 60, // 60 seconds.
            Statistics = new List<string>() { "Minimum" },
            StartTimeUtc = startTime,
            EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(request);

        return response.Datapoints;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Amazon 基岩示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace ListFoundationModelsExample
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to list foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    internal class HelloBedrock
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For a
 list of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
what-is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
            AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// List foundation models.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
        private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter");

            try
            {
                ListFoundationModelsResponse response = await
bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new ListFoundationModelsRequest()
                {
                });

                if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                    {
                        WriteToConsole(fm);
                    }
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
console. </param>
        private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
 {String.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {String.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {String.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出可用的 Amazon 基礎模型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的基岩基礎模型。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// List foundation models.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
        private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
 bedrockClient)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter");

            try
```

```
            {
                ListFoundationModelsResponse response = await
bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new ListFoundationModelsRequest()
                {
                });

                if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                    {
                        WriteToConsole(fm);
                    }
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

Amazon 基岩運行時示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

- 案例

動作

圖像生成與 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成 G1

下面的代碼示例演示了如何調用 Amazon Titan 圖像生成在 Amazon 基岩上的亞馬遜泰坦圖像生成 G1 模型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用 Amazon Titan 影像產生器 G1 基礎模型來產生影像。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Amazon Titan Image Generator G1 model to run
 an inference based on the provided input.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that describes the image Amazon Titan
 Image Generator G1 has to generate.</param>
        /// <returns>A base-64 encoded image generated by model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Image
 Generator G1, refer to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-titan-image.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<string?> InvokeTitanImageGeneratorG1Async(string
 prompt, int seed)
        {
            string titanImageGeneratorG1ModelId = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string payload = new JsonObject()
```

```
            {
                { "taskType", "TEXT_IMAGE" },
                { "textToImageParams", new JsonObject()
                    {
                        { "text", prompt }
                    }
                },
                { "imageGenerationConfig", new JsonObject()
                    {
                        { "numberOfImages", 1 },
                        { "quality", "standard" },
                        { "cfgScale", 8.0f },
                        { "height", 512 },
                        { "width", 512 },
                        { "seed", seed }
                    }
                }
            }.ToJsonString();

            try
            {
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
 InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = titanImageGeneratorG1ModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    var results = JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body).Result?
["images"]?.AsArray();

                    return results?[0]?.GetValue<string>();
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
 response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            return null;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

使用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散加大鏡生成圖像

下面的代碼示例演示了如何調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 模型 Amazon 基岩上的圖像生成。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 基礎模型來產生影像。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XLmodel to run
 an inference based on the provided input.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that describes the image Stability.ai
 Stable Diffusion XL has to generate.</param>
        /// <returns>A base-64 encoded image generated by model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Stability.ai Stable
 Diffusion XL, refer to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-stability-diffusion.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<string?> InvokeStableDiffusionXLG1Async(string
 prompt, int seed, string? stylePreset = null)
        {
```

```
            string stableDiffusionXLModelId = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            var jsonPayload = new JsonObject()
            {
                { "text_prompts", new JsonArray() {
                    new JsonObject()
                        {
                            { "text", prompt }
                        }
                    }
                },
                { "seed", seed }
            };

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(stylePreset))
            {
                jsonPayload.Add("style_preset", stylePreset);
            }

            string payload = jsonPayload.ToString();

            try
            {
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
 InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = stableDiffusionXLModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    var results = JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body).Result?
["artifacts"]?.AsArray();

                    return results?[0]?["base64"]?.GetValue<string>();
                }
                else
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
 response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            return null;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

文本生成與 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2 模型進行文本生成。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 基礎模型。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the AI21 Labs Jurassic-2 model to run an
 inference based on the provided input.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that you want Claude to complete.</
param>
        /// <returns>The inference response from the model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for AI21 Labs Jurassic-2,
 refer to:
```

```
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-jurassic2.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<string> InvokeJurassic2Async(string prompt)
        {
            string jurassic2ModelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string payload = new JsonObject()
            {
                { "prompt", prompt },
                { "maxTokens", 200 },
                { "temperature", 0.5 }
            }.ToJsonString();

            string generatedText = "";
            try
            {
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
 InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = jurassic2ModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    return JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body)
                        .Result?["completions"]?
                        .AsArray()[0]?["data"]?
                        .AsObject()["text"]?.GetValue<string>() ?? "";
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
 response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
```

```
            }
            return generatedText;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

文本生成與 Amazon 泰坦文本 G1

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 文本 G1 模型進行文本生成。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用 Amazon Titan 文字 G1 基礎模型來產生文字。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Amazon Titan Text G1 Express model to run an
 inference based on the provided input.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that you want Amazon Titan Text G1
 Express to complete.</param>
        /// <returns>The inference response from the model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Text G1
 Express, refer to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-titan-text.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<string> InvokeTitanTextG1Async(string prompt)
        {
            string titanTextG1ModelId = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
            string payload = new JsonObject()
            {
                { "inputText", prompt },
                { "textGenerationConfig", new JsonObject()
                    {
                        { "maxTokenCount", 512 },
                        { "temperature", 0f },
                        { "topP", 1f }
                    }
                }
            }.ToJsonString();

            string generatedText = "";
            try
            {
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
 InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = titanTextG1ModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    var results = JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body).Result?
["results"]?.AsArray();

                    return results is null ? "" : string.Join(" ", results.Select(x
 => x?["outputText"]?.GetValue<string?>()));
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
 response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            return generatedText;
```

```
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

文本生成與人為克勞德 2

下面的代碼示例演示如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德 2 模型的文本生成。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用人性克勞德 2 基礎模型來產生文字。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Anthropic Claude 2 model to run an inference
 based on the provided input.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that you want Claude to complete.</
param>
        /// <returns>The inference response from the model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer
 to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-claude.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<string> InvokeClaudeAsync(string prompt)
        {
            string claudeModelId = "anthropic.claude-v2";

            // Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
            string enclosedPrompt = "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:";
```

```
            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string payload = new JsonObject()
            {
                { "prompt", enclosedPrompt },
                { "max_tokens_to_sample", 200 },
                { "temperature", 0.5 },
                { "stop_sequences", new JsonArray("\n\nHuman:") }
            }.ToJsonString();

            string generatedText = "";
            try
            {
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
 InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = claudeModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    return JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body).Result?
["completion"]?.GetValue<string>() ?? "";
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
 response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            return generatedText;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

文本生成與人為克勞德 2 與響應流

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon 基岩上叫用人為 Claude 2 模型，以便透過回應串流產生文字。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用人性克勞德 2 模型並處理回應資料流。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Anthropic Claude 2 model to run an inference
 based on the provided input and process the response stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that you want Claude to complete.</
param>
        /// <returns>The inference response from the model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer
 to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-claude.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async IAsyncEnumerable<string>
 InvokeClaudeWithResponseStreamAsync(string prompt, [EnumeratorCancellation]
 CancellationToken cancellationToken = default)
        {
            string claudeModelId = "anthropic.claude-v2";

            // Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
            string enclosedPrompt = "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string payload = new JsonObject()
             {
                 { "prompt", enclosedPrompt },
```

```
                { "max_tokens_to_sample", 200 },
                { "temperature", 0.5 },
                { "stop_sequences", new JsonArray("\n\nHuman:") }
            }.ToJsonString();

            InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponse? response = null;

            try
            {
                response = await client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(new
InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = claudeModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }

            if (response is not null && response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // create a buffer to write the event in to move from a push mode to
a pull mode
                Channel<string> buffer = Channel.CreateUnbounded<string>();
                bool isStreaming = true;

                response.Body.ChunkReceived += BodyOnChunkReceived;
                response.Body.StartProcessing();

                while ((!cancellationToken.IsCancellationRequested && isStreaming)
|| (!cancellationToken.IsCancellationRequested && buffer.Reader.Count > 0))
                {
                    // pull the completion from the buffer and add it to the
IAsyncEnumerable collection
                    yield return await buffer.Reader.ReadAsync(cancellationToken);
                }
                response.Body.ChunkReceived -= BodyOnChunkReceived;

                yield break;
```

```
                // handle the ChunkReceived events
                async void BodyOnChunkReceived(object? sender,
EventStreamEventReceivedArgs<PayloadPart> e)
                {
                    var streamResponse =
JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>(e.EventStreamEvent.Bytes) ??
throw new NullReferenceException($"Unable to deserialize
{nameof(e.EventStreamEvent.Bytes)}");

                    if (streamResponse["stop_reason"]?.GetValue<string?>() != null)
                    {
                        isStreaming = false;
                    }

                    // write the received completion chunk into the buffer
                    await
buffer.Writer.WriteAsync(streamResponse["completion"]?.GetValue<string>(),
cancellationToken);
                }
            }
            else if (response is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
response.HttpStatusCode);
            }

            yield break;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[InvokeModelWithResponseStream](#)中的。

文本生成與元駱駝 2 聊天

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Meta Lama 2 聊天模型進行文本生成。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用 Meta Lama 2 基礎模型來產生文字。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Meta Llama 2 Chat model to run an inference
 based on the provided input.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that you want Llama 2 to complete.</
param>
        /// <returns>The inference response from the model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Meta Llama 2 Chat, refer
 to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-meta.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<string> InvokeLlama2Async(string prompt)
        {
            string llama2ModelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string payload = new JsonObject()
            {
                { "prompt", prompt },
                { "max_gen_len", 512 },
                { "temperature", 0.5 },
                { "top_p", 0.9 }
            }.ToJsonString();

            string generatedText = "";
            try
            {
```

```
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = llama2ModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    return JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body)
                        .Result?["generation"]?.GetValue<string>() ?? "";
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            return generatedText;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

文本生成與米斯特拉爾 7B

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩調用 Mistral 7B 模型模型的文本生成。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用米斯特拉爾 7B 基礎模型來產生文字。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Mistral 7B model to run an inference based on
 the provided input.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that you want Mistral 7B to complete.</
param>
        /// <returns>The inference response from the model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Mistral 7B, refer to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-mistral.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<List<string?>> InvokeMistral7BAsync(string prompt)
        {
            string mistralModelId = "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            string payload = new JsonObject()
            {
                { "prompt", prompt },
                { "max_tokens", 200 },
                { "temperature", 0.5 }
            }.ToJsonString();

            List<string?>? generatedText = null;
            try
            {
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
 InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = mistralModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
```

```
                    var results = JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body).Result?
["outputs"]?.AsArray();

                    generatedText = results?.Select(x => x?
["text"]?.GetValue<string?>())?.ToList();
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
 response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            return generatedText ?? [];
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

使用 8x7b 混音產生文字

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon 基岩上叫用混合 8x7b 模型模型以產生文字。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以非同步方式叫用混合 8x7b 基礎模型來產生文字。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Asynchronously invokes the Mixtral 8x7B model to run an inference based
on the provided input.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="prompt">The prompt that you want Mixtral 8x7B to
 complete.</param>
        /// <returns>The inference response from the model</returns>
        /// <remarks>
        /// The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        /// For the format, ranges, and default values for Mixtral 8x7B, refer to:
        ///     https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-
parameters-mistral.html
        /// </remarks>
        public static async Task<List<string?>> InvokeMixtral8x7BAsync(string
 prompt)
        {
            string mixtralModelId = "mistral.mixtral-8x7b-instruct-v0:1";

            AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient client = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            string payload = new JsonObject()
            {
                { "prompt", prompt },
                { "max_tokens", 200 },
                { "temperature", 0.5 }
            }.ToJsonString();

            List<string?>? generatedText = null;
            try
            {
                InvokeModelResponse response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(new
 InvokeModelRequest()
                {
                    ModelId = mixtralModelId,
                    Body = AWSSDKUtils.GenerateMemoryStreamFromString(payload),
                    ContentType = "application/json",
                    Accept = "application/json"
                });

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    var results = JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body).Result?
["outputs"]?.AsArray();

                    generatedText = results?.Select(x => x?
["text"]?.GetValue<string?>())?.ToList();
                }
```

```
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("InvokeModelAsync failed with status code " +
response.HttpStatusCode);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
            return generatedText ?? [];
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

案例

建立遊樂場應用程式以與 Amazon 基岩基礎模型互動

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立操場，以透過不同模式與 Amazon 基礎模型互動。

AWS SDK for .NET

.NET 基礎模型（FM）遊樂場是一個 .NET 毛伊島 Blazor 示例應用程序，展示了如何從 C# 代碼使用 Amazon 基岩。此範例顯示 .NET 和 C# 開發人員如何使用 Amazon 基岩來建置啟用人工智慧的生成應用程式。您可以使用下列四個遊樂場來測試 Amazon 基礎模型並與之互動：

- 一個文本遊樂場。
- 一個聊天遊樂場。
- 語音聊天遊樂場。
- 圖像遊樂場。

此範例也會列出並顯示您可存取的基礎模型及其特性。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時

AWS CloudFormation 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS CloudFormation。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS CloudFormation

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 AWS CloudFormation。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
```

```
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
            {
                // Basic information for each stack

Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                if (stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                    foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                        Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                }

                // The resources of each stack
                DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                    await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                        new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                        {
                            StackName = stack.StackName
                        });
                if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
```

```
                    foreach (StackResource resource in responseDescribeResources
                                .StackResources)
                        Console.WriteLine(
                            $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("\n----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                    " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty: ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeStackResources中的。

CloudWatch 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 CloudWatch

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 CloudWatch。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;

public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
 ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
 available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ",
 metric.Dimensions.Select(m => $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMetrics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立儀表板

下面的代碼示例演示了如何創建一個 Amazon CloudWatch 儀表板。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
/// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
/// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
/// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
    string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
{
    // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
    var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
    _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

    // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
    newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
    {
        Height = 8,
        Width = 8,
        Y = 8,
        X = 0,
        Type = "metric",
        Properties = new Properties
        {
            Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
            View = "timeSeries",
            Region = "us-east-1",
            Stat = "Sum",
```

```
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
 newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
 created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutDashboard](#)中的。

建立指標警示

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立或更新 Amazon CloudWatch 警示，並將其與指定的量度、量度數學運算式、異常偵測模型或指標洞見查詢建立關聯。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
   /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
   /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
       string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
   {
       try
       {
           var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
               new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
               {
                   AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                   AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
```

```
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutMetricAlarm](#)中的。

建立異常偵測器

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Amazon CloudWatch 異常偵測器。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutAnomalyDetector中的。

刪除警示

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon CloudWatch 警示。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DeleteAlarms](#)中的。

刪除異常偵測器

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon CloudWatch 異常偵測器。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
```

```
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAnomalyDetector中的。

刪除儀表板

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon CloudWatch 儀表板。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteDashboards中的。

描述警示歷史記錄

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon CloudWatch 警示歷史記錄。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
   /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
   public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
   {
       List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
       var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
           new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
           {
               AlarmName = alarmName,
               EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
               HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
               StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
           });

       await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
       {
           alarmHistory.Add(data);
       }
       return alarmHistory;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarmHistory中的。

描述警示

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon CloudWatch 警示。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
   /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
   public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
   {
       List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
       var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
           new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
           {
               StateValue = stateValue
           });

       await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
       {
           alarms.Add(data);
       }
       return alarms;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarms中的。

描述指標的警示

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述指標的 Amazon CloudWatch 警示。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

描述異常偵測器

下列程式碼範例說明如何描述 Amazon CloudWatch 異常偵測器。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DescribeAnomalyDetectors](中的。)

停用警示動作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何停用 Amazon CloudWatch 警示動作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](。)

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

啟用警示動作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 警示動作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });
```

```
        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

取得指標資料映像

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon CloudWatch 指標資料影像。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
```

```
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricWidgetImage中的。

取得儀表板詳細資訊

下面的代碼示例演示如何獲取 Amazon CloudWatch 儀表板的詳細信息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDashboard中的。

取得指標資料

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon CloudWatch 指標資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
```

```
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricData中的。

取得指標統計數字

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon CloudWatch 指標統計資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
   private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
   {
       // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
       var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
           "AWS/Billing",
           "EstimatedCharges",
           new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
           new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
           7,
           86400);

       billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

       return billingStatistics;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
   /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
   /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
   /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
   /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
   /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
   public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
       string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
days, int period)
   {
```

```
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricStatistics中的。

列示儀表板

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon CloudWatch 儀表板。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
```

```
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListDashboards](#)中的。

列出指標

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon CloudWatch 指標的中繼資料。若要取得量度的資料，請使用 GetMetricData 或 GetMetricStatistics 動作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMetrics中的。

將資料放入指標

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將指標資料點發佈到 Amazon CloudWatch。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
```

```
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutMetricData中的。

案例

開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出 CloudWatch 命名空間和測量結果。

- 取得指標和預估帳單的統計資料。
- 建立並更新儀表板。
- 建立資料並將其新增至指標。
- 建立並觸發警示，然後檢視警示歷史記錄。
- 新增異常偵測器。
- 取得指標映像，然後清除資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class CloudWatchScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List and select a CloudWatch namespace.
        2. List and select a CloudWatch metric.
        3. Get statistics for a CloudWatch metric.
        4. Get estimated billing statistics for the last week.
        5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with two metrics.
        6. List current CloudWatch dashboards.
        7. Create a CloudWatch custom metric and add metric data.
        8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
        9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the custom metric.
       10. Describe current CloudWatch alarms.
       11. Get recent data for the custom metric.
       12. Add data to the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
```

```
       13. Wait for an alarm state.
       14. Get history for the CloudWatch alarm.
       15. Add an anomaly detector.
       16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
       17. Get and display a metric image.
       18. Clean up resources.
   */

   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static CloudWatchWrapper _cloudWatchWrapper = null!;
   private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
   private static readonly List<string> _statTypes = new List<string>
{ "SampleCount", "Average", "Sum", "Minimum", "Maximum" };
   private static SingleMetricAnomalyDetector? anomalyDetector = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
           .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
       )
       .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
               true) // Optionally, load local settings.
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
           .CreateLogger<CloudWatchScenario>();

       _cloudWatchWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var selectedNamespace = await SelectNamespace();
            var selectedMetric = await SelectMetric(selectedNamespace);
            await GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetric);
            await GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling();
            await CreateDashboardWithMetrics();
            await ListDashboards();
            await CreateNewCustomMetric();
            await AddMetricToDashboard();
            await CreateMetricAlarm();
            await DescribeAlarms();
            await GetCustomMetricData();
            await AddMetricDataForAlarm();
            await CheckForMetricAlarm();
            await GetAlarmHistory();
            anomalyDetector = await AddAnomalyDetector();
            await DescribeAnomalyDetectors();
            await GetAndOpenMetricImage();
            await CleanupResources();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources();
        }

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected namespace.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SelectNamespace()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. Select a CloudWatch Namespace from a list of
Namespaces.");
        var metrics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics();
        // Get a distinct list of namespaces.
        var namespaces = metrics.Select(m => m.Namespace).Distinct().ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < namespaces.Count; i++)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaces[i]}");
        }

        var namespaceChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (namespaceChoiceNumber < 1 || namespaceChoiceNumber >
namespaces.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a namespace by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out namespaceChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedNamespace = namespaces[namespaceChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedNamespace;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a metric from a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <returns>The metric name.</returns>
    private static async Task<Metric> SelectMetric(string metricNamespace)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Select a CloudWatch metric from a namespace.");

        var namespaceMetrics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics(metricNamespace);

        for (int i = 0; i < namespaceMetrics.Count && i < 15; i++)
        {
            var dimensionsWithValues = namespaceMetrics[i].Dimensions
                .Where(d => !string.Equals("None", d.Value));
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaceMetrics[i].MetricName} " +
                              $"{string.Join(", :", dimensionsWithValues.Select(d =>
d.Value))}");
        }

        var metricChoiceNumber = 0;
```

```
        while (metricChoiceNumber < 1 || metricChoiceNumber >
namespaceMetrics.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out metricChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedMetric = namespaceMetrics[metricChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedMetric;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display metric statistics for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
Metric metric)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get CloudWatch metric statistics for the last day.");

        for (int i = 0; i < _statTypes.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_statTypes[i]}");
        }

        var statisticChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (statisticChoiceNumber < 1 || statisticChoiceNumber >
_statTypes.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out statisticChoiceNumber);
        }
```

```
        var selectedStatistic = _statTypes[statisticChoiceNumber - 1];
        var statisticsList = new List<string> { selectedStatistic };

        var metricStatistics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(metricNamespace, metric.MetricName,
statisticsList, metric.Dimensions, 1, 60);

        if (!metricStatistics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No {selectedStatistic} statistics found for {metric}
in namespace {metricNamespace}.");
        }

        metricStatistics = metricStatistics.OrderBy(s => s.Timestamp).ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < metricStatistics.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricStat = metricStatistics[i];
            var statValue =
metricStat.GetType().GetProperty(selectedStatistic)!.GetValue(metricStat, null);
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{metricStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} {selectedStatistic}: {statValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display estimated billing statistics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");

        var billingStatistics = await SetupBillingStatistics();

        for (int i = 0; i < billingStatistics.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{billingStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} : {billingStatistics[i].Maximum}");
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateDashboardWithMetrics()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);
        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(
            newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
```

```
                DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull
            });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDashboards()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. List the CloudWatch dashboards in the current
account.");

        var dashboards = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListDashboards();

        for (int i = 0; i < dashboards.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {dashboards[i].DashboardName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and add data for a new custom metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateNewCustomMetric()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Create and add data for a new custom metric.");
```

```
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var customData = await PutRandomMetricData(customMetricName,
customMetricNamespace);

        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }
```

```
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricToDashboard()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Add the new custom metric to the dashboard.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var validationMessages = await SetupDashboard(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, dashboardName);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} updated with metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
```

```
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateMetricAlarm()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];
        var region = _configuration["region"];
        var emailTopic = _configuration["emailTopic"];
        var alarmActions = new List<string>();

        if (GetYesNoResponse(
                $"\tAdd an email action for topic {emailTopic} to alarm {alarmName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            _cloudWatchWrapper.AddEmailAlarmAction(accountId, region, emailTopic,
alarmActions);
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricEmailAlarm(
            "Example metric alarm",
            alarmName,
            ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold,
            customMetricName,
            customMetricNamespace,
            100,
            alarmActions);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlarm {alarmName} added for metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe Alarms.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAlarms()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Describe CloudWatch alarms in the current
account.");
```

```
        var alarms = await _cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarms();
        alarms = alarms.OrderByDescending(a => a.StateUpdatedTimestamp).ToList();

        for (int i = 0; i < alarms.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var alarm = alarms[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {alarm.AlarmName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tState: {alarm.StateValue} for {alarm.MetricName}
{alarm.ComparisonOperator} {alarm.Threshold}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the recent data for the metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetCustomMetricData()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. Get current data for new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];

        var query = new List<MetricDataQuery>
        {
            new MetricDataQuery
            {
                AccountId = accountId,
                Id = "m1",
                Label = "Custom Metric Data",
                MetricStat = new MetricStat
                {
                    Metric = new Metric
                    {
                        MetricName = customMetricName,
                        Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
                    },
                    Period = 1,
                    Stat = "Maximum"
```

```
                }
            }
        };

        var metricData = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricData(
            20,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1),
            20,
            query);

        for (int i = 0; i < metricData.Count; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < metricData[i].Values.Count; j++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tTimestamp {metricData[i].Timestamps[j]:G} Value:
{metricData[i].Values[j]}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add metric data to trigger an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricDataForAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Add metric data to the custom metric to trigger an
alarm.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var nowUtc = DateTime.UtcNow;
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>
        {
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-2)
```

```
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-1)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc
            }
        };
        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check for a metric alarm using the DescribeAlarmsForMetric action.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckForMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Checking for an alarm state.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var hasAlarm = false;
        var retries = 10;
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0)
        {
            var alarms = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmsForMetric(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);
            hasAlarm = alarms.Any(a => a.StateValue == StateValue.ALARM);
            retries--;
            Thread.Sleep(20000);
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(hasAlarm
            ? $"\tAlarm state found for {customMetricName}."
            : $"\tNo Alarm state found for {customMetricName} after 10 retries.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get history for an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAlarmHistory()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Get alarm history.");

        var exampleAlarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];

        var alarmHistory = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmHistory(exampleAlarmName, 2);

        for (int i = 0; i < alarmHistory.Count; i++)
        {
            var history = alarmHistory[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {history.HistorySummary}, time
{history.Timestamp:g}");
        }
        if (!alarmHistory.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo alarm history data found for
{exampleAlarmName}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<SingleMetricAnomalyDetector> AddAnomalyDetector()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Add an anomaly detector.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detector = new SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
        {
            MetricName = customMetricName,
            Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
            Stat = "Maximum"
        };
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutAnomalyDetector(detector);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded anomaly detector for metric
{customMetricName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return detector;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAnomalyDetectors()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Describe anomaly detectors in the current
account.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detectors = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);

        for (int i = 0; i < detectors.Count; i++)
        {
            var detector = detectors[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}.
{detector.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.MetricName}, state {detector.StateValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetch and open a metrics image for a CloudWatch metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndOpenMetricImage()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("17. Get a metric image from CloudWatch.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tGetting Image data for custom metric.");
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var memoryStream = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, "Maximum", 10);
        var file = _cloudWatchWrapper.SaveMetricImage(memoryStream, "MetricImages");

        ProcessStartInfo info = new ProcessStartInfo();

        Console.WriteLine($"\tFile saved as {Path.GetFileName(file)}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress enter to open the image.");
        Console.ReadLine();
        info.FileName = Path.Combine("ms-photos://", file);
        info.UseShellExecute = true;
        info.CreateNoWindow = true;
        info.Verb = string.Empty;

        Process.Start(info);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up created resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"18. Clean up resources.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete dashboard {dashboardName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting dashboard.");
            var dashboardList = new List<string> { dashboardName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteDashboards(dashboardList);
        }

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete alarm {alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up alarms.");
            var alarms = new List<string> { alarmName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAlarms(alarms);
        }

        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete anomaly detector? (y/n)") &&
anomalyDetector != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up anomaly detector.");

            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAnomalyDetector(
                anomalyDetector);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
```

```
}
```

案例用於 CloudWatch 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon CloudWatch methods.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;
    private readonly ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatch wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch,
 ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
 listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
 DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
```

```
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
 created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
```

```
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
   /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
   /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
       string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
   {
       try
       {
           var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
               new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
               {
                   AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                   AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                   AlarmName = alarmName,
                   ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                   Threshold = threshold,
                   Namespace = metricNamespace,
                   MetricName = metricName,
                   EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                   Period = 10,
                   Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                   DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                   TreatMissingData = "ignore"
               });
           return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
       }
       catch (LimitExceededException lex)
       {
           _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
       }

       return false;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });
```

```
        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }
```

```
        return detectors;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
 anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms

- DeleteAnomalyDetector
- DeleteDashboards
- DescribeAlarmHistory
- DescribeAlarms
- DescribeAlarmsForMetric
- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

CloudWatch 記錄範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 for CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

將金鑰與日誌群組關聯

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將 AWS KMS 金鑰與現有的 CloudWatch 記錄記錄群組產生關聯。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to associate an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key with
    /// an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class AssociateKmsKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string kmsKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:<account-
number>:key/7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            string groupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new AssociateKmsKeyRequest
            {
                KmsKeyId = kmsKeyId,
                LogGroupName = groupName,
            };

            var response = await client.AssociateKmsKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully associated KMS key ID: {kmsKeyId}
 with log group: {groupName}.");
            }
```

```
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not make the association between:
{kmsKeyId} and {groupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateKmsKey中的。

取消匯出任務

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取消現有的 CloudWatch 記錄匯出工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to cancel an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export task.
/// </summary>
public class CancelExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskId = "exampleTaskId";
```

```
            var request = new CancelExportTaskRequest
            {
                TaskId = taskId,
            };

            var response = await client.CancelExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} successfully canceled.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} could not be canceled.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CancelExportTask中的。

建立日誌群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立新的 CloudWatch 記錄檔記錄群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateLogGroup
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new CreateLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully create log group with ID:
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create log group.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLogGroup中的。

建立新的日誌串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立新的 CloudWatch Logs 記錄資料流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for a CloudWatch
/// log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string logStreamName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-logstream";

        var request = new CreateLogStreamRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            LogStreamName = logStreamName,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateLogStreamAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{logStreamName} successfully created for
{logGroupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create stream.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLogStream中的。

建立匯出任務

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立新的 CloudWatch 記錄匯出工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Export Task to export the contents of the Amazon
/// CloudWatch Logs to the specified Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket.
/// </summary>
public class CreateExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskName = "export-task-example";
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string destination = "doc-example-bucket";
```

```
            var fromTime = 1437584472382;
            var toTime = 1437584472833;

            var request = new CreateExportTaskRequest
            {
                From = fromTime,
                To = toTime,
                TaskName = taskName,
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
                Destination = destination,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The task, {taskName} with ID: " +
                                  $"{response.TaskId} has been created
successfully.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateExportTask中的。

刪除日誌群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除現有的 CloudWatch 記錄檔記錄群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Service to delete an existing
    /// CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteLogGroup
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new DeleteLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted CloudWatch log group,
{logGroupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLogGroup中的。

描述匯出任務

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 CloudWatch 記錄匯出工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to retrieve a list of information about Amazon CloudWatch
    /// Logs export tasks.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeExportTasks
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            var request = new DescribeExportTasksRequest
            {
                Limit = 5,
            };

            var response = new DescribeExportTasksResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.DescribeExportTasksAsync(request);
                response.ExportTasks.ForEach(t =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{t.TaskName} with ID: {t.TaskId} has status:
{t.Status}");
                });
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DescribeExportTasks](#)中的。

描述日誌群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 CloudWatch 記錄檔記錄群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about existing Amazon CloudWatch Logs log groups
/// and displays the information on the console.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeLogGroups
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Creates a CloudWatch Logs client using the default
        // user. If you need to work with resources in another
        // AWS Region than the one defined for the default user,
        // pass the AWS Region as a parameter to the client constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        bool done = false;
        string newToken = null;

        var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest
        {
            Limit = 5,
        };

        DescribeLogGroupsResponse response;

        do
        {
            if (newToken is not null)
```

```
                {
                    request.NextToken = newToken;
                }

                response = await client.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);

                response.LogGroups.ForEach(lg =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{lg.LogGroupName} is associated with the
key: {lg.KmsKeyId}.");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {lg.CreationTime.Date.Date}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Date for this group will be stored for:
{lg.RetentionInDays} days.\n");
                });

                if (response.NextToken is null)
                {
                    done = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    newToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (!done);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DescribeLogGroups](#)中的。

開始 Live Tail 工作階段

下列程式碼範例會示範如何為現有的記錄群組/記錄資料流啟動 Live Tail 工作階段。

AWS SDK for .NET

包括必需的檔案。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            var request = new StartLiveTailRequest
            {
                LogGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiers,
                LogStreamNames = logStreamNames,
                LogEventFilterPattern = filterPattern,
            };

            var response = await client.StartLiveTailAsync(request);

            // Catch if request fails
            if (response.HttpStatusCode != System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to start live tail session");
                return;
            }
```

您可以使用兩種方式處理來自 Live Tail 工作階段的事件：

```
            /* Method 1
            * 1). Asynchronously loop through the event stream
            * 2). Set a timer to dispose the stream and stop the Live Tail session
at the end.
            */
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            var task = Task.Run(() =>
            {
                foreach (var item in eventStream)
                {
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionUpdate liveTailSessionUpdate)
                    {
                        foreach (var sessionResult in
liveTailSessionUpdate.SessionResults)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine("Message : {0}",
sessionResult.Message);
                        }
                    }
```

```
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionStart)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Live Tail session started");
                    }
                    // On-stream exceptions are processed here
                    if (item is CloudWatchLogsEventStreamException)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {item}");
                    }
                }
            });
            // Close the stream to stop the session after a timeout
            if (!task.Wait(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10))){
                eventStream.Dispose();
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

```
            /* Method 2
            * 1). Add event handlers to each event variable
            * 2). Start processing the stream and wait for a timeout using
AutoResetEvent
            */
            AutoResetEvent endEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            using (eventStream) // automatically disposes the stream to stop the
session after execution finishes
            {
                eventStream.SessionStartReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("LiveTail session started");
                };
                eventStream.SessionUpdateReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    foreach (LiveTailSessionLogEvent logEvent in
e.EventStreamEvent.SessionResults){
                        Console.WriteLine("Message: {0}", logEvent.Message);
                    }
                };
                // On-stream exceptions are captured here
                eventStream.ExceptionReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {e.EventStreamException.Message}");
```

```
            };

            eventStream.StartProcessing();
            // Stream events for this amount of time.
            endEvent.WaitOne(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
            Console.WriteLine("End of line");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

確認使用者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何確認 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

確認用於追蹤的 MFA 裝置

下列程式碼範例顯示如何確認要透過 Amazon Cognito 追蹤的 MFA 裝置。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConfirmDevice中的。

獲取權杖以將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得權杖，將 MFA 應用程式與 Amazon Cognito 使用者建立關聯。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

取得關於使用者的資訊

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon Cognito 使用者的相關資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
    {
```

```
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

列出使用者集區

以下程式碼範例示範如何列出 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }
```

```
        return userPools;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUserPools中的。

列出使用者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUsers中的。

重新傳送確認碼

下列程式碼範例顯示如何重新傳送 Amazon Cognito 確認碼。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

回應身分驗證挑戰

下列程式碼範例顯示如何回應 Amazon Cognito 身份驗證挑戰。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
```

```
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

註冊使用者

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Cognito 註冊使用者。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };
```

```
        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SignUp中的。

開始驗證

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Cognito 啟動身份驗證。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
```

```
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InitiateAuth中的。

使用管理員憑證開始進行身分驗證

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Cognito 和管理員登入資料啟動身份驗證。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

與使用者驗證 MFA 應用程式

下列程式碼範例顯示如何透過 Amazon Cognito 使用者驗證 MFA 應用程式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
```

```
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace CognitoBasics;

public class CognitoBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Cognito.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider>()
            .AddTransient<CognitoWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CognitoBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var cognitoWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CognitoWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        UiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // clientId - The app client Id value that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var clientId = configuration["ClientId"]; // "*** REPLACE WITH CLIENT ID
VALUE FROM CDK SCRIPT";

        // poolId - The pool Id that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var poolId = configuration["PoolId"]!; // "*** REPLACE WITH POOL ID VALUE
FROM CDK SCRIPT";
        var userName = configuration["UserName"];
        var password = configuration["Password"];
        var email = configuration["Email"];

        // If the username wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (userName is null)
```

```
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Username: ");
                userName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName));
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\nUsername: {userName}");

        // If the password wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (password is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Password: ");
                password = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(password));
        }

        // If the email address wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (email is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Email: ");
                email = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email));
        }

        // Now sign up the user.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nSigning up {userName} with email address: {email}");
        await cognitoWrapper.SignUpAsync(clientId, userName, password, email);

        // Add the user to the user pool.
        Console.WriteLine($"Adding {userName} to the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Get confirmation code");
        Console.WriteLine($"Conformation code sent to {userName}.");
        Console.Write("Would you like to send a new code? (Y/N) ");
```

```
        var answer = Console.ReadLine();

        if (answer!.ToLower() == "y")
        {
            await cognitoWrapper.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(clientId, userName);
            Console.WriteLine("Sending a new confirmation code");
        }

        Console.Write("Enter confirmation code (from Email): ");
        var code = Console.ReadLine();

        await cognitoWrapper.ConfirmSignupAsync(clientId, code, userName);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Checking status");
        Console.WriteLine($"Rechecking the status of {userName} in the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up authenticator for {userName} in the user
pool");
        var setupResponse = await cognitoWrapper.InitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
userName, password);

        var setupSession = await
cognitoWrapper.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(setupResponse.Session);
        Console.Write("Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator: ");
        var setupCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var setupResult = await
cognitoWrapper.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(setupSession, setupCode);
        Console.WriteLine($"Setup status: {setupResult}");

        Console.WriteLine($"Now logging in {userName} in the user pool");
        var authSession = await cognitoWrapper.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
poolId, userName, password);

        Console.Write("Enter a new 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator:
");
        var authCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var authResult = await
cognitoWrapper.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(userName, clientId, authCode,
authSession, poolId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Authenticated and received access token:
{authResult.AccessToken}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Cognito scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}


using System.Net;

namespace CognitoActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform Amazon Cognito Identity Provider actions.
/// </summary>
public class CognitoWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider _cognitoService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing Amazon Cognito actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cognitoService">The Amazon Cognito client object.</param>
    public CognitoWrapper(IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider cognitoService)
    {
        _cognitoService = cognitoService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
 ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }
```

```
        return userPools;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
   /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
   public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
   {
       var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
       {
           Session = session,
       };

       var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
       var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

       Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

       return tokenResponse.Session;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Initiate an admin auth request.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
   /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
   /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
   /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
   /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
   public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
userPoolId, string userName, string password)
   {
       var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
       authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
       authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

       var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
       {
           ClientId = clientId,
           UserPoolId = userPoolId,
           AuthParameters = authParameters,
```

```
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
 access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
 poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser

- AdminInitiateAuth
- AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
- AssociateSoftwareToken
- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

Amazon Comprehend 的例子使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Comprehend 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

偵測文件中的實體

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測文件中的實體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the AmazonComprehend service detect any
    /// entities in submitted text.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectEntities
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The main method calls the DetectEntitiesAsync method to find any
        /// entities in the sample code.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectEntities\n");
            var detectEntitiesRequest = new DetectEntitiesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectEntitiesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectEntitiesAsync(detectEntitiesRequest);

            foreach (var e in detectEntitiesResponse.Entities)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {e.Text}, Type: {e.Type}, Score:
{e.Score}, BeginOffset: {e.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {e.EndOffset}");
            }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectEntities中的。

偵測文件中的關鍵片語

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測文件中的關鍵片語。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to
    /// search text for key phrases.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectKeyPhrase
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the Amazon Comprehend method DetectKeyPhrasesAsync
        /// to detect any key phrases in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
            var detectKeyPhrasesRequest = new DetectKeyPhrasesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectKeyPhrasesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectKeyPhrasesAsync(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            foreach (var kp in detectKeyPhrasesResponse.KeyPhrases)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {kp.Text}, Score: {kp.Score}, BeginOffset:
{kp.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {kp.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectKeyPhrases中的。

偵測文件中的個人識別資訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測文件中的個人識別資訊 (PII)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to find
    /// personally identifiable information (PII) within text submitted to the
    /// DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectingPII
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method to locate any
        /// personally dientifiable information within the supplied text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
            var text = @"Hello Paul Santos. The latest statement for your
                        credit card account 1111-0000-1111-0000 was
                        mailed to 123 Any Street, Seattle, WA 98109.";

            var request = new DetectPiiEntitiesRequest
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "EN",
            };

            var response = await comprehendClient.DetectPiiEntitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.Entities.Count > 0)
            {
                foreach (var entity in response.Entities)
                {
                    var entityValue = text.Substring(entity.BeginOffset,
entity.EndOffset - entity.BeginOffset);
                    Console.WriteLine($"{entity.Type}: {entityValue}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectPiiEntities中的。

檢測文檔的語法元素

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測文件的語法元素。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Comprehend to detect syntax
    /// elements by calling the DetectSyntaxAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectingSyntax
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls DetectSynaxAsync to identify the syntax elements
        /// in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            // Call DetectSyntax API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSyntaxAsync\n");
            var detectSyntaxRequest = new DetectSyntaxRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSyntaxAsync(detectSyntaxRequest);
            foreach (SyntaxToken s in detectSyntaxResponse.SyntaxTokens)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {s.Text}, PartOfSpeech:
{s.PartOfSpeech.Tag}, BeginOffset: {s.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {s.EndOffset}");
            }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectSyntax中的。

偵測文件中的主要語言

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測文件中的主要語言。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example calls the Amazon Comprehend service to determine the
    /// dominant language.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectDominantLanguage
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Calls Amazon Comprehend to determine the dominant language used in
        /// the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle.";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectDominantLanguage\n");
```

```
            var detectDominantLanguageRequest = new DetectDominantLanguageRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
            };

            var detectDominantLanguageResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectDominantLanguageAsync(detectDominantLanguageRequest);
            foreach (var dl in detectDominantLanguageResponse.Languages)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Language Code: {dl.LanguageCode}, Score:
{dl.Score}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectDominantLanguage中的。

偵測文件的情緒

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測文件的情緒。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to detect the overall sentiment of the supplied
    /// text using the Amazon Comprehend service.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectSentiment
```

```
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetetectSentimentAsync method to analyze the
        /// supplied text and determine the overal sentiment.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSentiment");
            var detectSentimentRequest = new DetectSentimentRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectSentimentResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSentimentAsync(detectSentimentRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sentiment: {detectSentimentResponse.Sentiment}");
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectSentiment中的。

開始主題建模工作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何啟動 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example scans the documents in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and analyzes it for topics. The results are stored
    /// in another bucket and then the resulting job properties are displayed
    /// on the screen. This example was created using the AWS SDK for .NEt
    /// version 3.7 and .NET Core version 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public static class TopicModeling
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This methos calls a topic detection job by calling the Amazon
        /// Comprehend StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            string inputS3Uri = "s3://input bucket/input path";
            InputFormat inputDocFormat = InputFormat.ONE_DOC_PER_FILE;
            string outputS3Uri = "s3://output bucket/output path";
            string dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::account ID:role/data access
role";
            int numberOfTopics = 10;

            var startTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                InputDataConfig = new InputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputS3Uri,
                    InputFormat = inputDocFormat,
                },
                OutputDataConfig = new OutputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = outputS3Uri,
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                NumberOfTopics = numberOfTopics,
            };
```

```
            var startTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.StartTopicsDetectionJobAsync(startTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

            var jobId = startTopicsDetectionJobResponse.JobId;
            Console.WriteLine("JobId: " + jobId);

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
DescribeTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.DescribeTopicsDetectionJobAsync(describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

PrintJobProperties(describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse.TopicsDetectionJobProperties);

            var listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse = await
comprehendClient.ListTopicsDetectionJobsAsync(new
ListTopicsDetectionJobsRequest());
            foreach (var props in
listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse.TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList)
            {
                PrintJobProperties(props);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is a helper method that displays the job properties
        /// from the call to StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="props">A list of properties from the call to
        /// StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.</param>
        private static void PrintJobProperties(TopicsDetectionJobProperties props)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"JobId: {props.JobId}, JobName: {props.JobName},
JobStatus: {props.JobStatus}");
            Console.WriteLine($"NumberOfTopics: {props.NumberOfTopics}\nInputS3Uri:
{props.InputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
            Console.WriteLine($"InputFormat: {props.InputDataConfig.InputFormat},
OutputS3Uri: {props.OutputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTopicsDetectionJob中的。

使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello DynamoDB

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 DynamoDB。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace DynamoDB_Actions;

public static class HelloDynamoDB
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var dynamoDbClient = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Dynamo DB! Following are some of your
 tables:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five tables.
        var response = await dynamoDbClient.ListTablesAsync(
            new ListTablesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var table in response.TableNames)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTable: {table}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立資料表

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 DynamoDB 資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
        /// table to become active.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client, string tableName)
        {
            var response = await client.CreateTableAsync(new CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput
```

```
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5,
                },
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
client.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTable中的。

刪除資料表

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 DynamoDB 資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteTableAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete table.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

從資料表刪除項目

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 DynamoDB 資料表中刪除項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
/// will be deleted.</param>
/// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
/// year of the movie to delete.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
/// delete operation.</returns>
public static async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
    AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
    string tableName,
    Movie movieToDelete)
{
    var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
    {
        ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
        ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
    };

    var request = new DeleteItemRequest
    {
        TableName = tableName,
        Key = key,
    };

    var response = await client.DeleteItemAsync(request);
    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteItem中的。

批次取得項目

下列程式碼範例示範如何分批取得 DynamoDB 項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace LowLevelBatchGet
{
    public class LowLevelBatchGet
    {
        private static readonly string _table1Name = "Forum";
        private static readonly string _table2Name = "Thread";

        public static async void RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client)
        {
            var request = new BatchGetItemRequest
            {
                RequestItems = new Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes>()
            {
                { _table1Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
                  {
                      Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                      {
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                            S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                        } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
```

```
                            { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                        S = "Amazon S3"
                    } }
                      }
                  }
              }},
          {
              _table2Name,
              new KeysAndAttributes
              {
                  Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                  {
                      new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                      {
                          { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                            } },
                          { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                S = "DynamoDB Thread 1"
                            } }
                      },
                      new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                      {
                          { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                            } },
                          { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                S = "DynamoDB Thread 2"
                            } }
                      },
                      new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                      {
                          { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                S = "Amazon S3"
                            } },
                          { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                S = "S3 Thread 1"
                            } }
                      }
                  }
              }
          }
      };
```

```
            BatchGetItemResponse response;
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Making request");
                response = await client.BatchGetItemAsync(request);

                // Check the response.
                var responses = response.Responses; // Attribute list in the
response.

                foreach (var tableResponse in responses)
                {
                    var tableResults = tableResponse.Value;
                    Console.WriteLine("Items retrieved from table {0}",
tableResponse.Key);
                    foreach (var item1 in tableResults)
                    {
                        PrintItem(item1);
                    }
                }

                // Any unprocessed keys? could happen if you exceed
ProvisionedThroughput or some other error.
                Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes> unprocessedKeys =
response.UnprocessedKeys;
                foreach (var unprocessedTableKeys in unprocessedKeys)
                {
                    // Print table name.
                    Console.WriteLine(unprocessedTableKeys.Key);
                    // Print unprocessed primary keys.
                    foreach (var key in unprocessedTableKeys.Value.Keys)
                    {
                        PrintItem(key);
                    }
                }

                request.RequestItems = unprocessedKeys;
            } while (response.UnprocessedKeys.Count > 0);
        }

        private static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
attributeList)
        {
```

```
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attributeList)
            {
                string attributeName = kvp.Key;
                AttributeValue value = kvp.Value;

                Console.WriteLine(
                    attributeName + " " +
                    (value.S == null ? "" : "S=[" + value.S + "]") +
                    (value.N == null ? "" : "N=[" + value.N + "]") +
                    (value.SS == null ? "" : "SS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.SS.ToArray()) + "]") +
                    (value.NS == null ? "" : "NS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.NS.ToArray()) + "]")
                    );
            }
            Console.WriteLine("************************************************");
        }

        static void Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(client);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[BatchGetItem](#)中的。

從資料表取得項目

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 DynamoDB 資料表取得項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
        /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
        /// retrieved.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 GetItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client, Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetItem中的。

取得資料表的相關資訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何取得 DynamoDB 資料表的相關資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    private static async Task GetTableInformation()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\n*** Retrieving table information ***");

        var response = await Client.DescribeTableAsync(new DescribeTableRequest
        {
            TableName = ExampleTableName
        });

        var table = response.Table;
        Console.WriteLine($"Name: {table.TableName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"# of items: {table.ItemCount}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Provision Throughput (reads/sec): " +
                          $"{table.ProvisionedThroughput.ReadCapacityUnits}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Provision Throughput (writes/sec): " +
                          $"{table.ProvisionedThroughput.WriteCapacityUnits}");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTable中的。

列出資料表

下列程式碼範例示範如何列出 DynamoDB 資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    private static async Task ListMyTables()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\n*** Listing tables ***");

        string lastTableNameEvaluated = null;
        do
        {
            var response = await Client.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
            {
                Limit = 2,
                ExclusiveStartTableName = lastTableNameEvaluated
            });

            foreach (var name in response.TableNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(name);
            }

            lastTableNameEvaluated = response.LastEvaluatedTableName;
        } while (lastTableNameEvaluated != null);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

將項目放入資料表

下列程式碼範例示範如何將項目放入 DynamoDB 資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new item to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
        /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
added.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the
item.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            var response = await client.PutItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutItem中的。

查詢資料表

下列程式碼範例示範如何查詢 DynamoDB 資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
        /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
        /// view movies.</param>
        /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
        public static async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName, int year)
        {
            var movieTable = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "title",
                  "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            Search search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
```

```
            return moviesFound;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 Query。

執行 PartiQL 陳述式

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 DynamoDB 資料表上執行 PartiQL 陳述式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
```

```
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目清單。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

使用 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
```

```
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用 DELETE 陳述式刪除單個影片。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

執行多批 PartiQL 陳述式

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 DynamoDB 資料表上執行批次的 PartiQL 陳述式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;
```

```
            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
```

```
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });
```

```
            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {
```

```
            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
```

```
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

掃描資料表

下列程式碼範例示範如何掃描 DynamoDB 資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            int startYear,
            int endYear)
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                  { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
```

```
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await client.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response.LastEvaluatedKey.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 Scan。

更新資料表中的項目

下列程式碼範例示範如何更新 DynamoDB 資料表中的項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
        /// the movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
```

```
        /// information that will be changed.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            Movie newMovie,
            MovieInfo newInfo,
            string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.UpdateItemAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateItem中的。

批次寫入項目

下列程式碼範例示範如何分批寫入 DynamoDB 項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將一批項目寫入電影資料表。

```
/// <summary>
/// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
/// added to the DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
/// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
{
    if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
    {
        return null;
    }

    using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
    string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
    var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
        json,
        new JsonSerializerOptions
        {
            PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
        });

    // Now return the first 250 entries.
    return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
        /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
        /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
        /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
        public static async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string movieFileName)
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (movies is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>();
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。

- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// This example application performs the following basic Amazon DynamoDB
// functions:
//
//     CreateTableAsync
//     PutItemAsync
//     UpdateItemAsync
//     BatchWriteItemAsync
//     GetItemAsync
//     DeleteItemAsync
//     Query
//     Scan
//     DeleteItemAsync
//
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using DynamoDB_Actions;

public class DynamoDB_Basics
{
    // Separator for the console display.
    private static readonly string SepBar = new string('-', 80);

    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

        var tableName = "movie_table";
```

```
        // Relative path to moviedata.json in the local repository.
        var movieFileName = @"..\..\..\..\..\..\..\resources\sample_files
\movies.json";

        DisplayInstructions();

        // Create a new table and wait for it to be active.
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the new table: {tableName}");

        var success = await DynamoDbMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(client,
 tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable: {tableName} successfully created.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\nCould not create {tableName}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a single new movie to the table.
        var newMovie = new Movie
        {
            Year = 2021,
            Title = "Spider-Man: No Way Home",
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.PutItemAsync(client, newMovie, tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Added {newMovie.Title} to the table.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not add movie to table.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Update the new movie by adding a plot and rank.
        var newInfo = new MovieInfo
```

```
        {
            Plot = "With Spider-Man's identity now revealed, Peter asks" +
                   "Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous" +
                   "foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to" +
                   "discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man.",
            Rank = 9,
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.UpdateItemAsync(client, newMovie, newInfo,
tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated the movie: {newMovie.Title}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not update the movie.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a batch of movies to the DynamoDB table from a list of
        // movies in a JSON file.
        var itemCount = await DynamoDbMethods.BatchWriteItemsAsync(client,
movieFileName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Added {itemCount} movies to the table.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Get a movie by key. (partition + sort)
        var lookupMovie = new Movie
        {
            Title = "Jurassic Park",
            Year = 1993,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("Looking for the movie \"Jurassic Park\".");
        var item = await DynamoDbMethods.GetItemAsync(client, lookupMovie,
tableName);
        if (item.Count > 0)
        {
            DynamoDbMethods.DisplayItem(item);
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {lookupMovie.Title}");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete a movie.
        var movieToDelete = new Movie
        {
            Title = "The Town",
            Year = 2010,
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.DeleteItemAsync(client, tableName,
movieToDelete);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Query to find all the movies released in 2010.
        int findYear = 2010;
        Console.WriteLine($"Movies released in {findYear}");
        var queryCount = await DynamoDbMethods.QueryMoviesAsync(client, tableName,
findYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {queryCount} movies released in {findYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Scan to get a list of movies from 2001 to 2011.
        int startYear = 2001;
        int endYear = 2011;
        var scanCount = await DynamoDbMethods.ScanTableAsync(client, tableName,
startYear, endYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {scanCount} movies released between {startYear}
and {endYear}");
```

```
        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete the table.
        success = await DynamoDbMethods.DeleteTableAsync(client, tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The DynamoDB Basics example application is done.");

        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the description of the application on the console.
    /// </summary>
    private static void DisplayInstructions()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write(new string(' ', 28));
        Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB Basics Example");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using DynamoDB
with the AWS SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("The application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a table with partition: year and
sort:title.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds a single movie to the table.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Adds movies to the table from moviedata.json.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Updates the rating and plot of the movie that was
just added.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets a movie using its key (partition + sort).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Deletes a movie.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Uses QueryAsync to return all movies released in a
given year.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Uses ScanAsync to return all movies released within
 a range of years.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Finally, it deletes the table that was just
 created.");
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple method to wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
    /// </summary>
    private static void WaitForEnter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

建立包含電影資料的資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
        /// table to become active.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client, string tableName)
        {
            var response = await client.CreateTableAsync(new CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
```

```
                    AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                },
                new AttributeDefinition
                {
                    AttributeName = "year",
                    AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                },
            },
            KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
            {
                new KeySchemaElement
                {
                    AttributeName = "year",
                    KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                },
                new KeySchemaElement
                {
                    AttributeName = "title",
                    KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                },
            },
            ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput
            {
                ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                WriteCapacityUnits = 5,
            },
        });

        // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
        Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

        var request = new DescribeTableRequest
        {
            TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
        };

        TableStatus status;

        int sleepDuration = 2000;

        do
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);
```

```
                var describeTableResponse = await
 client.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

新增單一電影到資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new item to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
        /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the
 item.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
 Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            var response = await client.PutItemAsync(request);
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

更新資料表中的單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
        /// the movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
        /// information that will be changed.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            Movie newMovie,
            MovieInfo newInfo,
            string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
```

```
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.UpdateItemAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

從電影資料表擷取單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
        /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
        /// retrieved.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 GetItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client, Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
```

```
            Key = key,
            TableName = tableName,
        };

        var response = await client.GetItemAsync(request);
        return response.Item;
    }
```

將一批項目寫入電影資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
            json,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
            });

        // Now return the first 250 entries.
        return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
        /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
        /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
        /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
        public static async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string movieFileName)
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (movies is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>();
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
```

從資料表刪除單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
        /// will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
        /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
```

```
            string tableName,
            Movie movieToDelete)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Key = key,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

在資料表中查詢特定年份發表的電影。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
        /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
        /// view movies.</param>
        /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
        public static async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName, int year)
        {
            var movieTable = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
```

```
            Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
            Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
            AttributesToGet = new List<string>
            {
              "title",
              "year",
            },
            ConsistentRead = true,
            Filter = filter,
        };

        // Value used to track how many movies match the
        // supplied criteria.
        var moviesFound = 0;

        Search search = movieTable.Query(config);
        do
        {
            var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
            moviesFound += movieList.Count;

            foreach (var movie in movieList)
            {
                DisplayDocument(movie);
            }
        }
        while (!search.IsDone);

        return moviesFound;
    }
```

在資料表中掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。

```
    public static async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
    {
        var request = new ScanRequest
        {
```

```
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                  { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await client.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response.LastEvaluatedKey.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
```

刪除電影資料表。

```
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };
```

```
            var response = await client.DeleteTableAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete table.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Before you run this example, download 'movies.json' from
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
GettingStarted.Js.02.html,
// and put it in the same folder as the example.

// Separator for the console display.
var SepBar = new string('-', 80);
const string tableName = "movie_table";
const string movieFileName = "moviedata.json";

DisplayInstructions();

// Create the table and wait for it to be active.
Console.WriteLine($"Creating the movie table: {tableName}");

var success = await DynamoDBMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created table: {tableName}.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Add movie information to the table from moviedata.json. See the
// instructions at the top of this file to download the JSON file.
Console.WriteLine($"Inserting movies into the new table. Please wait...");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.InsertMovies(tableName, movieFileName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies successfully added to the table.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies could not be added to the table.");
}
```

```
WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var title1 = "Star Wars";
var year1 = 1977;
var title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
var year2 = 1939;

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.GetBatch(tableName, title1, title2, year1,
 year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully retrieved {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Select statement failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var producer1 = "LucasFilm";
var producer2 = "MGM";

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.UpdateBatch(tableName, producer1, title1, year1,
 producer2, title2, year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Update failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Delete multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
```

```
Console.WriteLine($"Now we will delete {title1} and {title2} from the table.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.DeleteBatch(tableName, title1, year1, title2,
 year2);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {title1} and {title2}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"could not delete {title1} or {title2}");
}

WaitForEnter();

// DNow that the PartiQL Batch scenario is complete, delete the movie table.
success = await DynamoDBMethods.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
}

/// <summary>
/// Displays the description of the application on the console.
/// </summary>
void DisplayInstructions()
{
    Console.Clear();
    Console.WriteLine();
    Console.Write(new string(' ', 24));
    Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB PartiQL Basics Example");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using Amazon
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK for");
    Console.WriteLine(".NET version 3.7 and .NET 6.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("Creates a table by using the CreateTable method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Gets multiple movies by using a PartiQL SELECT statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Updates multiple movies by using the ExecuteBatch method.");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("Deletes multiple movies by using a PartiQL DELETE
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Cleans up the resources created for the demo by deleting the
 table.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);

    WaitForEnter();
}

/// <summary>
/// Simple method to wait for the <Enter> key to be pressed.
/// </summary>
void WaitForEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
    Console.Write(SepBar);
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
}
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
```

```
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
```

```
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
```

```
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
 AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },
```

```
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
```

```
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace PartiQL_Basics_Scenario
{
    public class PartiQLMethods
    {
        private static readonly AmazonDynamoDBClient Client = new
 AmazonDynamoDBClient();


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
 movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
 'year': ?}}";
```

```
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
```

```
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";
```

```
            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of movies returned from a database query.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="items">The list of movie information to display.</param>
        private static void DisplayMovies(List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 items)
        {
            if (items.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Found {items.Count} movies.");
                items.ForEach(item =>
 Console.WriteLine($"{item["year"].N}\t{item["title"].S}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Didn't find a movie that matched the supplied
 criteria.");
            }
        }


    }
}



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
 GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };
```

```
            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
```

```
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ExecuteStatement](#)中的。

使用文件模型

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DynamoDB 和 SDK 的文件模型執行建立、讀取、更新和刪除 (CRUD) 和批次作業。 AWS

如需詳細資訊，請參閱[文件模型](#)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

使用文件模型執行 CRUD 操作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Performs CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidlevelItemCRUD
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var tableName = "ProductCatalog";
            var sampleBookId = 555;

            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            var productCatalog = LoadTable(client, tableName);

            await CreateBookItem(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
            RetrieveBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

            // Couple of sample updates.
            UpdateMultipleAttributes(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
            UpdateBookPriceConditionally(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

            // Delete.
            await DeleteBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to load.</param>
        /// <returns>A DynamoDB table object.</returns>
        public static Table LoadTable(IAmazonDynamoDB client, string tableName)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            return productCatalog;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an example book item and adds it to the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task CreateBookItem(Table productCatalog, int
sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing CreateBookItem() ***");
            var book = new Document
```

```
            {
                ["Id"] = sampleBookId,
                ["Title"] = "Book " + sampleBookId,
                ["Price"] = 19.99,
                ["ISBN"] = "111-1111111111",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["PageCount"] = 500,
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InPublication"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(false),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = 0,
            };

            // Adds the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await productCatalog.PutItemAsync(book);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves an item, a book, from the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void RetrieveBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing RetrieveBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new GetItemOperationConfig
            {
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Id", "ISBN", "Title",
"Authors", "Price" },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Document document = await productCatalog.GetItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("RetrieveBook: Printing book retrieved...");
            PrintDocument(document);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates multiple attributes for a book and writes the changes to the
        /// DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateMultipleAttributes(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nUpdating multiple attributes....");
            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,

                // List of attribute updates.
                // The following replaces the existing authors list.
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author x", "Author y" },
                ["newAttribute"] = "New Value",
                ["ISBN"] = null, // Remove it.
            };

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Gets updated item in response.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateMultipleAttributes: Printing item after
updates ...");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a book item if it meets the specified criteria.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateBookPriceConditionally(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing UpdateBookPriceConditionally() ***");

            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
                ["Price"] = 29.99,
            };

            // For conditional price update, creating a condition expression.
            var expr = new Expression
            {
                ExpressionStatement = "Price = :val",
            };
            expr.ExpressionAttributeValues[":val"] = 19.00;

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                ConditionalExpression = expr,
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateBookPriceConditionally: Printing item whose
price was conditionally updated");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the book with the supplied Id value from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task DeleteBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing DeleteBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new DeleteItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Returns the deleted item.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllOldAttributes,
            };
            Document document = await productCatalog.DeleteItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteBook: Printing deleted just deleted...");

            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the information for the supplied DynamoDB document.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="updatedDocument">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document updatedDocument)
        {
            if (updatedDocument is null)
            {
                return;
            }

            foreach (var attribute in updatedDocument.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = updatedDocument[attribute];

                if (value is null)
                {
                    continue;
                }

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
```

```
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}", attribute,
stringValue);
            }
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型執行批次寫入操作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to perform batch
    /// operations.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(client);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation on a single DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB object.</param>
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            var batchWrite = productCatalog.CreateBatchWrite();

            var book1 = new Document
```

```
            {
                ["Id"] = 902,
                ["Title"] = "My book1 in batch write using .NET helper classes",
                ["ISBN"] = "902-11-11-1111",
                ["Price"] = 10,
                ["ProductCategory"] = "Book",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = new DynamoDBNull(), // Quantity is unknown at
this time.
            };

            batchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(book1);

            // Specify delete item using overload that takes PK.
            batchWrite.AddKeyToDelete(12345);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in SingleTableBatchWrite()");
            await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation involving multiple DynamoDB tables.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            // Specify item to add in the Forum table.
            Table forum = Table.LoadTable(client, "Forum");
            var forumBatchWrite = forum.CreateBatchWrite();

            var forum1 = new Document
            {
                ["Name"] = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                ["Threads"] = 0,
            };
            forumBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(forum1);

            // Specify item to add in the Thread table.
            Table thread = Table.LoadTable(client, "Thread");
            var threadBatchWrite = thread.CreateBatchWrite();

            var thread1 = new Document
```

```
            {
                ["ForumName"] = "S3 forum",
                ["Subject"] = "My sample question",
                ["Message"] = "Message text",
                ["KeywordTags"] = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
            };
            threadBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(thread1);

            // Specify item to delete from the Thread table.
            threadBatchWrite.AddKeyToDelete("someForumName", "someSubject");

            // Create multi-table batch.
            var superBatch = new MultiTableDocumentBatchWrite();
            superBatch.AddBatch(forumBatchWrite);
            superBatch.AddBatch(threadBatchWrite);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite()");

            // Execute the batch.
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to scan a DynamoDB
    /// table for values.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelScanOnly
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");

            await FindProductsWithNegativePrice(productCatalogTable);
            await FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(productCatalogTable);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves any products that have a negative price in a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePrice(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(scanFilter);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePrice:
printing .....");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Finds any items in the ProductCatalog table using a DynamoDB
        /// configuration object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            var config = new ScanOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = scanFilter,
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Title", "Id" },
```

```
            };

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the details of the passed DynamoDB document object on the
        /// console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];
                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型搜尋和掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform mid-level query procedures on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            // Query examples.
            Table replyTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 2";

            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(replyTable);
            await FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Get Example.
            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            int productId = 101;

            await GetProduct(productCatalogTable, productId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves information about a product from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog based on the product ID and displays the information
        /// on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which to retrieve
        /// product information.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="productId">The ID of the product to retrieve.</param>
        public static async Task GetProduct(Table tableName, int productId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("*** Executing GetProduct() ***");
            Document productDocument = await tableName.GetItemAsync(productId);
            if (productDocument != null)
            {
                PrintDocument(productDocument);
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: product " + productId + " does not
exist");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves replies from the passed DynamoDB table object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          Table table)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, "Id");
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            // Use Query overloads that take the minimum required query parameters.
            Search search = table.Query(filter);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15Days:
printing .....");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve replies made during a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The subject of the thread, which we are
        /// searching for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(21, 0, 0,
0));
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(1, 0, 0, 0));

            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadSubject);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.Between, startDate,
endDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 2, // 2 items/page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
        {
          "Message",
          "ReplyDateTime",
          "PostedBy",
        },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod: printing
replies posted within dates: {0} and {1} .....", startDate, endDate);
```

```
                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a query for replies made in the last 15 days using a DynamoDB
        /// QueryOperationConfig object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadName">The bane of the thread that we are searching
        /// for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadName)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadName);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = filter,

                // Optional parameters.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "Message",
                  "ReplyDateTime",
                  "PostedBy",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };
```

```
            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the contents of the passed DynamoDB document on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document to display.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 DynamoDB 和 SDK 的物件持續性模型來執行建立、讀取、更新和刪除 (CRUD) 和批次作業。 AWS

如需詳細資訊，請參閱物件持久性模型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用高階物件持久性模型執行 CRUD 操作。

```
/// <summary>
/// Shows how to perform high-level CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB
/// table.
/// </summary>
public class HighLevelItemCrud
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
        await PerformCRUDOperations(context);
    }

    public static async Task PerformCRUDOperations(IDynamoDBContext context)
    {
        int bookId = 1001; // Some unique value.
        Book myBook = new Book
        {
            Id = bookId,
            Title = "object persistence-AWS SDK for.NET SDK-Book 1001",
            Isbn = "111-1111111001",
            BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
```

```
            };

            // Save the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book from the ProductCatalog table.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Update some properties.
            bookRetrieved.Isbn = "222-2222221001";

            // Update existing authors list with the following values.
            bookRetrieved.BookAuthors = new List<string> { " Author 1", "Author
x" };
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);

            // Retrieve the updated book. This time, add the optional
            // ConsistentRead parameter using DynamoDBContextConfig object.
            await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            // Delete the book.
            await context.DeleteAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Try to retrieve deleted book. It should return null.
            Book deletedBook = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new
DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            if (deletedBook == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Book is deleted");
            }
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型執行批次寫入操作。

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs high-level batch write operations to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// This example was written using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
/// Core 5.0.
/// </summary>
public class HighLevelBatchWriteItem
{
    public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
    {
        Book book1 = new Book
        {
            Id = 902,
            InPublication = true,
            Isbn = "902-11-11-1111",
            PageCount = "100",
            Price = 10,
            ProductCategory = "Book",
            Title = "My book3 in batch write",
        };

        Book book2 = new Book
        {
            Id = 903,
            InPublication = true,
            Isbn = "903-11-11-1111",
            PageCount = "200",
            Price = 10,
            ProductCategory = "Book",
            Title = "My book4 in batch write",
        };

        var bookBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Book>();
        bookBatch.AddPutItems(new List<Book> { book1, book2 });

        Console.WriteLine("Adding two books to ProductCatalog table.");
        await bookBatch.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
    {
        // New Forum item.
        Forum newForum = new Forum
```

```
            {
                Name = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                Threads = 0,
            };
            var forumBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Forum>();
            forumBatch.AddPutItem(newForum);

            // New Thread item.
            Thread newThread = new Thread
            {
                ForumName = "S3 forum",
                Subject = "My sample question",
                KeywordTags = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
                Message = "Message text",
            };

            DynamoDBOperationConfig config = new DynamoDBOperationConfig();
            config.SkipVersionCheck = true;
            var threadBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Thread>(config);
            threadBatch.AddPutItem(newThread);
            threadBatch.AddDeleteKey("some partition key value", "some sort key
value");

            var superBatch = new MultiTableBatchWrite(forumBatch, threadBatch);

            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite().");
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(context);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(context);
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型將任意資料映射至資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to map arbitrary data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelMappingArbitraryData
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a book, adds it to the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table, retrieves
        /// the new book from the table, updates the dimensions and writes the
        /// changed item back to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to write and
        /// read data from the table.</param>
        public static async Task AddRetrieveUpdateBook(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // Create a book.
            DimensionType myBookDimensions = new DimensionType()
            {
                Length = 8M,
                Height = 11M,
                Thickness = 0.5M,
            };

            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = 501,
                Title = "AWS SDK for .NET Object Persistence Model Handling
Arbitrary Data",
                Isbn = "999-9999999999",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
                Dimensions = myBookDimensions,
            };

            // Add the book to the DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(501);

            // Update the book dimensions property.
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Height += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Length += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Thickness += 0.2M;
```

```
            // Write the changed item to the table.
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await AddRetrieveUpdateBook(context);
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型搜尋和掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level query and scan operations to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB tables.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            // Get an item.
            await GetBook(context, 101);

            // Sample forum and thread to test queries.
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 1";

            // Sample queries.
            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(context, forumName, threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(context, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Scan table.
```

```
            await FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(context);
        }

        public static async Task GetBook(IDynamoDBContext context, int productId)
        {
            Book bookItem = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(productId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nGetBook: Printing result.....");
            Console.WriteLine($"Title: {bookItem.Title} \n ISBN:{bookItem.Isbn} \n
 No. of pages: {bookItem.PageCount}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries a DynamoDB table to find replies posted within the last 15 days.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The thread object containing the query
 parameters.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string replyId = $"{forumName} #{threadSubject}";
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(twoWeeksAgoDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("PostedBy", ScanOperator.GreaterThan,
 times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(replyId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> latestReplies = await response.GetRemainingAsync();
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies in last 15 days:");

            foreach (Reply r in latestReplies)
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries for replies posted within a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">Information about the subject that we're
        /// interested in.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string forumId = forumName + "#" + threadSubject;
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies posted within time period:");

            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(30);
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(1);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(startDate);
            times.Add(endDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("LastPostedBy", ScanOperator.Between,
 times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };
```

```
            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(forumId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> repliesInAPeriod = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            foreach (Reply r in repliesInAPeriod)
            {

Console.WriteLine("{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table for products costing less
        /// than zero.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to perform the
        /// query.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(IDynamoDBContext
context)
        {
            int price = 0;

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc1 = new ScanCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, price);
            var sc2 = new ScanCondition("ProductCategory", ScanOperator.Equal,
"Book");
            scs.Add(sc1);
            scs.Add(sc2);

            AsyncSearch<Book> response = context.ScanAsync<Book>(scs);

            IEnumerable<Book> itemsWithWrongPrice = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsPricedLessThanZero: Printing
result.....");

            foreach (Book r in itemsWithWrongPrice)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.Title}\t{r.Price}\t{r.Isbn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

Amazon EC2 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon EC2 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
```

```
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 10,
        };


        // Retrieve information about up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
        var response = await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);

        // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
        // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
        Console.WriteLine("Security Groups:");
        response.SecurityGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID:
 {group.GroupId}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

配置彈性 IP 地址

下列程式碼範例顯示如何為 Amazon EC2 配置彈性 IP 位址。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>The allocation Id of the allocated address.</returns>
public async Task<string> AllocateAddress()
{
    var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

    var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
    return response.AllocationId;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

將彈性 IP 地址與執行個體建立關聯

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將彈性 IP 地址與 Amazon EC2 執行個體建立關聯。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Associate an Elastic IP address to an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId,
            InstanceId = instanceId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AssociationId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

建立啟動範本

以下程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Amazon EC2 啟動範本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
 after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
 a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLaunchTemplate中的。

建立安全群組

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Amazon EC2 安全群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
            new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

        return response.GroupId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

建立安全金鑰對

下列程式碼範例顯示如何為 Amazon EC2 建立安全 key pair。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest
        {
            KeyName = keyPairName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            return kp;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not create key pair.");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

建立及執行執行個體

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立和執行 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
   /// EC2 instance.</param>
   /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
   /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
   /// instance.</param>
   /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
   /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
   /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
   public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
   {
       var request = new RunInstancesRequest
       {
           ImageId = imageId,
           InstanceType = instanceType,
           KeyName = keyName,
           MinCount = 1,
           MaxCount = 1,
           SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
       };
       var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
       return response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RunInstances中的。

刪除啟動範本

以下程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon EC2 啟動範本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a launch template by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
{
    try
    {
        await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = templateName
            });
    }
    catch (AmazonClientException)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLaunchTemplate中的。

刪除安全群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon EC2 安全群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(new
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

刪除安全金鑰對

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon EC2 安全 key pair。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

描述可用區域

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon EC2 可用區域。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DescribeAvailabilityZones](#)中的。

描述執行個體

下列程式碼範例說明如何描述 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DescribeInstances()
    {
        // List all EC2 instances.
        await GetInstanceDescriptions();

        string tagName = "IncludeInList";
        string tagValue = "Yes";
        await GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(tagName, tagValue);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information for all existing Amazon EC2 instances.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Showing all instances:");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(new
DescribeInstancesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances filtered by a tag name and value.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(string tagName, string
tagValue)
    {
        // This tag filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
            {
                Name = $"tag:{tagName}",
                Values = new List<string>
                {
                    tagValue,
                },
            },
        };
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
```

```
            Filters = filters,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("\nShowing instances with tag: \"IncludeInList\" set to
\"Yes\".");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

取消彈性 IP 地址與執行個體的關聯

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取消彈性 IP 地址與 Amazon EC2 執行個體的關聯。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
```

```
            new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisassociateAddress中的。

取得有關安全群組的資料

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得有關 Amazon EC2 安全群組的資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
        var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
        request.GroupIds = groupIds;

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
        return response.SecurityGroups;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
```

```
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

取得有關執行個體類型的資料

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon EC2 執行個體類型的相關資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Describe the instance types available.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
   public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
   {
       var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

       var filters = new List<Filter>
           { new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture", new List<string>
{ architecture.ToString() }) };
       filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro", "*.small" }));

       request.Filters = filters;
       var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

       var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
       await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
       {
           instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
       }
       return instanceTypes;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

取得與執行個體相關聯的執行個體設定檔的資料

以下程式碼範例顯示如何取得與 Amazon EC2 執行個體相關聯的執行個體設定檔的資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的。

獲取預設 VPC

下列程式碼範例顯示如何獲取目前帳戶的預設 VPC。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVpcs中的。

獲取 VPC 的預設子網路

下列程式碼範例顯示如何獲取 VPC 的預設子網路。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
```

```
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSubnets中的。

列出安全金鑰對

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon EC2 安全金鑰配對。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
```

```
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
        {
            request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
            {
                KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
            };
        }
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
        return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

重新啟動執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何重新啟動 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instances that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Instances successfully rebooted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not reboot one or more instances.");
        }
    }
```

取代執行個體的設定檔，重新開機，然後重新啟動 Web 伺服器。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
```

```
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RebootInstances中的。

釋出彈性 IP 地址

下列程式碼範例會示範如何釋放彈性 IP 位址。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

取代與執行個體相關聯的執行個體設定檔

以下程式碼範例顯示如何取代與 Amazon EC2 執行個體相關聯的執行個體設定檔。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
 replaced, the instance
```

```
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
```

```
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation](#)中的。

為安全群組設定輸入規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定 Amazon EC2 安全群組的輸入規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
```

```
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges = new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp =
 $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress](#)中的。

啟動執行個體

下列程式碼範例示範如何啟動 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new StartInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StartingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StartingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully started the EC2 instance with
instance ID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartInstances中的。

停止執行個體

下列程式碼範例示範如何停止 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Stop an EC2 instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
/// stop.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
{
    // In addition to the list of instance Ids, the
    // request can also include the following properties:
    //     Force      When true, forces the instances to
    //                stop but you must check the integrity
    //                of the file system. Not recommended on
    //                Windows instances.
    //     Hibernate  When true, hibernates the instance if the
    //                instance was enabled for hibernation when
    //                it was launched.
    var request = new StopInstancesRequest
    {
        InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
    };

    var response = await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);

    if (response.StoppingInstances.Count > 0)
    {
        var instances = response.StoppingInstances;
        instances.ForEach(i =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped the EC2 Instance " +
                              $"with InstanceID: {i.InstanceId}.");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StopInstances中的。

終止執行個體

下列程式碼範例示範如何終止 Amazon EC2 執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.TerminatingInstances;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
```

```
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
```

```
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
```

```
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
 browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
 endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
 configured correctly and that\n"
```

```
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
```

```
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
 target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
```

```
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
 rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
 auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
```

```
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
```

```
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
```

```
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
 {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
```

```
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
   public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
   {
       var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
           new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
           {
               Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
               {
                   new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
               },
           });
       return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
```

```
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
```

```
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
```

```
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
```

```
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
```

```
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
```

```
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
```

```
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;
```

```
                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
 LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
```

```
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
```

```
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };
```

```
            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";
```

```
    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

開始使用執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立金鑰對和安全群組。
- 選取 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和相容的執行個體類型，然後建立執行個體。
- 停止並重新啟動執行個體。
- 將彈性 IP 地址與您的執行個體建立關聯.
- 使用 SSH 連線至執行個體，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Show Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Basics actions.
/// </summary>
public class EC2Basics
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon EC2 Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 and Amazon Simple Systems
        // Management Service.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SsmWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
```

```
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();
        var ec2Methods = new EC2Wrapper(ec2Client);

        var ssmClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>();
        var ssmMethods = new SsmWrapper(ssmClient);
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var uniqueName = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
        var keyPairName = "mvp-example-key-pair" + uniqueName;
        var groupName = "ec2-scenario-group" + uniqueName;
        var groupDescription = "A security group created for the EC2 Basics
scenario.";

        // Start the scenario.
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the key pair.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create RSA key pair");
        Console.Write("Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to ");
        Console.WriteLine("securely connect to your EC2 instance.");
        var keyPair = await ec2Methods.CreateKeyPair(keyPairName);

        // Save key pair information to a temporary file.
        var tempFileName = ec2Methods.SaveKeyPair(keyPair);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created the key pair: {keyPair.KeyName} and saved it to:
{tempFileName}");
        string? answer;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Would you like to list your existing key pairs? ");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer!.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            // List existing key pairs.
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Existing key pairs");

            // Passing an empty string to the DescribeKeyPairs method will return
            // a list of all existing key pairs.
            var keyPairs = await ec2Methods.DescribeKeyPairs("");
```

```
            keyPairs.ForEach(kp =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{kp.KeyName} created at: {kp.CreateTime}
 Fingerprint: {kp.KeyFingerprint}");
            });
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the security group.
        Console.WriteLine("Let's create a security group to manage access to your
 instance.");
        var secGroupId = await ec2Methods.CreateSecurityGroup(groupName,
 groupDescription);
        Console.WriteLine("Let's add rules to allow all HTTP and HTTPS inbound
 traffic and to allow SSH only from your current IP address.");

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Security group information");
        var secGroups = await ec2Methods.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created security group {groupName} in your default
 VPC.");
        secGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            ec2Methods.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
        });
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll authorize the security group we just created so
 that it can");
        Console.WriteLine("access the EC2 instances you create.");
        var success = await ec2Methods.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupName);

        secGroups = await ec2Methods.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Now let's look at the permissions again.");
        secGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            ec2Methods.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
        });
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Get list of available Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
        var parameters = await ssmMethods.GetParametersByPath("/aws/service/ami-
amazon-linux-latest");
```

```
        List<string> imageIds = parameters.Select(param => param.Value).ToList();

        var images = await ec2Methods.DescribeImages(imageIds);

        var i = 1;
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{image.Description}");
        });

        int choice;
        bool validNumber = false;

        do
        {
            Console.Write("Please select an image: ");
            var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
            validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
        } while (!validNumber);

        var selectedImage = images[choice - 1];

        // Display available instance types.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance Types");
        var instanceTypes = await
ec2Methods.DescribeInstanceTypes(selectedImage.Architecture);

        i = 1;
        instanceTypes.ForEach(instanceType =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{instanceType.InstanceType}");
        });

        do
        {
            Console.Write("Please select an instance type: ");
            var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
            validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
        } while (!validNumber);

        var selectedInstanceType = instanceTypes[choice - 1].InstanceType;

        // Create an EC2 instance.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Creating an EC2 Instance");
```

```
        var instanceId = await ec2Methods.RunInstances(selectedImage.ImageId,
 selectedInstanceType, keyPairName, secGroupId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
        var isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        var instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nYou can use SSH to connect to your instance. For
 example:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll stop the instance and then start it again to
 see what's changed.");

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);
        var hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);

        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
```

```
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nNotice the change in the SSH information:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we will stop the instance again. Then we will create
 and associate an");
        Console.WriteLine("Elastic IP address to use with our instance.");

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);
        hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);

        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Allocate Elastic IP address");
        Console.WriteLine("You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate
 it with your instance\nto keep a consistent IP address even when your instance
 restarts.");
        var allocationId = await ec2Methods.AllocateAddress();
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will associate the Elastic IP address with our
 instance.");
        var associationId = await ec2Methods.AssociateAddress(allocationId,
 instanceId);

        // Start the instance again.
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start the instance again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
```

```
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nHere is the SSH information:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        Console.WriteLine("Let's stop and start the instance again.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);

        hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);

        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);
```

```
        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);
        Console.WriteLine("Note that the IP address did not change this time.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's clean up the resources we created.");

        // Terminate the instance.
        Console.WriteLine("Terminating the instance we created.");
        var stateChange = await ec2Methods.TerminateInstances(instanceId);

        // Wait for the instance state to be terminated.
        var hasTerminated = false;
        do
        {
            hasTerminated = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
InstanceStateName.Terminated);
        } while (!hasTerminated);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {instanceId} has been terminated.");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can disassociate the Elastic IP address and
release it.");

        // Disassociate the Elastic IP address.
        var disassociated = ec2Methods.DisassociateIp(associationId);

        // Delete the Elastic IP address.
        var released = ec2Methods.ReleaseAddress(allocationId);

        // Delete the security group.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the Security Group: {groupName}.");
        success = await ec2Methods.DeleteSecurityGroup(secGroupId);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {groupName}.");
        }

        // Delete the RSA key pair.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the key pair: {keyPairName}");
        await ec2Methods.DeleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the temporary file with the key information.");
```

```
        ec2Methods.DeleteTempFile(tempFileName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("EC2 Basics Scenario completed.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義包裝 EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Methods of this class perform Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
/// </summary>
public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEC2;

    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonService)
    {
        _amazonEC2 = amazonService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The allocation Id of the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AllocationId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Associate an Elastic IP address to an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
```

```
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
instanceId)
    {
        var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId,
            InstanceId = instanceId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AssociationId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges = new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp =
$"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest
        {
            KeyName = keyPairName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            return kp;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not create key pair.");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
```

```
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
            new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

        return response.GroupId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cidrBlock">The CIDR block for the new security group.</param>
    /// <returns>The VPC Id of the new VPC.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> CreateVPC(string cidrBlock)
    {

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateVpcAsync(new CreateVpcRequest
            {
                CidrBlock = cidrBlock,
```

```
            });

            Vpc vpc = response.Vpc;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created VPC with ID: {vpc.VpcId}.");
            return vpc.VpcId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create VPC because: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(new
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteVpc(string vpcId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteVpcRequest
        {
            VpcId = vpcId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteVpcAsync(request);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing Amazon EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> DescribeImages(List<string>? imageIds)
    {
        var request = new DescribeImagesRequest();
        if (imageIds is not null)
        {
            // If the imageIds list is not null, add the list
            // to the request object.
            request.ImageIds = imageIds;
        }
```

```
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(request);
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by DescribeImages.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="images">The list of image information to display.</param>
    public void DisplayImageInfo(List<Image> images)
    {
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{image.Name} Created on: {image.CreationDate}");
        });

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>An EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<Instance> DescribeInstance(string instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeInstancesRequest { InstanceIds = new List<string>
{ instanceId } });
        return response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display EC2 instance information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceInformation(Instance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Image ID: {instance.ImageId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instance.InstanceType}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Key Name: {instance.KeyName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VPC ID: {instance.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Public IP: {instance.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {instance.State.Name}");
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DescribeInstances()
    {
        // List all EC2 instances.
        await GetInstanceDescriptions();

        string tagName = "IncludeInList";
        string tagValue = "Yes";
        await GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(tagName, tagValue);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information for all existing Amazon EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Showing all instances:");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(new
DescribeInstancesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances filtered by a tag name and value.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(string tagName, string
tagValue)
   {
       // This tag filters the results of the instance list.
       var filters = new List<Filter>
       {
           new Filter
           {
               Name = $"tag:{tagName}",
               Values = new List<string>
               {
                   tagValue,
               },
           },
       };
       var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
       {
           Filters = filters,
       };

       Console.WriteLine("\nShowing instances with tag: \"IncludeInList\" set to
\"Yes\".");
       var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

       await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
       {
           foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
           {
               foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
               {
                   Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                   Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
               }
           }
       }
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Describe the instance types available.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
   public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
   {
```

```
        var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

        var filters = new List<Filter>
            { new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture", new List<string>
{ architecture.ToString() }) };
        filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro", "*.small" }));

        request.Filters = filters;
        var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
        await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
        {
            instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
        }
        return instanceTypes;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the instance type information returned by
DescribeInstanceTypesAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceTypes">The list of instance type information.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceTypeInfo(List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes)
    {
        instanceTypes.ForEach(type =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{type.InstanceType}\t{type.MemoryInfo}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
        {
            request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
            {
                KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
```

```
            };
        }
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
        return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
        var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
        request.GroupIds = groupIds;

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
        return response.SecurityGroups;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });
```

```
            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
            new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of available Amazon Linux images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> GetEC2AmiList()
```

```
    {
        var filter = new Filter { Name = "architecture", Values = new List<string>
 { "x86_64" } };
        var filters = new List<Filter> { filter };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(new
 DescribeImagesRequest { Filters = filters });
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instances that will be
 rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instances successfully rebooted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not reboot one or more instances.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId
```

```
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        var request = new RunInstancesRequest
        {
            ImageId = imageId,
            InstanceType = instanceType,
            KeyName = keyName,
            MinCount = 1,
            MaxCount = 1,
            SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new StartInstancesRequest
```

```
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StartingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StartingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully started the EC2 instance with
instance ID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        // In addition to the list of instance Ids, the
        // request can also include the following properties:
        //     Force      When true, forces the instances to
        //                stop but you must check the integrity
        //                of the file system. Not recommended on
        //                Windows instances.
        //     Hibernate  When true, hibernates the instance if the
        //                instance was enabled for hibernation when
        //                it was launched.
        var request = new StopInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StoppingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StoppingInstances;
```

```
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped the EC2 Instance " +
                                  $"with InstanceID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.TerminatingInstances;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is running.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
```

```
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances

- UnmonitorInstances

Amazon ECS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon ECS 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon ECS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon ECS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace ECSActions;

public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon ECS domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args).Build();
```

```
        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await amazonECSClient.ListClustersAsync(new
 ListClustersRequest { });

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
 available in the your aws account");
        Console.WriteLine();
        foreach (var arn in response.ClusterArns.Take(5))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListClusters中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

列出叢集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出您的 Amazon ECS 叢集。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListClusters中的。

列出叢集中的服務

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在叢集中列出 Amazon ECS 服務。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List service ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

    var request = new ListServicesRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
    var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

    await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
    {
        if (serviceARN is null)
            continue;

        serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
    }

    if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
    {
        _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
    }

    return serviceArns;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListServices中的。

列出叢集中的工作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在叢集中列出 Amazon ECS 任務。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List task ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
    var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

    // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
    var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

    await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
    {
        if (task is null)
            continue;


        taskArns.Add(task);
    }

    if (taskArns.Count == 0)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTasks中的。

案例

取得叢集、服務和工作的 ARN 資訊

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得所有叢集的清單。
- 取得叢集的服務。
- 取得叢集的工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using ECSActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSScenario;

public class ECSScenario
{
```

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


   This .NET example performs the following tasks:
       1. List ECS Cluster ARNs.
       2. List services in every cluster
       3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.
   */

   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static ECSWrapper _ecsWrapper = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
       .Build();

       ILoggerFactory loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       });

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
           .CreateLogger<ECSScenario>();

       var loggerECSWarpper = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
{ builder.AddConsole(); })
         .CreateLogger<ECSWrapper>();

       var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

       _ecsWrapper = new ECSWrapper(amazonECSClient, loggerECSWarpper);

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon ECS example scenario.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        try
        {
            await ListClusterARNs();
            await ListServiceARNs();
            await ListTaskARNs();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List ECS Cluster ARNs
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListClusterARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List Cluster ARNs from ECS.");
        var arns = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var arn in arns)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster arn: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List services in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListServiceARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List Service ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting services for cluster name:
 {clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));


            var serviceARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetServiceARNSAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var serviceARN in serviceARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Service arn: {serviceARN}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Service name: {serviceARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List tasks in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListTaskARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting tasks for cluster name:
 {clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));

            var taskARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetTaskARNsAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var taskARN in taskARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Task arn: {taskARN}");
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

案例所呼叫以管理 Amazon ECS 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ECSActions;

public class ECSWrapper
{
    private readonly AmazonECSClient _ecsClient;
    private readonly ILogger<ECSWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the ECS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ecsClient">The injected ECS client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public ECSWrapper(AmazonECSClient ecsClient, ILogger<ECSWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _ecsClient = ecsClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
 account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
 ListClustersRequest
```

```
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
```

```
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }
```

```
        return taskArns;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListClusters
  - ListServices
  - ListTasks

使用 Elastic Load Balancing 範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Elastic Load Balancing 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立負載平衡器的接聽程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立將要求從 ELB 負載平衡器轉送至目標群組的接聽程式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
```

```
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateListener中的。

建立目標群組

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立 ELB 目標群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
```

```
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

建立 Application Load Balancer

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 ELB Application Load Balancer。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;
```

```
                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

刪除負載平衡器

下列程式碼範例會示範如何刪除 ELB 負載平衡器。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

刪除目標群組

下列程式碼範例會示範如何刪除 ELB 目標群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

取得負載平衡器的端點

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得 ELB 負載平衡器的端點。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
   /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
   public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
   {
       if (_endpoint == null)
       {
           var endpointResponse =
               await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                   new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                   {
                       Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                   });
           _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
       }

       return _endpoint;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

獲取目標群體的健全狀況

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得 ELB 目標群組中執行個體的健全狀況。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the target health for a group by name.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
   /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
   public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
   {
       List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
       try
       {
           var groupResponse =
               await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                   new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                   {
                       Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                   });
           var healthResponse =
               await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                   new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                   {
                       TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                   });
           ;
           result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
       }
       catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
       }
       return result;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally, load local settings.
        .Build();
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
   public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
   {
       var protocol = "HTTP";
       var port = 80;
       var sshPort = 22;

       Console.WriteLine(
           "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
           "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
           "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
           "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

       Console.WriteLine(
           "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
       Console.WriteLine(
           "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
       Console.WriteLine(
           "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
       Console.WriteLine(
           "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
       if (interactive)
           Console.ReadLine();

       // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
       var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
       var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
           "recommendations_objects.json");
       Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
       await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
       await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

       // Create the EC2 Launch Template.
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();
```

```
            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
 target group so that it can't\n" +
```

```
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");
```

```
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
 resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
```

```
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
```

```
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
```

```
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
```

```
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
   /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
       await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

       var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
       var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

       var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
           new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
       var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
       var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
           new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
           {
               LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
               LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
               {
                   InstanceType = _instanceType,
                   ImageId = amiId,
                   IamInstanceProfile =
                       new
                           LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                       {
                           Name = _instanceProfileName
                       },
                   KeyName = _keyPairName,
                   UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
               }
```

```
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
```

```
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }
       Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
       await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
           new SendCommandRequest()
           {
               InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
```

```
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
```

```
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                     "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
```

```
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
```

```
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
 CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
```

```
   /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
   public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
   {
       var createResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
           new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
           {
               Name = groupName,
               Protocol = protocol,
               Port = port,
               HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
               HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
               HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
               HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
               UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
               VpcId = vpcId
           });
       var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
       return targetGroup;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
```

```
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
```

```
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
```

```
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
```

```
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
```

```
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets

- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

EventBridge 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 EventBridge。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 EventBridge

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 EventBridge。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;
```

```
public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListEventBuses中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

新增目標

下面的代碼示例演示了如何將目標添加到 Amazon EventBridge 事件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增作爲某個規則目標的 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
   /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
   /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
   /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
   public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
   {
       var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

       // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
       var targets = new List<Target>
       {
           new Target()
           {
               Arn = targetArn,
               Id = targetID
           }
       };

       // Add the targets to the rule.
       var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
           new PutTargetsRequest()
           {
               EventBusName = eventBusArn,
               Rule = ruleName,
               Targets = targets,
           });

       if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
       {
```

```
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }
```

將輸入轉換器新增至某個規則的目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
```

```
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutTargets中的。

建立規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Amazon EventBridge 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立在物件新增至 Amazon Simple Storage Service 儲存貯體時觸發的規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                              "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                  "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                  "\"detail\": {" +
                                      "\"bucket\": {" +
                                          "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                      "}" +
                                  "}" +
                              "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

建立使用自訂模式的規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";
```

```
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutRule中的。

刪除規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon EventBridge 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其名稱刪除規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRule中的。

描述規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon EventBridge 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則描述取得規則的狀態。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
   /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
   /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
   public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
   {
       var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
           new DescribeRuleRequest()
           {
               Name = ruleName,
               EventBusName = eventBusName
           });
       return ruleResponse.State;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeRule中的。

停用規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何停用 Amazon EventBridge 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其規則名稱停用規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
        new DisableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableRule中的。

啟用規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何啟用 Amazon EventBridge 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其規則名稱啟用規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
        new EnableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableRule中的。

列出目標的規則名稱

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出目標的 Amazon EventBridge 規則名稱。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出使用目標的所有規則名稱。

```
/// <summary>
/// List names of all rules matching a target.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
/// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
{
    var results = new List<string>();
    var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
```

```
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListRuleNamesByTarget](#)中的。

列出規則

下面的代碼示例演示了如何列出 Amazon EventBridge 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

列出事件匯流排的所有規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
```

```
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRules中的。

列出規則的目標

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出規則的 Amazon EventBridge 目標。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱列出規則的所有目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
```

```
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListTargetsByRule](#)中的。

從規則中移除目標

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從規則中移除 Amazon EventBridge 目標。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

使用規則名稱移除規則的所有目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
```

```
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RemoveTargets中的。

傳送事件

下列程式碼範例顯示如何傳送 Amazon EventBridge 事件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送符合規則之自訂模式的事件。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutEvents中的。

案例

開始使用規則和目標

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立規則並在其中新增目標。

- 啟用和停用規則。
- 列出並更新規則和目標。
- 發送事件，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class EventBridgeScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
    - Create a rule.
    - Add a target to a rule.
    - Enable and disable rules.
    - List rules and targets.
    - Update rules and targets.
    - Send events.
    - Delete the rule.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static EventBridgeWrapper _eventBridgeWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService? _iamClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonSimpleNotificationService? _snsClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
```

```
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEventBridge>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
            .AddTransient<EventBridgeWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<EventBridgeScenario>();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        string topicArn = "";
        string roleArn = "";

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            roleArn = await CreateRole();

            await CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents();

            await AddEventRule(roleArn);

            await ListEventRules();

            topicArn = await CreateSnsTopic();
```

```
            var email = await SubscribeToSnsTopic(topicArn);

            await AddSnsTarget(topicArn);

            await ListTargets();

            await ListRulesForTarget(topicArn);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await ChangeRuleState(false);

            await GetRuleState();

            await UpdateSnsEventRule(topicArn);

            await ChangeRuleState(true);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await UpdateToCustomRule(topicArn);

            await TriggerCustomRule(email);

            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
```

```
        _eventBridgeWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<EventBridgeWrapper>();
        _snsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by EventBridge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a role to use with EventBridge and attaching
managed policy AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                               "\"Statement\": [{" +
                               "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                               "\"Principal\": {" +
                               $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                               "}," +
                               "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                               "}]" +
                               "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = roleName
            });

        await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
            new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
```

```
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
events enabled.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            testBucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = testBucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            });
        }

        await _s3Client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(new
PutBucketNotificationRequest()
        {
            BucketName = testBucketName,
            EventBridgeConfiguration = new EventBridgeConfiguration()
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded bucket {testBucketName} with EventBridge events
enabled.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UploadS3File(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Uploading a file to the test bucket. This will trigger a
subscription email.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var fileName = $"example_upload_{DateTime.UtcNow.Ticks}.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        }

        await s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
        {
            FilePath = fileName,
            BucketName = testBucketName
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use as an
EventBridge target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSnsTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for
email subscriptions.");

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];

        string topicPolicy = "{" +
                             "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                             "\"Statement\": [{" +
                             "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                             "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                             "\"Principal\": {" +
                             $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                             "}," +
                             "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                             "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                             "}]" +
                             "}";

        var topicAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>()
        {
            { "Policy", topicPolicy }
        };

        var topicResponse = await _snsClient!.CreateTopicAsync(new
CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
            Attributes = topicAttributes

        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded topic {topicName} for email subscriptions.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return topicResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a user email to an SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's email.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<string> SubscribeToSnsTopic(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));


        string email = "";
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
            email = Console.ReadLine()!;
        }

        var subscriptions = new List<string>();
        var paginatedSubscriptions =
_snsClient!.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
            new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subscription in paginatedSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
        {
            subscriptions.Add(subscription.Endpoint);
        }

        if (subscriptions.Contains(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tYour email is already subscribed.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return email;
        }

        await _snsClient.SubscribeAsync(new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "email",
            Endpoint = email
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription, then press Enter to continue.");
```

```
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return email;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a rule which triggers when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role used by EventBridge.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddEventRule(string roleArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an EventBridge event that sends an email when an
Amazon S3 object is created.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutS3UploadRule(roleArn, eventRuleName,
testBucketName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} for bucket
{testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an SNS target to the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddSnsTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Adding a target to the rule to that sends an email when
the rule is triggered.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.AddSnsTargetToRule(eventRuleName, topicArn);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicName} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the event rules on the default event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListEventRules()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Current event rules:");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRulesForEventBus();
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r.Name} Description:
{r.Description} State: {r.State}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the event target to use a transform.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The SNS topic ARN target to update.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateSnsEventRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Let's update the event target with a transform.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicArn} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Update the rule to use a custom event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateToCustomRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Updating the event pattern to be triggered by a custom
event instead.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomEventPattern(eventRuleName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} to custom
pattern.");
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
            topicArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event target {topicArn}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Send rule events for a custom rule using the user's email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email address to include.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task TriggerCustomRule(string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a
subscription email.");

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutCustomEmailEvent(email);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tEvents have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets for a rule.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListTargets()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the targets for a particular rule.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var targets = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllTargetsOnRule(eventRuleName);
        targets.ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"\tTarget: {t.Arn} Id: {t.Id} Input:
{t.Input}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the rules for a particular target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListRulesForTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the rules for a particular target.");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(topicArn);
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable or disable a particular rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="isEnabled">True to enable the rule, otherwise false.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ChangeRuleState(bool isEnabled)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        if (!isEnabled)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Disabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
```

```
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DisableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.EnableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the current state of the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetRuleState()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        var state = await _eventBridgeWrapper.GetRuleStateByRuleName(eventRuleName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Rule {eventRuleName} is in current state {state}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete all targets and event rule {eventRuleName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRemoving all targets from the event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName);

            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting event rule.");
```

```
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DeleteRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon SNS subscription topic {topicName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting topic.");
            await _snsClient!.DeleteTopicAsync(new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        }

        var bucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                    .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
            });
            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {roleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policy and deleting role.");

            await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
```

```
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
            });

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

創建一個包裝 EventBridge 操作的類。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon EventBridge operations.
/// </summary>
public class EventBridgeWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEventBridge _amazonEventBridge;
    private readonly ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EventBridge wrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEventBridge">The injected EventBridge client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public EventBridgeWrapper(IAmazonEventBridge amazonEventBridge,
ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> logger)

    {
        _amazonEventBridge = amazonEventBridge;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);
```

```
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
 a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                              "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                  "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                  "\"detail\": {" +
                                      "\"bucket\": {" +
                                          "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                      "}" +
                                  "}" +
                              "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
 event bus.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Update a custom rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
```

```
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
```

```
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

AWS Glue 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
```

```
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立爬蟲程式

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立 AWS Glue 爬行者程式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
```

```
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

建立任務定義

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立 AWS Glue 工作定義。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateJob中的。

刪除爬蟲程式

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 AWS Glue 爬行者程式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

從 Data Catalog 中刪除資料庫

下列程式碼範例示範如何從中刪除資料庫 AWS Glue Data Catalog。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

刪除任務定義

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 AWS Glue 工作定義和所有關聯的執行。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteJob中的。

從資料庫中刪除資料表

下列程式碼範例會示範如何從 AWS Glue Data Catalog 資料庫中刪除資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

取得爬蟲程式

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得 AWS Glue 搜尋器。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetCrawler中的。

從 Data Catalog 中取得資料庫

下列程式碼範例會示範如何從中取得資料庫 AWS Glue Data Catalog。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDatabase中的。

取得任務執行

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得 AWS Glue 工作執行。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJobRun中的。

取得任務的執行

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得 AWS Glue 工作的執行。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }
```

```
        return jobRuns;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

從資料庫中取得資料表

下列程式碼範例示範如何從中的資料庫取得資料表 AWS Glue Data Catalog。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTables中的。

列出任務定義

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 AWS Glue 工作定義。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

啟動爬蟲程式

下列程式碼範例會示範如何啟動 AWS Glue 爬行者程式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartCrawler中的。

開始任務執行

下列程式碼範例會示範如何啟動 AWS Glue 工作執行。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue job run.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartJobRun中的。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 < 教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio > 。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝案例中使用之 AWS Glue 函數的類別。

```
using System.Net;

namespace GlueActions;

public class GlueWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonGlue _amazonGlue;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AWS Glue actions wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonGlue"></param>
    public GlueWrapper(IAmazonGlue amazonGlue)
    {
        _amazonGlue = amazonGlue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
```

```
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about the state of an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A value describing the state of the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<CrawlerState> GetCrawlerStateAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(
            new GetCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.Crawler.State;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
 { JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
 the scenes
```

```
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();
```

```
        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
```

```
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }

}
```

建立可執行案例的類別。

```
global using Amazon.Glue;
global using GlueActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.Glue.Model;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace GlueBasics;

public class GlueBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
            .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UiWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
        .CreateLogger<GlueBasics>();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // These values are stored in settings.json
        // Once you have run the CDK script to deploy the resources,
        // edit the file to set "BucketName", "RoleName", and "ScriptURL"
        // to the appropriate values. Also set "CrawlerName" to the name
        // you want to give the crawler when it is created.
        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"]!;
        string bucketUrl = _configuration["BucketUrl"]!;
        string crawlerName = _configuration["CrawlerName"]!;
        string roleName = _configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string sourceData = _configuration["SourceData"]!;
        string dbName = _configuration["DbName"]!;
        string cron = _configuration["Cron"]!;
        string scriptUrl = _configuration["ScriptURL"]!;
        string jobName = _configuration["JobName"]!;

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<GlueWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UiWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        // Create the crawler and wait for it to be ready.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating the AWS Glue crawler.");

        var crawlerDescription = "Crawler created for the AWS Glue Basics
scenario.";
        var crawlerCreated = await wrapper.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerName,
crawlerDescription, roleName, cron, sourceData, dbName);
        if (crawlerCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler: {crawlerName} has been created. Now
let's wait until it's ready.");
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Start AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the crawler has successfully
started.");
        var crawlerStarted = await wrapper.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);
        if (crawlerStarted)
        {
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't start the crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
```

```
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine($"\nLet's take a look at the database: {dbName}");
        var database = await wrapper.GetDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        if (database != null)
        {
            uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"{database.Name} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"{database.Name} created on {database.CreateTime}");
            Console.WriteLine(database.Description);
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var tables = await wrapper.GetTablesAsync(dbName);
        if (tables.Count > 0)
        {
            tables.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{table.Name}\tCreated:
{table.CreateTime}\tUpdated: {table.UpdateTime}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a new AWS Glue job.");
        var description = "An AWS Glue job created using the AWS SDK for .NET";
        await wrapper.CreateJobAsync(dbName, tables[0].Name, bucketUrl, jobName,
roleName, description, scriptUrl);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Starting AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Starting the new AWS Glue job...");
        var jobRunId = await wrapper.StartJobRunAsync(jobName, dbName,
tables[0].Name, bucketName);
        var jobRunComplete = false;
        var jobRun = new JobRun();
        do
        {
```

```
            jobRun = await wrapper.GetJobRunAsync(jobName, jobRunId);
            if (jobRun.JobRunState == "SUCCEEDED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "STOPPED"
||
                jobRun.JobRunState == "FAILED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "TIMEOUT")
            {
                jobRunComplete = true;
            }
        } while (!jobRunComplete);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"Data in {bucketName}");

        // Get the list of data stored in the S3 bucket.
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        var response = await s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(new ListObjectsRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        response.S3Objects.ForEach(s3Object =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(s3Object.Key);
        });

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("AWS Glue jobs");
        var jobNames = await wrapper.ListJobsAsync();
        jobNames.ForEach(jobName =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(jobName);
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Get AWS Glue job run information");
        Console.WriteLine("Getting information about the AWS Glue job.");
        var jobRuns = await wrapper.GetJobRunsAsync(jobName);

        jobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{jobRun.JobName}\t{jobRun.JobRunState}\t{jobRun.CompletedOn}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Deleting resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue job used by the example.");
```

```
        await wrapper.DeleteJobAsync(jobName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the tables from the database.");
        tables.ForEach(async table =>
        {
            await wrapper.DeleteTableAsync(dbName, table.Name);
        });

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the database.");
        await wrapper.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue crawler.");
        await wrapper.DeleteCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);

        Console.WriteLine("The AWS Glue scenario has completed.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace GlueBasics;

public class UiWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Amazon Glue: get started with crawlers and jobs");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL
 to the public S3 bucket that contains the source data");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Start the crawler.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Get the database created by the crawler and the
 tables in the database.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Create a job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. Start a job run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Wait for the job run to complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 7. Show the data stored in the bucket.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t 8. List jobs for the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 9. Get job run details for the job that was run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t10. Delete the demo job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t11. Delete the database and tables created for the
 demo.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t12. Delete the crawler.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPlease press <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to center on the screen.</param>
    /// <returns>The string padded to make it center on the screen.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

IAM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 at IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

主題

- 動作

- 案例

動作

將使用者新增至群組

下列程式碼範例示範如何將使用者新增至 IAM 群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddUserToGroup中的。

將政策連接至角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何將 IAM 政策連接至角色。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

將內嵌政策連接至角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何將內嵌政策連接至 IAM 角色。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutRolePolicy中的。

建立群組

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 IAM 群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateGroup中的。

建立政策

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 IAM 政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

建立角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 IAM 角色。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create a new IAM role.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
   /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
   /// for the new role.</param>
   /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
   public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
   {
       var request = new CreateRoleRequest
       {
           RoleName = roleName,
           AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
       };

       var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
       return response.Role.Arn;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateRole中的。

建立服務連結角色

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 IAM 服務連結角色。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

建立使用者

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 IAM 使用者。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateUser中的。

建立存取金鑰

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 IAM 存取金鑰。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
 CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

為群組建立內嵌政策

以下程式碼範例示範如何為群組建立內嵌 IAM 政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string policyName,
string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutGroupPolicy中的。

建立執行個體設定檔

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 IAM 執行個體設定檔。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
```

```
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateInstanceProfile中的。

刪除群組

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteGroup中的。

刪除群組政策

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 群組政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteGroupPolicy中的。

刪除政策

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

刪除角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 角色。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRole中的。

刪除角色政策

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 角色政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRolePolicy中的。

刪除使用者

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 使用者。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteUser中的。

刪除存取金鑰

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 存取金鑰。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

從使用者中刪除內嵌政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從使用者刪除內嵌 IAM 政策。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

刪除執行個體執行個體設定檔

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 IAM 執行個體設定檔。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
```

```
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteInstanceProfile中的。

將政策與角色分離

下列程式碼範例示範如何將 IAM 政策與角色分離。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

取得政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 IAM 政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetPolicy中的。

取得角色

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 IAM 角色。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });
```

```
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetRole中的。

取得使用者

下列程式碼範例示範如何獲取 IAM 使用者。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetUser中的。

取得帳戶密碼政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 IAM 帳戶密碼政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

列出 SAML 供應商

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 IAM 的 SAML 提供者。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

列出群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 IAM 群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListGroups中的。

列出角色的內嵌政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 IAM 角色的內嵌政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

列出政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 IAM 政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

列出連接至角色的政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出附加至 IAM 角色的政策。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListAttachedRolePolicies](#)中的。

列出角色

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 IAM 角色。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
```

```
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRoles中的。

列出使用者

下列程式碼範例示範如何列出 IAM 使用者。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
ListUsersRequest());
```

```
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUsers中的。

移除群組使用者

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 IAM 群組移除使用者。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user from.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RemoveUserFromGroup中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
```

```
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
```

```
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
```

```
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
```

```
            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
```

```
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
```

```
                        "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                        "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                        $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                        $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                        "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
```

```
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
```

```
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
 resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
```

```
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
```

```
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);
```

```
        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
```

```
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
```

```
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
```

```
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
```

```
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
```

```
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }
       Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
       await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
```

```
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
   /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
   {
       var stopped = false;
       while (!stopped)
       {
           try
           {
               await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                   new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                   {
                       AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                   });
               stopped = true;
           }
           catch (Exception e)
               when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                     || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
           {
               Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
               Thread.Sleep(10000);
           }
       }
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
   {
       var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
           new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
           {
               AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
           });
       if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
```

```
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
   /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                     "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
```

```
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
```

```
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
```

```
        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });
```

```
                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
```

```
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
```

```
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
```

```
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

建立群組並新增使用者。

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立群組並為其授予完整的 Amazon S3 存取許可。
- 建立一個無權存取 Amazon S3 的新使用者。
- 將使用者新增至群組，並顯示他們現在擁有 Amazon S3 的許可，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
```

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
 AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest
```

```
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
description)
   {
       var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
       {
           AWSServiceName = serviceName,
           Description = description
       };

       var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
       return response.Role;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Create an IAM user.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
   /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
   public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
   {
       var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
       return response.User;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
   /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
   /// access key.</param>
   /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
   {
       var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
       {
           AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
           UserName = userName,
       });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
 DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
```

```
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
```

```
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
```

```
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user from.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
 _IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId = accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
```

```
    }
}


using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMGroups;

public class IAMGroups
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    // Represents JSON code for AWS full access policy for Amazon Simple
    // Storage Service (Amazon S3).
    private const string S3FullAccessPolicyDocument = "{" +
        " \"Statement\" : [{" +
            " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
            " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
            " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
        "}]" +
    "}";


    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMGroups>();

        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
```

```
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var groupUserName = configuration["GroupUserName"];
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];
        var groupPolicyName = configuration["GroupPolicyName"];
        var groupBucketName = configuration["GroupBucketName"];

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create an IAM group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM group");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating a new IAM group.");
        var group = await wrapper.CreateGroupAsync(groupName);

        // Add an inline IAM policy to the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Add policy to group");
        Console.WriteLine("Add an inline policy to the group that allows members to
have full access to");
        Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets.");

        await wrapper.PutGroupPolicyAsync(group.GroupName, groupPolicyName,
S3FullAccessPolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now create a new user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create an IAM user");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create a new IAM user.");
        var groupUser = await wrapper.CreateUserAsync(groupUserName);

        // Add the new user to the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Add the user to the group");
        Console.WriteLine("Adding the user to the group, which will give the user
the same permissions as the group.");
        await wrapper.AddUserToGroupAsync(groupUser.UserName, group.GroupName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"User, {groupUser.UserName}, has been added to the group,
{group.GroupName}.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now that we have created a user, and added the user to
the group, let's create an IAM access key.");

        // Create access and secret keys for the user.
        var accessKey = await wrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(groupUserName);
        Console.WriteLine("Key created.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the access key to be ready for use.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("To prove that the user has access to Amazon S3, list the
S3 buckets for the account.");

        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(accessKey.AccessKeyId,
accessKey.SecretAccessKey);
        var stsClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKey.AccessKeyId,
accessKey.SecretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client, stsClient);

        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName}\tcreated on:
{bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        // Show that the user also has write access to Amazon S3 by creating
        // a new bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create a bucket");
        Console.WriteLine("Since group members have full access to Amazon S3, let's
create a bucket.");
        var success = await s3Wrapper.PutBucketAsync(groupBucketName);

        if (success)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created the bucket:
{groupBucketName}.");
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the user's S3 buckets again to show the new
bucket.");

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName}\tcreated on:
{bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("First delete the bucket we created.");
        await s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(groupBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Now remove the user, {groupUserName}, from the group,
{groupName}.");
        await wrapper.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(groupUserName, groupName);

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the user's access key.");
        await wrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKey.AccessKeyId, groupUserName);

        // Now we can safely delete the user.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the user.");
        await wrapper.DeleteUserAsync(groupUserName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we will delete the IAM policy attached to the
group.");
        await wrapper.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(groupName, groupPolicyName);

        Console.WriteLine("Now we delete the IAM group.");
```

```
        await wrapper.DeleteGroupAsync(groupName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("The IAM groups demo has completed.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);

        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
```

```
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
(IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it full
access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries to
list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
```

```
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }
```

```
        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddUserToGroup
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreateGroup
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeleteGroup
  - DeleteGroupPolicy
  - DeleteUser
  - PutGroupPolicy
  - RemoveUserFromGroup

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。

- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
```

```
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
```

```
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
```

```
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Delete an IAM role policy.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
   /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
   /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
   {
       var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
       {
           PolicyName = policyName,
           RoleName = roleName,
       });

       return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Delete an IAM user.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
   /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
   {
       var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

       return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Delete an IAM user policy.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
   /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
   /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
   {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
 DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
 GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
   {
       var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
       var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

       await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
       {
           attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
       }

       return attachedPolicies;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// List IAM groups.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
   public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
   {
       var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
       var groups = new List<Group>();

       await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
       {
           groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
       }

       return groups;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// List IAM policies.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
   public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
   {
       var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
```

```
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
```

```
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
 ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user from.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
 _IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId = accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMBasics;

public class IAMBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMBasics>();


        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // Values needed for user, role, and policies.
        string userName = configuration["UserName"]!;
        string s3PolicyName = configuration["S3PolicyName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;


        var iamWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayBasicsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // First create a user. By default, the new user has
        // no permissions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create User");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a new user with user name: {userName}.");
        var user = await iamWrapper.CreateUserAsync(userName);
        var userArn = user.Arn;

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created user: {userName} with ARN:
{userArn}.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Now let's wait for the user to be ready for use.");

        // Define a role policy document that allows the new user
        // to assume the role.
```

```
        string assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
          "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
          "\"Statement\": [{" +
              "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
              "\"Principal\": {" +
              $" \"AWS\": \"{userArn}\"" +
              "}," +
              "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
          "}]" +
        "}";

        // Permissions to list all buckets.
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        // Create an AccessKey for the user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create access key");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create an access key for the new user.");
        var accessKey = await iamWrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(userName);

        var accessKeyId = accessKey.AccessKeyId;
        var secretAccessKey = accessKey.SecretAccessKey;

        Console.WriteLine($"We have created the access key with Access key id:
{accessKeyId}.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the IAM access key is ready to
use.");
        var keyReady = await iamWrapper.WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(accessKeyId);

        // Now try listing the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
        // buckets. This should fail at this point because the user doesn't
        // have permissions to perform this task.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Try to display Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's try to display a list of the user's Amazon S3
buckets.");
        var s3Client1 = new AmazonS3Client(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
```

```
        var stsClient1 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client1, stsClient1);
        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        Console.WriteLine(buckets is null
            ? "As expected, the call to list the buckets has returned a null list."
            : "Something went wrong. This shouldn't have worked.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM role");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the role: {roleName}");

        // Creating an IAM role to allow listing the S3 buckets. A role name
        // is not case sensitive and must be unique to the account for which it
        // is created.
        var roleArn = await iamWrapper.CreateRoleAsync(roleName,
assumeRolePolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create a policy with permissions to list S3 buckets.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the policy: {s3PolicyName}");
        Console.WriteLine("with permissions to list the Amazon S3 buckets for the
account.");
        var policy = await iamWrapper.CreatePolicyAsync(s3PolicyName,
policyDocument);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the IAM policy to be available.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be available.");

        // Attach the policy to the role you created earlier.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Attach new IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's attach the policy to the role.");
        await iamWrapper.AttachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the role to be updated.
        Console.WriteLine();
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be attached.");

        // Use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to have the user
```

```
        // assume the role we created.
        var stsClient2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
 secretAccessKey);

        // Wait for the new credentials to become valid.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Waiting for the credentials to be valid.");

        var assumedRoleCredentials = await s3Wrapper.AssumeS3RoleAsync("temporary-
session", roleArn);

        // Try again to list the buckets using the client created with
        // the new user's credentials. This time, it should work.
        var s3Client2 = new AmazonS3Client(assumedRoleCredentials);

        s3Wrapper.UpdateClients(s3Client2, stsClient2);

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("This time we should have buckets to list.");
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName} created:
 {bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now clean up all the resources used in the example.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Thank you for watching. The IAM Basics demo is
 complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("Please wait while we clean up the resources we
 created.");

        await iamWrapper.DetachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeletePolicyAsync(policy.Arn);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteRoleAsync(roleName);
```

```
        await iamWrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyId, userName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteUserAsync(userName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("All done cleaning up our resources. Thank you for your
 patience.");
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);

        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
```

```
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
(IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it full
access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries to
list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
```

```
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }
```

```
        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Amazon Keyspaces 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Keyspaces 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Keyspaces

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Keyspaces。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

主題

動作

創建一個密鑰空間

下面的代碼示例演示了如何創建一個 Amazon 密 Keyspaces 間。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response =
        await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
            new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKeyspace中的。

建立資料表

下面的代碼示例演示了如何創建一個 Amazon Keyspaces 表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTable中的。

刪除密鑰空間

下面的代碼示例演示了如何刪除 Amazon 密 Keyspaces 間。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an existing keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
        new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteKeyspace中的。

刪除資料表

下面的代碼示例演示了如何刪除 Amazon Keyspaces 表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

獲取有關密鑰空間的數據

下列程式碼範例示範如何取得 Amazon Keyspaces 間的相關資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetKeyspace中的。

獲取有關表的數據

下列程式碼範例示範如何取得 Amazon Keyspaces 資料表的相關資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTable中的。

列出密鑰空間

下面的代碼示例演示了如何列出 Amazon 密 Keyspaces 間。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

列出密鑰空間中的表

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Keyspaces 間中列出 Amazon 密鑰空間表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
{ KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
```

```
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

將表格還原到某個時間點

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將 Amazon Keyspaces 間資料表還原到某個時間點。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RestoreTable中的。

更新表

下面的代碼示例演示了如何更新 Amazon Keyspaces 表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
{
    var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
    var request = new UpdateTableRequest
    {
        KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
        TableName = tableName,
        AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
    };
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateTable中的。

案例

開始使用密鑰空間和表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個密鑰空間和表。資料表結構定義會保留影片資料，並啟用 point-in-time 復原功能。
- 使用具有 Sigv4 驗證的安全 TLS 連線連線至金鑰空間。
- 查詢資料表。添加，檢索和更新短片數據。
- 更新表格。添加一列以跟踪觀看的電影。
- 將資料表還原至先前的狀態並清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces.Model;
global using KeyspacesActions;
global using KeyspacesScenario;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using Newtonsoft.Json;


namespace KeyspacesBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) scenario. Shows some of the basic
/// actions performed with Amazon Keyspaces.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesBasics
```

```
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
            .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<CassandraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<KeyspacesBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var keyspacesWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<KeyspacesWrapper>();
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var keyspaceName = configuration["KeyspaceName"];
        var tableName = configuration["TableName"];

        bool success; // Used to track the results of some operations.

        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the keyspace.
        var keyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateKeyspace(keyspaceName);

        // Wait for the keyspace to be available. GetKeyspace results in a
```

```
        // resource not found error until it is ready for use.
        try
        {
            var getKeyspaceArn = "";
            Console.Write($"Created {keyspaceName}. Waiting for it to become
available. ");
            do
            {
                getKeyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.GetKeyspace(keyspaceName);
                Console.Write(". ");
            } while (getKeyspaceArn != keyspaceArn);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for keyspace to be created.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe keyspace {keyspaceName} is ready for use.");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the table.
        // First define the schema.
        var allColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition>
        {
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "title", Type = "text" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "year", Type = "int" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "release_date", Type = "timestamp" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "plot", Type = "text" },
        };

        var partitionKeys = new List<PartitionKey>
        {
            new PartitionKey { Name = "year", },
            new PartitionKey { Name = "title" },
        };

        var tableSchema = new SchemaDefinition
        {
            AllColumns = allColumns,
            PartitionKeys = partitionKeys,
        };
```

```
        var tableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateTable(keyspaceName, tableSchema,
tableName);

        // Wait for the table to be active.
        try
        {
            var resp = new GetTableResponse();
            Console.Write("Waiting for the new table to be active. ");
            do
            {
                try
                {
                    resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
                catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
                {
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
            } while (resp.Status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);

            // Display the table's schema.
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable {tableName} has been created in
{keyspaceName}");
            Console.WriteLine("Let's take a look at the schema.");
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All columns");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.AllColumns.ForEach(column =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{column.Name,-40}\t{column.Type,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cluster keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.ClusteringKeys.ForEach(clusterKey =>
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{clusterKey.Name,-40}\t{clusterKey.OrderBy,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Partition keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.PartitionKeys.ForEach(partitionKey =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{partitionKey.Name}");
            });
```

```
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Access Apache Cassandra using the Cassandra drive for C#.
        var cassandraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CassandraWrapper>();
        var movieFilePath = configuration["MovieFile"];

        Console.WriteLine("Let's add some movies to the table we created.");
        var inserted = await cassandraWrapper.InsertIntoMovieTable(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieFilePath);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Added the following movies to the table:");
        var rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All Movies");

        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            var plot = row.GetValue<string>("plot");
            var release_date = row.GetValue<DateTime>("release_date");
            Console.WriteLine($"{release_date}\t{title}\t{year}\n{plot}");
            Console.WriteLine(uiMethods.SepBar);
        }

        // Update the table schema
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Update table schema");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will update the table to add a boolean field
called watched.");

        // First save the current time as a UTC Date so the original
        // table can be restored later.
        var timeChanged = DateTime.UtcNow;

        // Now update the schema.
        var resourceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.UpdateTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's mark some of the movies as watched.");

        // Pick some files to mark as watched.
        var movieToWatch = rows[2].GetValue<string>("title");
        var watchedMovieYear = rows[2].GetValue<int>("year");
        var changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[6].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[6].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[9].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[9].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[10].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[10].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[13].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[13].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Watched movies");
        Console.WriteLine("These movies have been marked as watched:");
        rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetWatchedMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            Console.WriteLine($"{title,-40}\t{year,8}");
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("We can restore the table to its previous state but that
can take up to 20 minutes to complete.");
        string answer;
        do
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Do you want to restore the table? (y/n)");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            var restoredTableName = $"{tableName}_restored";
            var restoredTableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.RestoreTable(
                keyspaceName,
                tableName,
                restoredTableName,
                timeChanged);
            // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
            // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
            bool wasRestored = false;

            try
            {
                do
                {
                    var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
restoredTableName);
                    wasRestored = (resp.Status == TableStatus.ACTIVE);
                } while (!wasRestored);
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                // If the restored table raised an error, it isn't
                // ready yet.
                Console.Write(".");
            }
        }

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources.");

        // Delete the table.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} successfully deleted from
{keyspaceName}.");
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the table to be removed completely. ");

        // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
```

```
        // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
        bool wasDeleted = false;

        try
        {
            do
            {
                var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
            } while (!wasDeleted);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            wasDeleted = true;
            Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message} indicates that the table has been
 deleted.");
        }

        // Delete the keyspace.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteKeyspace(keyspaceName);
        Console.WriteLine("The keyspace has been deleted and the demo is now
 complete.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

/// <summary>
/// Performs Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) actions.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonKeyspaces _amazonKeyspaces;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the KeyspaceWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonKeyspaces">An Amazon Keyspaces client object.</param>
    public KeyspacesWrapper(IAmazonKeyspaces amazonKeyspaces)
    {
        _amazonKeyspaces = amazonKeyspaces;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
   {
       var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
           new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
       return response;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ListKeyspaces()
   {
       var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

       Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
       await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
       {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
       }
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
   public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
   {
       var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
{ KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
       response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
       {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
       });
```

```
        return response.Tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }

}
```

```
using System.Net;
using Cassandra;

namespace KeyspacesScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Class to perform CRUD methods on an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra)
 database.
///
/// NOTE: This sample uses a plain text authenticator for example purposes only.
/// Recommended best practice is to use a SigV4 authentication plugin, if available.
/// </summary>
public class CassandraWrapper
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
    private readonly string _localPathToFile;
    private const string _certLocation = "https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/
sf-class2-root.crt";
    private const string _certFileName = "sf-class2-root.crt";
    private readonly X509Certificate2Collection _certCollection;
    private X509Certificate2 _amazoncert;
    private Cluster _cluster;

    // User name and password for the service.
    private string _userName = null!;
    private string _pwd = null!;

    public CassandraWrapper()
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();
```

```
        _localPathToFile = Path.GetTempPath();

        // Get the Starfield digital certificate and save it locally.
        var client = new WebClient();
        client.DownloadFile(_certLocation, $"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");

        //var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        //var httpResult = httpClient.Get(fileUrl);
        //using var resultStream = await httpResult.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
        //using var fileStream = File.Create(pathToSave);
        //resultStream.CopyTo(fileStream);

        _certCollection = new X509Certificate2Collection();
        _amazoncert = new X509Certificate2($"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");

        // Get the user name and password stored in the configuration file.
        _userName = _configuration["UserName"]!;
        _pwd = _configuration["Password"]!;

        // For a list of Service Endpoints for Amazon Keyspaces, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/
programmatic.endpoints.html
        var awsEndpoint = _configuration["ServiceEndpoint"];

        _cluster = Cluster.Builder()
            .AddContactPoints(awsEndpoint)
            .WithPort(9142)
            .WithAuthProvider(new PlainTextAuthProvider(_userName, _pwd))
            .WithSSL(new SSLOptions().SetCertificateCollection(_certCollection))
            .WithQueryOptions(
                new QueryOptions()
                    .SetConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalQuorum)
                    .SetSerialConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalSerial))
            .Build();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the Apache Cassandra table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie objects.</returns>
```

```
    public List<Movie> ImportMoviesFromJson(string movieFileName, int numToImport =
0)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();

        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        // If numToImport = 0, return all movies in the collection.
        if (numToImport == 0)
        {
            // Now return the entire list of movies.
            return allMovies;
        }
        else
        {
            // Now return the first numToImport entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, numToImport);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Insert movies into the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTableName">The Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieFilePath">The path to the resource file containing
    /// movie data to insert into the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> InsertIntoMovieTable(string keyspaceName, string
movieTableName, string movieFilePath, int numToImport = 20)
    {
        // Get some movie data from the movies.json file
        var movies = ImportMoviesFromJson(movieFilePath, numToImport);

        var session = _cluster.Connect(keyspaceName);

        string insertCql;
```

```
        RowSet rs;

        // Now we insert the numToImport movies into the table.
        foreach (var movie in movies)
        {
            // Escape single quote characters in the plot.
            insertCql = $"INSERT INTO {keyspaceName}.{movieTableName}
(title, year, release_date, plot) values($${movie.Title}$$, {movie.Year},
'{movie.Info.Release_Date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd")}', $${movie.Info.Plot}$$)";
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(insertCql));
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets all of the movies in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing movie data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetMovies(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT * FROM
{keyspaceName}.{tableName}"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Mark a movie in the movie table as watched.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="title">The title of the movie to mark as watched.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
    /// <returns>A set of rows containing the changed data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> MarkMovieAsWatched(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName, string title, int year)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        string updateCql = $"UPDATE {keyspaceName}.{tableName} SET watched=true
 WHERE title = $${title}$$ AND year = {year};";
        var rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(updateCql));
        var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
        return rows;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the movies in the movies table where watched is true.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing information about movies
    /// where watched is true.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetWatchedMovies(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT title,
 year, plot FROM {keyspaceName}.{tableName} WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Kinesis 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

新增標籤

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將標籤新增至 Kinesis 串流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply key/value pairs to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class TagStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
        var tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "Project", "Sample Kinesis Project" },
            { "Application", "Sample Kinesis App" },
        };

        var success = await ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(client, streamName, tags);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Taggs successfully added to {streamName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Tags were not added to the stream.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Applies the set of tags to the named Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream to which
        /// the tags will be attached.</param>
        /// <param name="tags">A sictionary containing key/value pairs which
        /// will be used to create the Kinesis tags.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value which represents the success or failure
        /// of AddTagsToStreamAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamName,
            Dictionary<string, string> tags)
        {
            var request = new AddTagsToStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Tags = tags,
            };

            var response = await client.AddTagsToStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddTagsToStream中的。

建立 串流

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Kinesis 串流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to create a new Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
            int shardCount = 1;

            var success = await CreateNewStreamAsync(client, streamName,
 shardCount);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The stream, {streamName} successfully
 created.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name for the new stream.</param>
        /// <param name="shardCount">The number of shards the new stream will
        /// use. The throughput of the stream is a function of the number of
        /// shards; more shards are required for greater provisioned
        /// throughput.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the stream was created.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateNewStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName, int shardCount)
        {
            var request = new CreateStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                ShardCount = shardCount,
            };
```

```
            var response = await client.CreateStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateStream中的。

刪除串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Kinesis 串流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        var success = await DeleteStreamAsync(client, streamName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Stream, {streamName} successfully deleted.");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Stream not deleted.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the string to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName)
        {
            // If EnforceConsumerDeletion is true, any consumers
            // of this stream will also be deleted. If it is set
            // to false and this stream has any consumers, the
            // call will fail with a ResourceInUseException.
            var request = new DeleteStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                EnforceConsumerDeletion = true,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteStream中的。

取消註冊取用者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從 Kinesis 串流中取消註冊取用者。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to deregister a consumer from an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeregisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            string consumerName = "CONSUMER_NAME";
            string consumerARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream/consumer/CONSUMER_NAME:000000000000";

            var success = await DeregisterConsumerAsync(client, streamARN,
 consumerARN, consumerName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} successfully deregistered.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} was not successfully
 deregistered.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deregisters a consumer from a Kinesis stream.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of a Kinesis stream.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerARN">The ARN of the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">The name of the consumer.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeregisterConsumerAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamARN,
            string consumerARN,
            string consumerName)
        {
            var request = new DeregisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                ConsumerARN = consumerARN,
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeregisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DeregisterStreamConsumer](#)中的。

列出串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出一或多個 Kinesis 串流的相關資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    using System;
```

```
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves and displays a list of existing Amazon Kinesis streams.
/// </summary>
public class ListStreams
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        var response = await client.ListStreamsAsync(new ListStreamsRequest());

        List<string> streamNames = response.StreamNames;

        if (streamNames.Count > 0)
        {
            streamNames
                .ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"Stream name: {s}"));
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No streams were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStreams中的。

列出標籤

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出與 Kinesis 串流相關聯的標籤。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to list the tags that have been attached to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListTags
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

            await ListTagsAsync(client, streamName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List the tags attached to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream for which you
        /// wish to display tags.</param>
        public static async Task ListTagsAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string
streamName)
        {
            var request = new ListTagsForStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Limit = 10,
            };

            var response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            DisplayTags(response.Tags);

            while (response.HasMoreTags)
            {
                request.ExclusiveStartTagKey = response.Tags[response.Tags.Count -
1].Key;
                response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
```

```
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the items in a list of Kinesis tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tags">A list of the Tag objects to be displayed.</param>
        public static void DisplayTags(List<Tag> tags)
        {
            tags
                .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key} Value: {t.Value}"));
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListTagsForStream](#)中的。

列出流的消費者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Kinesis 串流的取用者。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the consumers of an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class ListConsumers
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
```

```
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            int maxResults = 10;

            var consumers = await ListConsumersAsync(client, streamARN, maxResults);

            if (consumers.Count > 0)
            {
                consumers
                    .ForEach(c => Console.WriteLine($"Name: {c.ConsumerName} ARN:
 {c.ConsumerARN}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No consumers found.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve a list of the consumers for a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream for which we want to
        /// retrieve a list of clients.</param>
        /// <param name="maxResults">The maximum number of results to return.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of Consumer objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Consumer>> ListConsumersAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string streamARN, int maxResults)
        {
            var request = new ListStreamConsumersRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                MaxResults = maxResults,
            };

            var response = await client.ListStreamConsumersAsync(request);

            return response.Consumers;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStreamConsumers中的。

註冊消費者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將取用者註冊到 Kinesis 串流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to register a consumer to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class RegisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string consumerName = "NEW_CONSUMER_NAME";
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";

            var consumer = await RegisterConsumerAsync(client, consumerName,
 streamARN);

            if (consumer is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumer.ConsumerName}");
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Registers the consumer to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">A string representing the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream.</param>
        /// <returns>A Consumer object that contains information about the
consumer.</returns>
        public static async Task<Consumer> RegisterConsumerAsync(IAmazonKinesis
client, string consumerName, string streamARN)
        {
            var request = new RegisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
                StreamARN = streamARN,
            };

            var response = await client.RegisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
            return response.Consumer;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[RegisterStreamConsumer](#)中的。

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[無伺服器範例](#)儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
```

```
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
```

```
   // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
   [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
   public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
ILambdaContext context)
   {
       if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
       {
           Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
           return new StreamsEventResponse();
       }

       foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
       {
           try
           {
               Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
{record.EventId}");
               string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
               Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
               // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
           }
           catch (Exception ex)
           {
               Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
               /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
immediately.
                  Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
failed item onwards. */
               return new StreamsEventResponse
               {
                   BatchItemFailures = new
List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                   {
                       new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                   }
               };
           }
       }
       Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
records.");
       return new StreamsEventResponse();
   }
```

```
    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

AWS KMS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS KMS。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

建立金鑰的授權

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 KMS 金鑰的授權。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identity that is given permission to perform the operations
            // specified in the grant.
            var grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole";

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to which the grant applies. You
            // can use the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key.
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";

            var request = new CreateGrantRequest
            {
                GranteePrincipal = grantee,
                KeyId = keyId,

                // A list of operations that the grant allows.
                Operations = new List<string>
                {
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateGrantAsync(request);

            string grantId = response.GrantId; // The unique identifier of the
grant.
            string grantToken = response.GrantToken; // The grant token.

            Console.WriteLine($"Id: {grantId}, Token: {grantToken}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateGrant中的。

建立 金鑰

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立 AWS KMS key.

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
    /// key.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Note that if you need to create a Key in an AWS Region
            // other than the Region defined for the default user, you need to
            // pass the Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The call to CreateKeyAsync will create a symmetrical AWS KMS
            // key. For more information about symmetrical and asymmetrical
            // keys, see:
            //
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/symm-asymm-
choose.html
            var response = await client.CreateKeyAsync(new CreateKeyRequest());
```

```
            // The KeyMetadata object contains information about the new AWS KMS
key.
            KeyMetadata keyMetadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            if (keyMetadata is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"KMS Key: {keyMetadata.KeyId} was successfully
created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create KMS Key.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKey中的。

為金鑰建立別名

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 KMS 金鑰的別名。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an alias for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateAlias
    {
        public static async Task Main()
```

```
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The alias name must start with alias/ and can be
        // up to 256 alphanumeric characters long.
        var aliasName = "alias/ExampleAlias";

        // The value supplied as the TargetKeyId can be either
        // the key ID or key Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
        // AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new CreateAliasRequest
        {
            AliasName = aliasName,
            TargetKeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAliasAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Alias, {aliasName}, successfully created.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not create alias.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAlias中的。

描述一把鑰匙

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 KMS 金鑰。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
    /// You can supply either the key Id or the key Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
    /// to the DescribeKeyRequest KeyId property.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            var request = new DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            var response = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(request);
            var metadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.KeyId} created on:
{metadata.CreationDate}");
            Console.WriteLine($"State: {metadata.KeyState}");
            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.Description}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeKey中的。

停用金鑰

下列程式碼範例顯示如何停用 KMS 金鑰。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key and then retrieve
    /// the key's status to show that it has been disabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class DisableKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

            var request = new DisableKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.DisableKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been disabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
```

```
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableKey中的。

啟用金鑰

下列程式碼範例顯示如何啟用 KMS 金鑰。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Enable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class EnableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to enable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
```

```
            var request = new EnableKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.EnableKeyAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been enabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableKey中的。

列出金鑰的別名

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 KMS 金鑰的別名。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) aliases that have been defined
for
   /// the keys in the same AWS Region as the default user. If you want to list
   /// the aliases in a different Region, pass the Region to the client
   /// constructor.
   /// </summary>
   public class ListAliases
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
           var request = new ListAliasesRequest();
           var response = new ListAliasesResponse();

           do
           {
               response = await client.ListAliasesAsync(request);

               response.Aliases.ForEach(alias =>
               {
                   Console.WriteLine($"Created: {alias.CreationDate} Last Update:
{alias.LastUpdatedDate} Name: {alias.AliasName}");
               });

               request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
           }
           while (response.Truncated);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAliases中的。

列出金鑰的授權

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 KMS 金鑰的授權。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   using System;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
   using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

   /// <summary>
   /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) grants that are associated
with
   /// a specific key.
   /// </summary>
   public class ListGrants
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
           // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
           var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
           var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
           var request = new ListGrantsRequest
           {
               KeyId = keyId,
           };

           var response = new ListGrantsResponse();

           do
           {
               response = await client.ListGrantsAsync(request);

               response.Grants.ForEach(grant =>
               {
                   Console.WriteLine($"{grant.GrantId}");
               });

               request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
           }
```

```
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListGrants中的。

列出金鑰

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 KMS 金鑰。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Managements Service (AWS KMS) keys for the AWS Region
/// of the default user. To list keys in another AWS Region, supply the Region
/// as a parameter to the client constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListKeys
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListKeysRequest();
        var response = new ListKeysResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListKeysAsync(request);

            response.Keys.ForEach(key =>
```

```
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ID: {key.KeyId}, {key.KeyArn}");
                });

                // Set the Marker property when response.Truncated is true
                // in order to get the next keys.
                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeys中的。

使用 Lambda 示例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace LambdaActions;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFunctions中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

建立函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立 Lambda 函數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateFunction中的。

刪除函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何刪除 Lambda 函數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
/// delete.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
{
    var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
    {
        FunctionName = functionName,
    };

    var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

    // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
    // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
    // is intentionally blank.
    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

取得函數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Lambda 函數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Gets information about a Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
/// which to retrieve information.</param>
/// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
{
    var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
    {
        FunctionName = functionName,
    };

    var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
    return response.Configuration;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetFunction中的。

呼叫函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何叫用 Lambda 函數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

列出函數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Lambda 函數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFunctions中的。

更新函數程式碼

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新 Lambda 函數程式碼。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
```

```
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[UpdateFunctionCode](#)中的。

更新函數 URL 組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新 Lambda 函數組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立執行 Lambda 動作的方法。

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that implements AWS Lambda methods.
/// </summary>
public class LambdaWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonLambda _lambdaService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the LambdaWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="lambdaService">An initialized Lambda service client.</param>
    public LambdaWrapper(IAmazonLambda lambdaService)
    {
        _lambdaService = lambdaService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
```

```
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
```

```
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
```

```
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
 environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
}
```

建立可執行該案例的函數。

```
global using System.Threading.Tasks;
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.Lambda;
global using LambdaActions;
global using LambdaScenarioCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


using Amazon.Lambda.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace LambdaBasics;

public class LambdaBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaRoleWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
```

```
        )
        .Build();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();


        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<LambdaBasics>();

        var lambdaWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaWrapper>();
        var lambdaRoleWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaRoleWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        string functionName = configuration["FunctionName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            " \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\": [ " +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Principal\": {" +
            "            \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\" " +
            "    }," +
            "        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\" " +
            "    }" +
            "]" +
        "}";

        var incrementHandler = configuration["IncrementHandler"];
        var calculatorHandler = configuration["CalculatorHandler"];
        var bucketName = configuration["BucketName"];
        var incrementKey = configuration["IncrementKey"];
        var calculatorKey = configuration["CalculatorKey"];
        var policyArn = configuration["PolicyArn"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview();
```

```
        // Create the policy to use with the AWS Lambda functions and then attach
the
        // policy to a new role.
        var roleArn = await lambdaRoleWrapper.CreateLambdaRoleAsync(roleName,
policyDocument);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for role to become active.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Wait until the role is active before trying to use
it.");

        // Attach the appropriate AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
policy to the new role.
        var success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Allow time for the IAM policy to be attached to the
role.");

        // Create the Lambda function using a zip file stored in an Amazon Simple
Storage Service
        // (Amazon S3) bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create Lambda Function");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the AWS Lambda function: {functionName}.");
        var lambdaArn = await lambdaWrapper.CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
            functionName,
            bucketName,
            incrementKey,
            roleArn,
            incrementHandler);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the new function to be available.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The AWS Lambda ARN is {lambdaArn}");

        // Get the Lambda function.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting the {functionName} AWS Lambda function.");
        FunctionConfiguration config;
        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.State != State.Active);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe function, {functionName} has been created.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"The runtime of this Lambda function is
{config.Runtime}.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // List the Lambda functions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Listing all Lambda functions.");
        var functions = await lambdaWrapper.ListFunctionsAsync();
        DisplayFunctionList(functions);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Invoke increment function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now that it has been created, invoke the Lambda increment
function.");
        string? value;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a value to increment: ");
            value = Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(value));

        string functionParameters = "{" +
            "\"action\": \"increment\", " +
            "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"" +
        "}";
        var answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
        Console.WriteLine($"{value} + 1 = {answer}.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Update function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now update the Lambda function code.");
        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionName, bucketName,
calculatorKey);

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
            functionName,
            calculatorHandler,
```

```
            new Dictionary<string, string> { { "LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG" } });

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Call updated function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now call the updated function...");

        bool done = false;

        do
        {
            string? opSelected;

            Console.WriteLine("Select the operation to perform:");
            Console.WriteLine("\t1. add");
            Console.WriteLine("\t2. subtract");
            Console.WriteLine("\t3. multiply");
            Console.WriteLine("\t4. divide");
            Console.WriteLine("\tOr enter \"q\" to quit.");
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the number (1, 2, 3, 4, or q) of the operation
you want to perform: ");
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Your choice? ");
                opSelected = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (opSelected == string.Empty);

            var operation = (opSelected) switch
            {
                "1" => "add",
                "2" => "subtract",
                "3" => "multiply",
                "4" => "divide",
                "q" => "quit",
                _ => "add",
            };

            if (operation == "quit")
```

```
            {
                done = true;
            }
            else
            {
                // Get two numbers and an action from the user.
                value = string.Empty;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter the first value: ");
                    value = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value == string.Empty);

                string? value2;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter a second value: ");
                    value2 = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value2 == string.Empty);

                functionParameters = "{" +
                    "\"action\": \"" + operation + "\", " +
                    "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"," +
                    "\"y\": \"" + value2 + "\"" +
                "}";

                answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
                Console.WriteLine($"The answer when we {operation} the two numbers
is: {answer}.");
            }

            uiWrapper.PressEnter();
        } while (!done);

        // Delete the function created earlier.

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        // Detach the IAM policy from the IAM role.
        Console.WriteLine("First detach the IAM policy from the role.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
```

```
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Let's wait for the policy to be fully detached from
 the role.");

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        success = await lambdaWrapper.DeleteFunctionAsync(functionName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The {functionName} function was deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not remove the function {functionName}");
        }

        // Now delete the IAM role created for use with the functions
        // created by the application.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the role that we created.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(roleName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The role has been successfully removed.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Couldn't delete the role.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The Lambda Scenario is now complete.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Displays a formatted list of existing functions returned by the
        // LambdaMethods.ListFunctions.
        void DisplayFunctionList(List<FunctionConfiguration> functions)
        {
            functions.ForEach(functionConfig =>
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{functionConfig.FunctionName}\t{functionConfig.Description}");
            });
        }
    }
}
```

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

public class LambdaRoleWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _lambdaRoleService;

    public LambdaRoleWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService lambdaRoleService)
    {
        _lambdaRoleService = lambdaRoleService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role policy to the
    /// IAM role to be assumed by the AWS Lambda functions created for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to attach the IAM policy
 to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to create.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new IAM role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the ARN for newly created role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = policyDocument,
```

```
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DeleteRoleAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    public async Task<bool> DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}


namespace LambdaScenarioCommon;
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
```

```
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to AWS Lambda Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role that will be assumed by the functions we create.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Attaches an IAM role policy that has Lambda
permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a Lambda function that increments the value
passed to it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Calls the increment function and passes a value.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Updates the code so that the function is a simple
calculator.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Calls the calculator function with the values
entered.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes the Lambda function.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Detaches the IAM role policy.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Deletes the IAM role.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
```

```
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義增量一個數字的 Lambda 處理常式。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaIncrement;

public class Function
```

```
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function increments the integer parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">A JSON string containing an action, which must be
    /// "increment" and a string representing the value to increment.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the incremented value of the parameter.</
returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        if (input["action"] == "increment")
        {
            int inputValue = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
            return inputValue + 1;
        }
        else
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

定義可執行算術運算的第二個 Lambda 處理常式。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaCalculator;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// A simple function that takes two number in string format and performs
    /// the requested arithmetic function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">JSON data containing an action, and x and y values.
    /// Valid actions include: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the results of the calculation.</returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        var action = input["action"];
        int x = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
        int y = Convert.ToInt32(input["y"]);
        int result;
        switch (action)
        {
            case "add":
                result = x + y;
                break;
            case "subtract":
                result = x - y;
                break;
            case "multiply":
                result = x * y;
                break;
            case "divide":
                if (y == 0)
                {
                    Console.Error.WriteLine("Divide by zero error.");
                    result = 0;
                }
                else
                    result = x / y;
                break;
            default:
                Console.Error.WriteLine($"{action} is not a valid operation.");
                result = 0;
                break;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;
```

```
public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
```

```
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
 record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
```

```
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
```

```
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

MediaConvert 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 MediaConvert。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 MediaConvert

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 AWS Elemental MediaConvert。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert
 Endpoints are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the MediaConvert endpoints.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.DescribeEndpointsAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeEndpointsRequest()
            );

        foreach (var endPoint in response.Endpoints)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEndPoint: {endPoint.Url}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeEndpoints中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

建立轉碼工作

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 轉碼工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得端點並設定用戶端。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
```

```
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        // Load the customer endpoint, if it is known.
        // When you know what your Region-specific endpoint is, set it here, or set
it in your settings.local.json file.
        var mediaConvertEndpoint = _configuration["mediaConvertEndpoint"];

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the MediaConvert Create Job example.");
        // If you don't have the customer-specific endpoint, request it here.
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(mediaConvertEndpoint))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting customer-specific MediaConvert endpoint.");
            AmazonMediaConvertClient client = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();
            DescribeEndpointsRequest describeRequest = new
DescribeEndpointsRequest();
            DescribeEndpointsResponse describeResponse = await
client.DescribeEndpointsAsync(describeRequest);
            mediaConvertEndpoint = describeResponse.Endpoints[0].Url;
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Using endpoint {mediaConvertEndpoint}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        // Because you have a service URL for MediaConvert, you don't
        // need to set RegionEndpoint. If you do, the ServiceURL will
        // be overwritten.
        AmazonMediaConvertConfig mcConfig = new AmazonMediaConvertConfig
        {
            ServiceURL = mediaConvertEndpoint,
        };

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient(mcConfig);

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating job for input file {fileInput}.");
        var jobId = await wrapper.CreateJob(mediaConvertRole!, fileInput!,
fileOutput!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created job with Job ID: {jobId}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

使用包裝方法創建作業並返回作業 ID。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a job to convert a media file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="mediaConvertRole">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the media
 convert role, as specified here:
    /// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-in-
mediaconvert-configured.html</param>
    /// <param name="fileInput">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 location of the input media file.</param>
    /// <param name="fileOutput">The Amazon S3 location for the output media file.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the new job.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateJob(string mediaConvertRole, string fileInput,
        string fileOutput)
    {
        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Role = mediaConvertRole
        };

        createJobRequest.UserMetadata.Add("Customer", "Amazon");

        JobSettings jobSettings = new JobSettings
        {
            AdAvailOffset = 0,
            TimecodeConfig = new TimecodeConfig
            {
                Source = TimecodeSource.EMBEDDED
            }
        };
        createJobRequest.Settings = jobSettings;

        #region OutputGroup

        OutputGroup ofg = new OutputGroup
        {
            Name = "File Group",
            OutputGroupSettings = new OutputGroupSettings
            {
                Type = OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS,
                FileGroupSettings = new FileGroupSettings
```

```
            {
                Destination = fileOutput
            }
        }
    };

    Output output = new Output
    {
        NameModifier = "_1"
    };

    #region VideoDescription

    VideoDescription vdes = new VideoDescription
    {
        ScalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT,
        TimecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED,
        AntiAlias = AntiAlias.ENABLED,
        Sharpness = 50,
        AfdSignaling = AfdSignaling.NONE,
        DropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED,
        RespondToAfd = RespondToAfd.NONE,
        ColorMetadata = ColorMetadata.INSERT,
        CodecSettings = new VideoCodecSettings
        {
            Codec = VideoCodec.H_264
        }
    };
    output.VideoDescription = vdes;

    H264Settings h264 = new H264Settings
    {
        InterlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE,
        NumberReferenceFrames = 3,
        Syntax = H264Syntax.DEFAULT,
        Softness = 0,
        GopClosedCadence = 1,
        GopSize = 90,
        Slices = 1,
        GopBReference = H264GopBReference.DISABLED,
        SlowPal = H264SlowPal.DISABLED,
        SpatialAdaptiveQuantization = H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
        TemporalAdaptiveQuantization = H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
        FlickerAdaptiveQuantization = H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED,
```

```
            EntropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC,
            Bitrate = 5000000,
            FramerateControl = H264FramerateControl.SPECIFIED,
            RateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = H264CodecProfile.MAIN,
            Telecine = H264Telecine.NONE,
            MinIInterval = 0,
            AdaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH,
            CodecLevel = H264CodecLevel.AUTO,
            FieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.PAFF,
            SceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED,
            QualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS,
            FramerateConversionAlgorithm =
                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP,
            UnregisteredSeiTimecode = H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED,
            GopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.FRAMES,
            ParControl = H264ParControl.SPECIFIED,
            NumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2,
            RepeatPps = H264RepeatPps.DISABLED,
            FramerateNumerator = 30,
            FramerateDenominator = 1,
            ParNumerator = 1,
            ParDenominator = 1
        };
        output.VideoDescription.CodecSettings.H264Settings = h264;

        #endregion VideoDescription

        #region AudioDescription

        AudioDescription ades = new AudioDescription
        {
            LanguageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT,
            // This name matches one specified in the following Inputs.
            AudioSourceName = "Audio Selector 1",
            CodecSettings = new AudioCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = AudioCodec.AAC
            }
        };

        AacSettings aac = new AacSettings
        {
```

```
            AudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL,
            RateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = AacCodecProfile.LC,
            CodingMode = AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0,
            RawFormat = AacRawFormat.NONE,
            SampleRate = 48000,
            Specification = AacSpecification.MPEG4,
            Bitrate = 64000
        };
        ades.CodecSettings.AacSettings = aac;
        output.AudioDescriptions.Add(ades);

        #endregion AudioDescription

        #region Mp4 Container

        output.ContainerSettings = new ContainerSettings
        {
            Container = ContainerType.MP4
        };
        Mp4Settings mp4 = new Mp4Settings
        {
            CslgAtom = Mp4CslgAtom.INCLUDE,
            FreeSpaceBox = Mp4FreeSpaceBox.EXCLUDE,
            MoovPlacement = Mp4MoovPlacement.PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD
        };
        output.ContainerSettings.Mp4Settings = mp4;

        #endregion Mp4 Container

        ofg.Outputs.Add(output);
        createJobRequest.Settings.OutputGroups.Add(ofg);

        #endregion OutputGroup

        #region Input

        Input input = new Input
        {
            FilterEnable = InputFilterEnable.AUTO,
            PsiControl = InputPsiControl.USE_PSI,
            FilterStrength = 0,
            DeblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED,
```

```
            DenoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED,
            TimecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED,
            FileInput = fileInput
        };

        AudioSelector audsel = new AudioSelector
        {
            Offset = 0,
            DefaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.NOT_DEFAULT,
            ProgramSelection = 1,
            SelectorType = AudioSelectorType.TRACK
        };
        audsel.Tracks.Add(1);
        input.AudioSelectors.Add("Audio Selector 1", audsel);

        input.VideoSelector = new VideoSelector
        {
            ColorSpace = ColorSpace.FOLLOW
        };

        createJobRequest.Settings.Inputs.Add(input);

        #endregion Input

        var jobId = "";
        try
        {
            CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
                await _amazonMediaConvert.CreateJobAsync(createJobRequest);

            jobId = createJobResponse.Job.Id;
        }
        catch (BadRequestException bre)
        {
            // If the endpoint was bad.
            if (bre.Message.StartsWith("You must use the customer-"))
            {
                // The exception contains the correct endpoint; extract it.
                var mediaConvertEndpoint = bre.Message.Split('\'')[1];
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Request failed, please use endpoint {mediaConvertEndpoint}.");
            }
            else
                throw;
```

```
        }

        return jobId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateJob中的。

取得轉碼工作

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 轉碼工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得端點並設定用戶端。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        // Load the customer endpoint, if it is known.
        // When you know what your Region-specific endpoint is, set it here, or set
 it in your settings.local.json file.
        var mediaConvertEndpoint = _configuration["mediaConvertEndpoint"];

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the MediaConvert Create Job example.");
        // If you don't have the customer-specific endpoint, request it here.
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(mediaConvertEndpoint))
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Getting customer-specific MediaConvert endpoint.");
            AmazonMediaConvertClient client = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();
            DescribeEndpointsRequest describeRequest = new
DescribeEndpointsRequest();
            DescribeEndpointsResponse describeResponse = await
client.DescribeEndpointsAsync(describeRequest);
            mediaConvertEndpoint = describeResponse.Endpoints[0].Url;
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Using endpoint {mediaConvertEndpoint}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        // Because you have a service URL for MediaConvert, you don't
        // need to set RegionEndpoint. If you do, the ServiceURL will
        // be overwritten.
        AmazonMediaConvertConfig mcConfig = new AmazonMediaConvertConfig
        {
            ServiceURL = mediaConvertEndpoint,
        };

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient(mcConfig);

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

通過其 ID 獲取工作。

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting job information for Job ID {jobId}");
        var job = await wrapper.GetJobById(jobId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Job {job.Id} created on {job.CreatedAt:d} has status
{job.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the job information for a job by its ID.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobId">The ID of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>The Job object.</returns>
    public async Task<Job> GetJobById(string jobId)
    {
        var jobResponse = await _amazonMediaConvert.GetJobAsync(
                new GetJobRequest
```

```
                {
                    Id = jobId
                });

        return jobResponse.Job;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJob中的。

列出轉碼工作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 轉碼工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得端點並設定用戶端。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        // Load the customer endpoint, if it is known.
        // When you know what your Region-specific endpoint is, set it here, or set
 it in your settings.local.json file.
        var mediaConvertEndpoint = _configuration["mediaConvertEndpoint"];

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the MediaConvert Create Job example.");
        // If you don't have the customer-specific endpoint, request it here.
```

```
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(mediaConvertEndpoint))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting customer-specific MediaConvert endpoint.");
            AmazonMediaConvertClient client = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();
            DescribeEndpointsRequest describeRequest = new
DescribeEndpointsRequest();
            DescribeEndpointsResponse describeResponse = await
client.DescribeEndpointsAsync(describeRequest);
            mediaConvertEndpoint = describeResponse.Endpoints[0].Url;
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Using endpoint {mediaConvertEndpoint}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        // Because you have a service URL for MediaConvert, you don't
        // need to set RegionEndpoint. If you do, the ServiceURL will
        // be overwritten.
        AmazonMediaConvertConfig mcConfig = new AmazonMediaConvertConfig
        {
            ServiceURL = mediaConvertEndpoint,
        };

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient(mcConfig);

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

列出具有特定狀態的工作。

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Listing all complete jobs.");
        var completeJobs = await wrapper.ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus.COMPLETE);
        completeJobs.ForEach(j =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Job {j.Id} created on {j.CreatedAt:d} has status
{j.Status}.");
        });
```

使用分頁器列出工作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the jobs with a particular status using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="status">The status to use when listing jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of jobs matching the status.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Job>> ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus? status = null)
    {
        var returnedJobs = new List<Job>();

        var paginatedJobs = _amazonMediaConvert.Paginators.ListJobs(
                new ListJobsRequest
                {
                    Status = status
                });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var job in paginatedJobs.Jobs)
        {
            returnedJobs.Add(job);
        }

        return returnedJobs;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

Organizations 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Organizations 使用，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

將原則附加至目標

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將組 Organizations 原則附加至目標。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to attach an AWS Organizations policy to an organization,
/// an organizational unit, or an account.
/// </summary>
public class AttachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then calls the
    /// AttachPolicyAsync method to attach the policy to the root
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyId = "p-00000000";
        var targetId = "r-0000";

        var request = new AttachPolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
            TargetId = targetId,
        };

        var response = await client.AttachPolicyAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully attached Policy ID {policyId} to
Target ID: {targetId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Was not successful in attaching the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachPolicy中的。

建立政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Organizations 原則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations Policy.
/// </summary>
public class CreatePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the AWS Organizations client object, uses it to
    /// create a new Organizations Policy, and then displays information
    /// about the newly created Policy.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
            var policyContent = "{" +
                "   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                    " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
                    " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                    " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
                "}]" +
            "}";

            try
            {
                var response = await client.CreatePolicyAsync(new
CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    Content = policyContent,
                    Description = "Enables admins of attached accounts to delegate
all Amazon S3 permissions",
                    Name = "AllowAllS3Actions",
                    Type = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                });

                Policy policy = response.Policy;
                Console.WriteLine($"{policy.PolicySummary.Name} has the following
content: {policy.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

建立 帳戶

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Organizations 帳戶。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations account.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAccount
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and uses it to create
    /// the new account with the name specified in accountName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var accountName = "ExampleAccount";
        var email = "someone@example.com";

        var request = new CreateAccountRequest
        {
            AccountName = accountName,
            Email = email,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAccountAsync(request);
        var status = response.CreateAccountStatus;

        Console.WriteLine($"The staus of {status.AccountName} is
{status.State}.");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAccount中的。

建立組織

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立組 Organizations 組織。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an organization in AWS Organizations.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Organizations client object and then uses it to create
        /// a new organization with the default user as the administrator, and
        /// then displays information about the new organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest
            {
                FeatureSet = "ALL",
            });

            Organization newOrg = response.Organization;

            Console.WriteLine($"Organization: {newOrg.Id} Main Accoount:
{newOrg.MasterAccountId}");
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateOrganization中的。

建立組織單位

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立組 Organizations 組織單位。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new organizational unit in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and then uses it to call
    /// the CreateOrganizationalUnit method. If the call succeeds, it
    /// displays information about the new organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitName = "ProductDevelopmentUnit";

        var request = new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
```

```
                Name = orgUnitName,
                ParentId = "r-0000",
            };

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created organizational unit:
{orgUnitName}.");
                Console.WriteLine($"Organizational unit {orgUnitName} Details");
                Console.WriteLine($"ARN: {response.OrganizationalUnit.Arn} Id:
{response.OrganizationalUnit.Id}");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create new organizational unit.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateOrganizationalUnit中的。

刪除政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除組 Organizations 原則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Deletes an existing AWS Organizations policy.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeletePolicy
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
        /// delete the policy with the specified policyId.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var policyId = "p-00000000";

            var request = new DeletePolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
            };

            var response = await client.DeletePolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

刪除組織

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除組 Organizations 組織。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to delete an existing organization using the AWS
    /// Organizations Service.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client and then calls
        /// DeleteOrganizationAsync to delete the organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationAsync(new
DeleteOrganizationRequest());

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted organization.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete organization.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteOrganization中的。

刪除組織單位

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除組 Organizations 組織單位。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing AWS Organizations organizational unit.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and calls
    /// DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync to delete the organizational unit
    /// with the selected ID.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitId = "ou-0000-00000000";

        var request = new DeleteOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            OrganizationalUnitId = orgUnitId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the organizational unit
with ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete the organizational unit with
ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteOrganizationalUnit中的。

將原則與目標中斷連結

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從目標中斷連結 Organizations 原則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to detach a policy from an AWS Organizations organization,
    /// organizational unit, or account.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetachPolicy
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and uses it to call
        /// DetachPolicyAsync to detach the policy.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new DetachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.DetachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully detached policy with Policy Id:
{policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not detach the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetachPolicy中的。

列出帳戶

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出組織組 Organizations 的帳戶。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the AWS Organizations service to list the accounts associated
/// with the default account.
/// </summary>
public class ListAccounts
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates the Organizations client and then calls its
    /// ListAccountsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var request = new ListAccountsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListAccountsResponse();
        try
        {
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAccountsAsync(request);
                response.Accounts.ForEach(a => DisplayAccounts(a));
                if (response.NextToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations account.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="account">An Organizations account for which to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayAccounts(Account account)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{account.Id} {account.Name}\t{account.Status}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAccounts中的。

列出組織單位

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出組 Organizations 單位。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the AWS Organizations organizational units that belong to an
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent
    {
        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
        /// call the ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync method to retrieve
        /// the list of organizational units.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var parentId = "r-0000";

            var request = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest
            {
                ParentId = parentId,
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await
client.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(request);
                    response.OrganizationalUnits.ForEach(u =>
DisplayOrganizationalUnit(u));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="unit">The OrganizationalUnit for which to display
        /// information.</param>
```

```
        public static void DisplayOrganizationalUnit(OrganizationalUnit unit)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{unit.Id} {unit.Name}\t{unit.Arn}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent中的。

列出政策

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Organizations 原則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the AWS Organizations policies associated with an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListPolicies
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object, and then calls its
    /// ListPoliciesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
```

```
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            // The value for the Filter parameter is required and must must be
            // one of the following:
            //     AISERVICES_OPT_OUT_POLICY
            //     BACKUP_POLICY
            //     SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
            //     TAG_POLICY
            var request = new ListPoliciesRequest
            {
                Filter = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListPoliciesResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListPoliciesAsync(request);
                    response.Policies.ForEach(p => DisplayPolicies(p));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about the Organizations policies associated
        /// with an organization.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="policy">An Organizations policy summary to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayPolicies(PolicySummary policy)
        {
            string policyInfo = $"{policy.Id} {policy.Name}\t{policy.Description}";
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(policyInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

Amazon Polly 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon Polly 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

刪除詞典

下面的代碼示例演示了如何刪除 Amazon Polly 詞典。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

            var success = await DeletePollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {lexiconName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {lexiconName}.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the named Amazon Polly lexicon.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Polly client object.</param>
        /// <param name="lexiconName">The name of the Amazon Polly lexicon to
        /// delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeletePollyLexiconAsync(
            AmazonPollyClient client,
            string lexiconName)
        {
            var deleteLexiconRequest = new DeleteLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLexiconAsync(deleteLexiconRequest);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLexicon中的。

獲取詞典

下面的代碼示例演示了如何獲得 Amazon Polly 詞典。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves information about a specific Amazon Polly lexicon.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

            await GetPollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
        }

        public static async Task GetPollyLexiconAsync(AmazonPollyClient client,
string lexiconName)
        {
            var getLexiconRequest = new GetLexiconRequest()
            {
```

```
            Name = lexiconName,
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await client.GetLexiconAsync(getLexiconRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Lexicon:\n Name: {response.Lexicon.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Content: {response.Lexicon.Content}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetLexicon中的。

取得可用於合成的聲音

下面的代碼示例演示如何獲得 Amazon Polly 聲音可用於合成。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class DescribeVoices
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
```

```
            var allVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest();
            var enUsVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = "en-US",
            };

            try
            {
                string nextToken;
                do
                {
                    var allVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(allVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = allVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    allVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nAll voices: ");
                    allVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);

                do
                {
                    var enUsVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(enUsVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = enUsVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    enUsVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nen-US voices: ");
                    enUsVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
```

```
        public static void DisplayVoiceInfo(Voice voice)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Name: {voice.Name}\tGender:
{voice.Gender}\tLanguageName: {voice.LanguageName}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVoices中的。

列表發音詞典

下面的代碼示例演示了如何列出 Amazon Polly 發音詞典。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the Amazon Polly lexicons that have been defined. By default,
/// lists the lexicons that are defined in the same AWS Region as the default
/// user. To view Amazon Polly lexicons that are defined in a different AWS
/// Region, supply it as a parameter to the Amazon Polly constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListLexicons
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        var request = new ListLexiconsRequest();

        try
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("All voices: ");

                do
                {
                    var response = await client.ListLexiconsAsync(request);
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

                    response.Lexicons.ForEach(lexicon =>
                    {
                        var attributes = lexicon.Attributes;
                        Console.WriteLine($"Name: {lexicon.Name}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlphabet: {attributes.Alphabet}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLanguageCode:
{attributes.LanguageCode}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLastModified:
{attributes.LastModified}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexemesCount:
{attributes.LexemesCount}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexiconArn: {attributes.LexiconArn}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tSize: {attributes.Size}");
                    });
                }
                while (request.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListLexicons中的。

儲存發音詞典

下列程式碼範例顯示如何儲存 Amazon Polly 發音詞典。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
    /// </summary>
    public class PutLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconContent = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>" +
                "<lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/
pronunciation-lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" " +
                "xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\" " +
                "alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">" +
                "<lexeme><grapheme>test1</grapheme><alias>test2</alias></lexeme>" +
                "</lexicon>";
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var putLexiconRequest = new PutLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
                Content = lexiconContent,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.PutLexiconAsync(putLexiconRequest);
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
```

```
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not create Lexicon: {lexiconName}.");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutLexicon中的。

從文本合成語音

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Polly 合成文字中的語音。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    public class SynthesizeSpeech
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string outputFileName = "speech.mp3";
            string text = "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbol in
the wabe";
```

```
            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var response = await PollySynthesizeSpeech(client, text);

            WriteSpeechToStream(response.AudioStream, outputFileName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Calls the Amazon Polly SynthesizeSpeechAsync method to convert text
        /// to speech.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Polly client object used to connect
        /// to the Amazon Polly service.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text to convert to speech.</param>
        /// <returns>A SynthesizeSpeechResponse object that includes an AudioStream
        /// object with the converted text.</returns>
        private static async Task<SynthesizeSpeechResponse>
PollySynthesizeSpeech(IAmazonPolly client, string text)
        {
            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Mp3,
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = text,
            };

            var synthesizeSpeechResponse =
                await client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);

            return synthesizeSpeechResponse;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes the AudioStream returned from the call to
        /// SynthesizeSpeechAsync to a file in MP3 format.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="audioStream">The AudioStream returned from the
        /// call to the SynthesizeSpeechAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="outputFileName">The full path to the file in which to
        /// save the audio stream.</param>
        private static void WriteSpeechToStream(Stream audioStream, string
outputFileName)
        {
            var outputStream = new FileStream(
                outputFileName,
```

```
                FileMode.Create,
                FileAccess.Write);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
            int readBytes;

            while ((readBytes = audioStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
            {
                outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
            }

            // Flushes the buffer to avoid losing the last second or so of
            // the synthesized text.
            outputStream.Flush();
            Console.WriteLine($"Saved {outputFileName} to disk.");
        }
    }
```

使用語音標記搭配 Amazon Polly 使用開發套件 AWS ，從文字合成語音。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class SynthesizeSpeechMarks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        string outputFileName = "speechMarks.json";

        var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
        {
            OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Json,
            SpeechMarkTypes = new List<string>
            {
                SpeechMarkType.Viseme,
                SpeechMarkType.Word,
            },
```

```
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = "This is a sample text to be synthesized.",
            };

            try
            {
                using (var outputStream = new FileStream(outputFileName,
FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write))
                {
                    var synthesizeSpeechResponse = await
client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);
                    var buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
                    int readBytes;

                    var inputStream = synthesizeSpeechResponse.AudioStream;
                    while ((readBytes = inputStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
                    {
                        outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

Amazon RDS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon RDS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon RDS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon RDS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立資料庫執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體並等待其可用。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
   /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
   /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

建立資料庫參數群組

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Amazon RDS 資料庫參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

建立資料庫執行個體的快照

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體的快照。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

刪除資料庫執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
```

```
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

刪除資料庫參數群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon RDS 資料庫參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

描述資料庫執行個體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Returns a list of DB instances.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
   /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
   public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
   {
       var results = new List<DBInstance>();
       var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
           new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
           {
               DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
       {
           results.Add(instances);
       }
       return results;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

描述資料庫參數群組

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon RDS 資料庫參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
 = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

描述資料庫引擎版本

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon RDS 資料庫引擎版本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

描述資料庫執行個體的選項

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體的選項。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
   /// engine and engine version.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
   /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
   /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
   public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
   {
       // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
       var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
       var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
           new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
           {
               Engine = engine,
               EngineVersion = engineVersion,
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
       {
           results.Add(instanceOptions);
       }
       return results;
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

描述資料庫參數群組中的參數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon RDS 資料庫參數群組中的參數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

描述資料庫執行個體的快照

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體的快照。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

更新資料庫參數群組中的參數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新 Amazon RDS 資料庫參數群組中的參數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。

- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario for RDS DB instance example.
/// </summary>
public class RDSInstanceScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Returns a list of the available DB engine families using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB parameter group using the
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Gets the parameter groups using the DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync method.
    4.  Gets parameters in the group using the DescribeDBParameters method.
    5.  Parses and displays parameters in the group.
    6.  Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters
        using the ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Gets and displays the updated parameters using the DescribeDBParameters
 method with a source of "user".
    8.  Gets a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Displays and selects from a list of micro instance classes available for the
 selected engine and version.
    10. Creates an RDS DB instance that contains a MySql database and uses the
 parameter group
        using the CreateDBInstanceAsync method.
    11. Waits for DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstancesAsync method.
```

```
   12. Prints out the connection endpoint string for the new DB instance.
   13. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance using the CreateDBSnapshotAsync
method.
   14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBSnapshots method.
   15. Deletes the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   16. Waits for DB instance to be deleted using the DescribeDbInstances method.
   17. Deletes the parameter group using the DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static RDSWrapper rdsWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon RDS service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                   .AddTransient<RDSWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger<RDSInstanceScenario>();

       rdsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<RDSWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       Console.WriteLine(
           "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
instance scenario example.");
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

       try
       {
           var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamily();
```

```
            var parameterGroup = await CreateDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, parameters);

            await DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDbEngineVersion(parameterGroupFamily);

            var instanceChoice = await ChooseDbInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            var newInstance = await CreateRdsNewInstance(parameterGroup, engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceChoice.DBInstanceClass, newInstanceIdentifier);
            if (newInstance != null)
            {
                DisplayConnectionString(newInstance);

                await CreateSnapshot(newInstance);

                await DeleteRdsInstance(newInstance);
            }

            await DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Choose the RDS DB parameter group family from a list of available options.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
   public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamily()
   {
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       // 1. Get a list of available engines.
       var engines = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine);

       Console.WriteLine("1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families:");
       int i = 1;
       var parameterGroupFamilies = engines.GroupBy(e =>
e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
       foreach (var parameterGroupFamily in parameterGroupFamilies)
       {
           // List the available parameter group families.
           Console.WriteLine(
               $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
           i++;
       }

       var choiceNumber = 0;
       while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the list above:");
           var choice = Console.ReadLine();
           Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
       }
       var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
DB parameter group.</param>
   /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
   public static async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDbParameterGroup(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
   {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBParameterGroup(
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            dbParameterGroupFamily, "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameterGroups(parameterGroup
                .DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group: \n\t{groupInfo[0].Description}, \n\tARN
{groupInfo[0].DBParameterGroupArn}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroup(string
parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
```

```
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParameters(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                int newValue = 0;
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    Int32.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        await rdsWrapper.ModifyDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupName, parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
   {
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       Console.WriteLine("7. Describe user source parameters in the group.");

       var parameters =
           await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName, "user");


       parameters.ForEach(p =>
           Console.WriteLine(
               $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
               $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
               $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
               $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Choose a DB engine version.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
   /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
   public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDbEngineVersion(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
   {
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       // Get a list of allowed engines.
       var allowedEngines =
           await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

       Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
       int i = 1;
```

```
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
 {version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDbInstanceClass(string
 engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"8. Available micro DB instance classes for engine
 {engine} and version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        // Filter to micro instances for this example.
        allowedInstances = allowedInstances
```

```
            .Where(i => i.DBInstanceClass.Contains("micro")).ToList();

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("9. Select an available DB instance class by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateRdsNewInstance(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string instanceClass, string
 instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Create a new DB instance with identifier
{instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin user name:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newInstance = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBInstance(
                "ExampleInstance",
                instanceIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass,
                20,
                username,
                password
            );

            // 11. Wait for the DB instance to be ready.

            Console.WriteLine("11. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                instances = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";
```

```
                newInstance = instances.First();
                Thread.Sleep(30000);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("12. New DB instance connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {instance.Endpoint.Address} -P {instance.Endpoint.Port}
 "
            + $"-u {instance.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">DB instance to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Creating snapshot from DB instance
 {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
 rdsWrapper.CreateDBSnapshot(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, "ExampleSnapshot-" +
 DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            var snapshots = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBSnapshots(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteRdsInstance(DBInstance newInstance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the DB instance.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Delete the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        await rdsWrapper.DeleteDBInstance(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);

        // Wait for the DB instance to delete.
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for the DB instance to delete...");
        bool isInstanceDeleted = false;

        while (!isInstanceDeleted)
        {
            var instance = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
            isInstanceDeleted = instance.All(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier !=
newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("DB instance deleted.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteParameterGroup(DBParameterGroup parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the parameter group.
        Console.WriteLine($"17. Delete the DB parameter group
 {parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName}.");
        await
 rdsWrapper.DeleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

資料庫執行個體動作案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with DB
 instance operations.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public RDSWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Returns a list of DB instances.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
   /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
   public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
   {
       var results = new List<DBInstance>();
       var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
           new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
           {
               DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
       {
           results.Add(instances);
       }
       return results;
   }



   /// <summary>
   /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
   /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
   /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
   /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
   /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
       string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
       string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
   {
       var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
           new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
           {
               DBName = dbName,
               DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
               DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
               Engine = dbEngine,
               EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
               DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
               AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
               MasterUsername = adminName,
               MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
           });

       return response.DBInstance;
   }



   /// <summary>
   /// Delete a particular DB instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
   /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
   public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
   {
       var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
           new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
           {
               DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
               SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
               DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
           });

       return response.DBInstance;
   }
```

資料庫參數群組案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 parameter groups.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
 = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
 group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

資料庫快照動作案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 snapshots.
/// </summary>
```

```
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
 string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
```

```
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Amazon Rekognition 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon Rekognition 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

將映像中的人臉與參考映像進行比較

下列程式碼範例示範如何將影像中的臉孔與參考影像與 Amazon Rekognition 進行比較。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱比較映像中的臉部。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to compare faces in two images.
    /// </summary>
    public class CompareFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            float similarityThreshold = 70F;
            string sourceImage = "source.jpg";
            string targetImage = "target.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageSource = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(sourceImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
```

```
                imageSource.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load source image: {sourceImage}");
                return;
            }

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageTarget = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(targetImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageTarget.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load target image: {targetImage}");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                return;
            }

            var compareFacesRequest = new CompareFacesRequest
            {
                SourceImage = imageSource,
                TargetImage = imageTarget,
                SimilarityThreshold = similarityThreshold,
            };

            // Call operation
            var compareFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CompareFacesAsync(compareFacesRequest);

            // Display results
            compareFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(match =>
            {
                ComparedFace face = match.Face;
                BoundingBox position = face.BoundingBox;
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Face at {position.Left} {position.Top} matches
with {match.Similarity}% confidence.");
            });

            Console.WriteLine($"Found {compareFacesResponse.UnmatchedFaces.Count}
face(s) that did not match.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CompareFaces中的。

建立集合

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Amazon Rekognition 集合。

如需更多資訊，請參閱建立集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to create a collection to which you can add
/// faces using the IndexFaces operation.
/// </summary>
public class CreateCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Creating collection: " + collectionId);

            var createCollectionRequest = new CreateCollectionRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            CreateCollectionResponse createCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CreateCollectionAsync(createCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"CollectionArn :
{createCollectionResponse.CollectionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Status code :
{createCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCollection中的。

刪除集合

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon Rekognition 集合。

如需更多資訊，請參閱刪除集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete an existing collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteCollection
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            Console.WriteLine("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);

            var deleteCollectionRequest = new DeleteCollectionRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            var deleteCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteCollectionAsync(deleteCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"{collectionId}:
{deleteCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteCollection中的。

刪除集合中的人臉

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 Amazon Rekognition 集合中刪除臉孔。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從集合中刪除人臉。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete one or more faces from
    /// a Rekognition collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            var faces = new List<string> { "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx" };

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var deleteFacesRequest = new DeleteFacesRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                FaceIds = faces,
            };

            DeleteFacesResponse deleteFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteFacesAsync(deleteFacesRequest);
            deleteFacesResponse.DeletedFaces.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceID: {face}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteFaces中的。

描述集合

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon Rekognition 集合。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱描述集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   using System;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon.Rekognition;
   using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

   /// <summary>
   /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to describe the contents of a
   /// collection.
   /// </summary>
   public class DescribeCollection
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

           string collectionId = "MyCollection";
           Console.WriteLine($"Describing collection: {collectionId}");

           var describeCollectionRequest = new DescribeCollectionRequest()
           {
               CollectionId = collectionId,
           };

           var describeCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DescribeCollectionAsync(describeCollectionRequest);
           Console.WriteLine($"Collection ARN:
{describeCollectionResponse.CollectionARN}");
           Console.WriteLine($"Face count:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceCount}");
           Console.WriteLine($"Face model version:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceModelVersion}");
           Console.WriteLine($"Created:
{describeCollectionResponse.CreationTimestamp}");
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCollection中的。

偵測映像中的人臉

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的人臉。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中偵測人臉。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
```

```
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },

                // Attributes can be "ALL" or "DEFAULT".
                // "DEFAULT": BoundingBox, Confidence, Landmarks, Pose, and Quality.
                // "ALL": See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/
items/Rekognition/TFaceDetail.html
                Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                bool hasAll = detectFacesRequest.Attributes.Contains("ALL");
                foreach (FaceDetail face in detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {face.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Landmarks: {face.Landmarks.Count}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Pose: pitch={face.Pose.Pitch}
 roll={face.Pose.Roll} yaw={face.Pose.Yaw}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Brightness:
 {face.Quality.Brightness}\tSharpness: {face.Quality.Sharpness}");

                    if (hasAll)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"Estimated age is between
 {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.");
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

顯示映像中所有人臉的邊界框資訊。

```
   using System;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
   using System.Drawing;
   using System.IO;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon.Rekognition;
   using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

   /// <summary>
   /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to display the details of the
   /// bounding boxes around the faces detected in an image.
   /// </summary>
   public class ImageOrientationBoundingBox
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           string photo = @"D:\Development\AWS-Examples\Rekognition\target.jpg"; //
"photo.jpg";

           var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

           var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
           try
           {
               using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
               byte[] data = null;
               data = new byte[fs.Length];
               fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
               image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
           }
           catch (Exception)
           {
               Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
               return;
           }

           int height;
           int width;
```

```
            // Used to extract original photo width/height
            using (var imageBitmap = new Bitmap(photo))
            {
                height = imageBitmap.Height;
                width = imageBitmap.Width;
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Image Information:");
            Console.WriteLine(photo);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Height: " + height);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Width: " + width);

            try
            {
                var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
                {
                    Image = image,
                    Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
                };

                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Face:");
                    ShowBoundingBoxPositions(
                        height,
                        width,
                        face.BoundingBox,
                        detectFacesResponse.OrientationCorrection);

                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The detected face is estimated to be between
{face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.\n");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Display the bounding box information for an image.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="imageHeight">The height of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="imageWidth">The width of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="box">The bounding box for a face found within the image.</
param>
        /// <param name="rotation">The rotation of the face's bounding box.</param>
        public static void ShowBoundingBoxPositions(int imageHeight, int imageWidth,
 BoundingBox box, string rotation)
        {
            float left;
            float top;

            if (rotation == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation. Check Exif data.");
                return;
            }

            // Calculate face position based on image orientation.
            switch (rotation)
            {
                case "ROTATE_0":
                    left = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    top = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_90":
                    left = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    top = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_180":
                    left = imageWidth - (imageWidth * (box.Left + box.Width));
                    top = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_270":
                    left = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    top = imageWidth * (1 - box.Left - box.Width);
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation information. Check
 Exif data.");
                    return;
```

```
            }

            // Display face location information.
            Console.WriteLine($"Left: {left}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Top: {top}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Width: {imageWidth * box.Width}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Height: {imageHeight * box.Height}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectFaces中的。

偵測映像中的標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的標籤。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的標籤。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectLabels
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "del_river_02092020_01.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "igsmiths3photos"; // "bucket";
```

```
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 75F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {label.Name} Confidence:
{label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

偵測存儲於您計算機的映像檔案中的標籤。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
```

```
   using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

   /// <summary>
   /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
   /// stored locally.
   /// </summary>
   public class DetectLabelsLocalFile
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           string photo = "input.jpg";

           var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
           try
           {
               using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
               byte[] data = null;
               data = new byte[fs.Length];
               fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
               image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
           }
           catch (Exception)
           {
               Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
               return;
           }

           var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

           var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
           {
               Image = image,
               MaxLabels = 10,
               MinConfidence = 77F,
           };

           try
           {
               DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
               Console.WriteLine($"Detected labels for {photo}");
               foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
               {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{label.Name}: {label.Confidence}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectLabels中的。

偵測映像中的審核標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測映像中的協調標籤。審核標籤可識別對於某些受眾可能不適合的內容。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測不適合的映像。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect unsafe content in a
/// JPEG or PNG format image.
/// </summary>
public class DetectModerationLabels
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
            string photo = "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectModerationLabelsRequest = new DetectModerationLabelsRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
                MinConfidence = 60F,
            };

            try
            {
                var detectModerationLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectModerationLabelsAsync(detectModerationLabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (ModerationLabel label in
detectModerationLabelsResponse.ModerationLabels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Label: {label.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {label.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent: {label.ParentName}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DetectModerationLabels](#)中的。

偵測映像中的文字

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的文字。

如需更多資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的文字。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect text in an image. The
/// example was created using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
/// Core 5.0.
/// </summary>
public class DetectText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "Dad_photographer.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "igsmiths3photos"; // "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectTextRequest = new DetectTextRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
        };
```

```
            try
            {
                DetectTextResponse detectTextResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectTextAsync(detectTextRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected lines and words for {photo}");
                detectTextResponse.TextDetections.ForEach(text =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Detected: {text.DetectedText}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {text.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Id : {text.Id}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent Id: {text.ParentId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Type: {text.Type}");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectText中的。

取得名人的相關資訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 取得名人的相關資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to retrieve information about the
    /// celebrity identified by the supplied celebrity Id.
    /// </summary>
    public class CelebrityInfo
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string celebId = "nnnnnnnn";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var celebrityInfoRequest = new GetCelebrityInfoRequest
            {
                Id = celebId,
            };

            Console.WriteLine($"Getting information for celebrity: {celebId}");

            var celebrityInfoResponse = await
rekognitionClient.GetCelebrityInfoAsync(celebrityInfoRequest);

            // Display celebrity information.
            Console.WriteLine($"celebrity name: {celebrityInfoResponse.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
            celebrityInfoResponse.Urls.ForEach(url =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(url);
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetCelebrityInfo中的。

將人臉索引至集合

下列程式碼範例示範如何為影像中的臉孔編製索引，並將其新增至 Amazon Rekognition 集合。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱將人臉新增至集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces in an image
/// that has been uploaded to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket and then adds the information to a collection.
/// </summary>
public class AddFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";
        string bucket = "doc-example-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var image = new Image
        {
            S3Object = new S3Object
            {
                Bucket = bucket,
                Name = photo,
            },
        };

        var indexFacesRequest = new IndexFacesRequest
        {
            Image = image,
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            ExternalImageId = photo,
            DetectionAttributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
```

```
            };

            IndexFacesResponse indexFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.IndexFacesAsync(indexFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{photo} added");
            foreach (FaceRecord faceRecord in indexFacesResponse.FaceRecords)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Face detected: Faceid is
{faceRecord.Face.FaceId}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考IndexFaces中的。

列出集合

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon Rekognition 集合。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱列出的集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses Amazon Rekognition to list the collection IDs in the
    /// current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListCollections
    {
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Listing collections");
            int limit = 10;

            var listCollectionsRequest = new ListCollectionsRequest
            {
                MaxResults = limit,
            };

            var listCollectionsResponse = new ListCollectionsResponse();

            do
            {
                if (listCollectionsResponse is not null)
                {
                    listCollectionsRequest.NextToken =
listCollectionsResponse.NextToken;
                }

                listCollectionsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListCollectionsAsync(listCollectionsRequest);

                listCollectionsResponse.CollectionIds.ForEach(id =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(id);
                });
            }
            while (listCollectionsResponse.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListCollections中的。

列出集合中的人臉

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon Rekognition 集合中列出臉孔。

如需更多資訊，請參閱集合中列出的人臉。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to retrieve the list of faces
/// stored in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class ListFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var listFacesResponse = new ListFacesResponse();
        Console.WriteLine($"Faces in collection {collectionId}");

        var listFacesRequest = new ListFacesRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            MaxResults = 1,
        };

        do
        {
            listFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListFacesAsync(listFacesRequest);
            listFacesResponse.Faces.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(face.FaceId);
            });

            listFacesRequest.NextToken = listFacesResponse.NextToken;
```

```
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(listFacesResponse.NextToken));
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListFaces](#)中的。

辨識映像中的名人

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 辨識影像中的名人。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱[在映像中辨識名人](#)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to identify celebrities in a photo.
/// </summary>
public class CelebritiesInImage
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "moviestars.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var recognizeCelebritiesRequest = new RecognizeCelebritiesRequest();

        var img = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
```

```
            byte[] data = null;
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load file {photo}");
                return;
            }

            img.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            recognizeCelebritiesRequest.Image = img;

            Console.WriteLine($"Looking for celebrities in image {photo}\n");

            var recognizeCelebritiesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.RecognizeCelebritiesAsync(recognizeCelebritiesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.Count}
celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.ForEach(celeb =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity recognized: {celeb.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity ID: {celeb.Id}");
                BoundingBox boundingBox = celeb.Face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"position: {boundingBox.Left}
{boundingBox.Top}");
                Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
                celeb.Urls.ForEach(url =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(url);
                });
            });


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.UnrecognizedFaces.Count} face(s)
were unrecognized.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RecognizeCelebrities中的。

在集合中搜尋人臉

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon Rekognition 集合中搜尋符合集合中另一個臉孔的臉孔。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (人臉 ID)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to find faces in an image that
/// match the face Id provided in the method request.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingId
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string faceId = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Search collection for faces matching the face id.
        var searchFacesRequest = new SearchFacesRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            FaceId = faceId,
            FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
            MaxFaces = 2,
```

```
            };

            SearchFacesResponse searchFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesAsync(searchFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Face matching faceId " + faceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Matche(s): ");
            searchFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId} Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SearchFaces中的。

搜尋集合中的人臉，將該人臉與參考映像比較

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在 Amazon Rekognition 集合中搜尋臉孔與參考影像的比較。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (映像)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to search for images matching those
    /// in a collection.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public class SearchFacesMatchingImage
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            string bucket = "bucket";
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            // Get an image object from S3 bucket.
            var image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var searchFacesByImageRequest = new SearchFacesByImageRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                Image = image,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesByImageResponse searchFacesByImageResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesByImageAsync(searchFacesByImageRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Faces matching largest face in image from " + photo);
            searchFacesByImageResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId}, Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SearchFacesByImage中的。

使用 Route 53 域名註冊示例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 for Route 53 網域註冊來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Route 53 網域註冊

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Route 53 網域註冊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
```

```
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
 { Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
 for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPrices中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

檢查網域可用性

下列程式碼範例會示範如何檢查網域的可用性。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckDomainAvailability中的。

檢查網域可轉移性

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何檢查域的可轉移性。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckDomainTransferability中的。

取得網域詳細資訊

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得網域的詳細資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDomainDetail中的。

取得操作詳細資訊

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得作業的詳細資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetOperationDetail中的。

取得建議的網域名稱

下列程式碼範例會示範如何取得網域名稱建議。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDomainSuggestions中的。

列出網域價格

下列程式碼範例會示範如何列出網域價格。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPrices中的。

列出網域

下列程式碼範例會示範如何列出已註冊的網域。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List the domains for the account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
{
    var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
    var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
        new ListDomainsRequest());

    // Get the entire list using the paginator.
    await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
    {
        results.Add(domain);
    }
    return results;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListDomains中的。

清單操作

下列程式碼範例會示範如何列出作業。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListOperations中的。

註冊網域

下列程式碼範例會示範如何註冊網域。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
 duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
 tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
 {domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RegisterDomain中的。

檢視帳單

下列程式碼範例顯示如何檢視帳單記錄。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ViewBilling中的。

案例

網域入門

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出目前網域和過去一年的操作。
- 檢視過去一年的帳單和網域類型對應的價格。
- 取得網域建議。
- 檢查網域的可用性和可轉移性。
- 或者，要求網域註冊。
- 取得操作詳細資訊。
- 或者，取得網域詳細資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public static class Route53DomainScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List current domains.
        2. List operations in the past year.
        3. View billing for the account in the past year.
        4. View prices for domain types.
        5. Get domain suggestions.
        6. Check domain availability.
        7. Check domain transferability.
        8. Optionally, request a domain registration.
        9. Get an operation detail.
       10. Optionally, get a domain detail.
   */

    private static Route53Wrapper _route53Wrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
```

```
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
                   .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
               .AddTransient<Route53Wrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
               true) // Optionally, load local settings.
           .Build();

       var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger(typeof(Route53DomainScenario));

       _route53Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Route53Wrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

       try
       {
           await ListDomains();
           await ListOperations();
           await ListBillingRecords();
           await ListPrices();
           await ListDomainSuggestions();
           await CheckDomainAvailability();
           await CheckDomainTransferability();
```

```
            var operationId = await RequestDomainRegistration();
            await GetOperationalDetail(operationId);
            await GetDomainDetails();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List account registered domains.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomains()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List account domains.");
        var domains = await _route53Wrapper.ListDomains();
        for (int i = 0; i < domains.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {domains[i].DomainName}");
        }

        if (!domains.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo domains found in this account.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain operations in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListOperations()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List account domain operations in the past year.");
        var operations = await _route53Wrapper.ListOperations(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1));
        for (int i = 0; i < operations.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation Id: {operations[i].OperationId}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus: {operations[i].Status}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDate: {operations[i].SubmittedDate}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List billing in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListBillingRecords()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        var billingRecords = await _route53Wrapper.ViewBilling(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1),
            DateTime.Today);
        for (int i = 0; i < billingRecords.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBill Date:
{billingRecords[i].BillDate.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation: {billingRecords[i].Operation}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPrice: {billingRecords[i].Price}");
        }
        if (!billingRecords.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo billing records found in this account for the
past year.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for a few domain types.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListPrices()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. View prices for domain types.");
        var domainTypes = new List<string> { "net", "com", "org", "co" };

        var prices = await _route53Wrapper.ListPrices(domainTypes);
        foreach (var pr in prices)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tName: {pr.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {pr.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {pr.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{pr.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTransfer: {pr.TransferPrice?.Price}
{pr.TransferPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tChange Ownership: {pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Price}
{pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRestoration: {pr.RestorationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RestorationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain suggestions for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomainSuggestions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Get domain suggestions.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to get available domain
suggestions.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var suggestions = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainSuggestions(domainName,
true, 5);
        foreach (var suggestion in suggestions)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuggestion Name: {suggestion.DomainName}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {suggestion.Availability}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check availability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainAvailability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Check domain availability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain availability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var availability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainAvailability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {availability}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainTransferability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Check domain transferability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
transferability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var transferability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainTransferability(domainName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTransferability: {transferability}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> RequestDomainRegistration()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Optionally, request a domain registration.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: This example uses domain request settings in
 settings.json.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTo change the domain registration settings, set the
 values in that file.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRemember, registering an actual domain will incur an
 account billing cost.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to begin a domain registration? (y/
n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string domainName = _configuration["DomainName"];
            ContactDetail contact = new ContactDetail();
            contact.CountryCode =
 CountryCode.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:CountryCode"]);
            contact.ContactType =
 ContactType.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:ContactType"]);

            _configuration.GetSection("Contact").Bind(contact);

            var operationId = await _route53Wrapper.RegisterDomain(
                domainName,
                Convert.ToBoolean(_configuration["AutoRenew"]),
                Convert.ToInt32(_configuration["DurationInYears"]),
                contact);
            if (operationId != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tRegistration requested. Operation Id: {operationId}");
```

```
            }

            return operationId;
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for an operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetOperationalDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Get an operation detail.");

        var operationDetails =
            await _route53Wrapper.GetOperationDetail(operationId);

        Console.WriteLine(operationDetails);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Optionally, get details for a registered domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetDomainDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Get details on a domain.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: you must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to get domain details? (y/n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string? domainName = null;
            while (domainName == null)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tEnter a domain name to get details.");
                domainName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            var domainDetails = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainDetail(domainName);
            Console.WriteLine(domainDetails);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }
}
```

Route 53 網域註冊動作案例使用的包裝函式方式。

```
public class Route53Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRoute53Domains _amazonRoute53Domains;
    private readonly ILogger<Route53Wrapper> _logger;
    public Route53Wrapper(IAmazonRoute53Domains amazonRoute53Domains,
 ILogger<Route53Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonRoute53Domains = amazonRoute53Domains;
        _logger = logger;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
 ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
```

```
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
   /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
to the max of 50.</param>
   /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
   public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
   {
       var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
           new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
           {
               DomainName = domain,
               OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
               SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
           }
       );
       return result.SuggestionsList;
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Get details for a domain action operation.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
   /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
   public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
   {
       if (operationId == null)
           return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
       try
       {
           var operationDetails =
               await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                   new GetOperationDetailRequest
                   {
                       OperationId = operationId
                   }
               );

           var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                         $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                         $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                         $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";
```

```
            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
 duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
 tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
```

```
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Amazon S3 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon S3 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

將 CORS 規則新增至儲存貯體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將跨來源資源共用 (CORS) 規則新增至 S3 儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Add CORS configuration to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to apply the CORS configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">The CORS configuration to apply.</param>
        private static async Task PutCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
CORSConfiguration configuration)
        {
            PutCORSConfigurationRequest request = new PutCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };

            _ = await client.PutCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

新增儲存貯體的生命週期組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將生命週期組態新增至 S3 儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds lifecycle configuration information to the S3 bucket named in
        /// the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client used to call the
        /// PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the S3 bucket to
        /// which configuration information will be added.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">A LifecycleConfiguration object that
        /// will be applied to the S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task AddExampleLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, LifecycleConfiguration configuration)
        {
            var request = new PutLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };
            var response = await client.PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

取消分段上傳

下列程式碼範例示範如何取消分段上傳。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) to stop a multi-part upload process using the Amazon S3
/// TransferUtility.
/// </summary>
public class AbortMPU
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await AbortMPUAsync(client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cancels the multi-part copy process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
    /// the TransferUtility object.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the
    /// multi-part copy operation is in progress.</param>
    public static async Task AbortMPUAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
                var transferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Cancel all in-progress uploads initiated before the specified
date.
                await transferUtility.AbortMultipartUploadsAsync(
                    bucketName, DateTime.Now.AddDays(-7));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AbortMultipartUploads中的。

從一個儲存貯體複製物件至另一個儲存貯體：

下列程式碼範例示範如何從某一個儲存貯體將 S3 物件複製到另一個儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    public class CopyObject
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Specify the AWS Region where your buckets are located if it is
            // different from the AWS Region of the default user.
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
```

```
            // Remember to change these values to refer to your Amazon S3 objects.
            string sourceBucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
            string destinationBucketName = "doc-example-bucket2";
            string sourceObjectKey = "testfile.txt";
            string destinationObjectKey = "testfilecopy.txt";

            Console.WriteLine($"Copying {sourceObjectKey} from {sourceBucketName} to
 ");
            Console.WriteLine($"{destinationBucketName} as {destinationObjectKey}");

            var response = await CopyingObjectAsync(
                s3Client,
                sourceObjectKey,
                destinationObjectKey,
                sourceBucketName,
                destinationBucketName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nCopy complete.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the AWS SDK for .NET to copy an
        /// object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKey">The name of the object to be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationKey">The name under which to save the copy.</
param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket
        /// where the file is located now.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket where the copy should be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a CopyObjectResponse object with the results from
        /// the async call.</returns>
        public static async Task<CopyObjectResponse> CopyingObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceKey,
            string destinationKey,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string destinationBucketName)
        {
```

```
            var response = new CopyObjectResponse();
            try
            {
                var request = new CopyObjectRequest
                {
                    SourceBucket = sourceBucketName,
                    SourceKey = sourceKey,
                    DestinationBucket = destinationBucketName,
                    DestinationKey = destinationKey,
                };
                response = await client.CopyObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error copying object: '{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CopyObject中的。

建立 儲存貯體

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 S3 儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to create a new Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A boolean value representing the success or failure of
        /// the bucket creation process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutBucketRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    UseClientRegion = true,
                };

                var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

建立啟用物件鎖定的值區。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateBucket中的。

從儲存貯體刪除 CORS 規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從 S3 儲存貯體刪除 CORS 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a CORS configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to delete the CORS configuration from the bucket.</param>
        private static async Task DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client)
        {
            DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
```

```
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucketCors中的。

刪除空的儲存貯體

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除空的 S3 儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// the delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

刪除物件

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 S3 物件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除未進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的物件。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete an object from a non-versioned Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObject
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The Main method initializes the necessary variables and then calls
    /// the DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync method to delete the object
    /// named by the keyName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        const string keyName = "testfile.txt";

        // If the Amazon S3 bucket is located in an AWS Region other than the
        // Region of the default account, define the AWS Region for the
        // Amazon S3 bucket in your call to the AmazonS3Client constructor.
        // For example RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
```

```
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// The DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync takes care of deleting the
        /// desired object from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to delete
        /// an object from an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// object will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to delete.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var deleteObjectRequest = new DeleteObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                Console.WriteLine($"Deleting object: {keyName}");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(deleteObjectRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Object: {keyName} deleted from {bucketName}.");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{ex.Message}' when deleting an object.");
            }
        }
    }
```

刪除已進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
```

```
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example creates an object in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and then deletes the object version that was
    /// created.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteObjectVersion
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "verstioned-object.txt";

            // If the AWS Region of the default user is different from the AWS
            // Region of the Amazon S3 bucket, pass the AWS Region of the
            // bucket region to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // Define it like this:
            //      RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates and then deletes a versioned object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// create and delete the object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// object will be created and deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The key name of the object to create.</param>
        public static async Task CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Add a sample object.
                string versionID = await PutAnObject(client, bucketName, keyName);

                // Delete the object by specifying an object key and a version ID.
                DeleteObjectRequest request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                    Key = keyName,
                    VersionId = versionID,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("Deleting an object");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is used to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object which will be used
        /// to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the Amazon S3 object co create.</
param>
        /// <returns>The Version ID of the created object.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> PutAnObject(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };

            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            return response.VersionId;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteObject中的。

刪除多個物件

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 S3 儲存貯體中刪除多個物件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 S3 儲存貯體中的所有物件。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Delete all of the objects stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// contents will be deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// deleting all of the objects in the bucket.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            // Iterate over the contents of the bucket and delete all objects.
            var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            try
            {
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);
                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(async obj => await
client.DeleteObjectAsync(bucketName, obj.Key));
```

```
                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting objects: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

刪除未進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的多個物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The Main method initializes the Amazon S3 client and the name of
        /// the bucket and then passes those values to MultiObjectDeleteAsync.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the Amazon S3 bucket from which you wish to delete objects is not
            // located in the same AWS Region as the default user, define the
            // AWS Region for the Amazon S3 bucket as a parameter to the client
```

```
            // constructor.
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await MultiObjectDeleteAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed Amazon S3 client to first create and then
        /// delete three files from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// Amazon S3 methods.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        public static async Task MultiObjectDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Create three sample objects which we will then delete.
            var keysAndVersions = await PutObjectsAsync(client, 3, bucketName);

            // Now perform the multi-object delete, passing the key names and
            // version IDs. Since we are working with a non-versioned bucket,
            // the object keys collection includes null version IDs.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keysAndVersions,
            };

            // You can add a specific object key to the delete request using the
            // AddKey method of the multiObjectDeleteRequest.
            try
            {
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException e)
            {
                PrintDeletionErrorStatus(e);
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the list of errors raised by the call to DeleteObjectsAsync.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="ex">A collection of exceptions returned by the call to
        /// DeleteObjectsAsync.</param>
        public static void PrintDeletionErrorStatus(DeleteObjectsException ex)
        {
            DeleteObjectsResponse errorResponse = ex.Response;
            Console.WriteLine("x {0}", errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");

            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (DeleteError deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates simple text file objects that can be used in
        /// the delete method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client used to call PutObjectAsync.</
param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of objects to create.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of keys (object keys) and versions that the calling
        /// method will use to delete the newly created files.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 int number, string bucketName)
        {
            List<KeyVersion> keys = new List<KeyVersion>();
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ExampleObject-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = key,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };

            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);

            // For non-versioned bucket operations, we only need the
            // object key.
            KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
            {
                Key = key,
            };
            keys.Add(keyVersion);
        }

        return keys;
    }
}
```

刪除已進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的多個物件。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete objects in a version-enabled Amazon
/// Simple StorageService (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteMultipleObjects
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region for your Amazon S3 bucket is different from
        // the AWS Region of the default user, define the AWS Region for
        // the Amazon S3 bucket and pass it to the client constructor
```

```
            // like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client;

            s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(s3Client,
bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes multiple versions and objects from a
        /// version-enabled Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        public static async Task
DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Delete objects (specifying object version in the request).
            await DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete objects (without specifying object version in the request).
            var deletedObjects = await DeleteObjectsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Additional exercise - remove the delete markers Amazon S3 returned
from
            // the preceding response. This results in the objects reappearing
            // in the bucket (you can verify the appearance/disappearance of
            // objects in the console).
            await RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(client, bucketName, deletedObjects);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and then deletes non-versioned Amazon S3 objects and then
deletes
        /// them again. The method returns a list of the Amazon S3 objects deleted.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PubObjectsAsync and NonVersionedDeleteAsync.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of DeletedObjects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<DeletedObject>> DeleteObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions2 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete objects using only keys. Amazon S3 creates a delete marker and
            // returns its version ID in the response.
            List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects = await
NonVersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions2);
            return deletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates several temporary objects and then deletes them.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions1 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete the specific object versions.
            await VersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions1);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of information about deleted files to the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="e">Error information from the delete process.</param>
        private static void DisplayDeletionErrors(DeleteObjectsException e)
        {
            var errorResponse = e.Response;
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects successfully deleted =
{errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
{errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
```

```
            foreach (var deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Delete multiple objects from a version-enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        private static async Task VersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keys, // This includes the object keys and specific
 version IDs.
            };

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing VersionedDelete...");
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted all the
 {response.DeletedObjects.Count} items");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple objects from a non-versioned Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the deleted objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
 NonVersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            // Create a request that includes only the object key names.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
 DeleteObjectsRequest();
            multiObjectDeleteRequest.BucketName = bucketName;

            foreach (var key in keys)
            {
                multiObjectDeleteRequest.AddKey(key.Key);
            }

            // Execute DeleteObjectsAsync.
            // The DeleteObjectsAsync method adds a delete marker for each
            // object deleted. You can verify that the objects were removed
            // using the Amazon S3 console.
            DeleteObjectsResponse response;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing NonVersionedDelete...");
                response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
 response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
                throw; // Some deletions failed. Investigate before continuing.
            }

            // This response contains the DeletedObjects list which we use to delete
 the delete markers.
```

```
            return response.DeletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the markers left after deleting the temporary objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="deletedObjects">A list of the objects that were deleted.</
param>
        private static async Task RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects)
        {
            var keyVersionList = new List<KeyVersion>();

            foreach (var deletedObject in deletedObjects)
            {
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = deletedObject.Key,
                    VersionId = deletedObject.DeleteMarkerVersionId,
                };
                keyVersionList.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            // Create another request to delete the delete markers.
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keyVersionList,
            };

            // Now, delete the delete marker to bring your objects back to the
 bucket.
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Removing the delete markers .....");
                var deleteObjectResponse = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the
{deleteObjectResponse.DeletedObjects.Count} delete markers");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Create temporary Amazon S3 objects to show how object deletion wors in
an
        /// Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PutObjectAsync to create temporary objects for the example.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the S3
        /// bucket where we will create the temporary objects.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of temporary objects to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of the KeyVersion objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, int number)
        {
            var keys = new List<KeyVersion>();

            for (var i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ObjectToDelete-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                    VersionId = response.VersionId,
                };

                keys.Add(keyVersion);
```

```
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

刪除儲存貯體的生命週期組態

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 S3 儲存貯體的生命週期組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes the Lifecycle configuration from the named
        /// S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// S3 bucket from which the configuration will be removed.</param>
        public static async Task RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucketLifecycle中的。

Enable logging (啟用日誌記錄)

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 S3 儲存貯體上啟用記錄。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to enable logging on an Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) bucket. You need to have two Amazon S3 buckets for
/// this example. The first is the bucket for which you wish to enable
/// logging, and the second is the location where you want to store the
/// logs.
/// </summary>
public class ServerAccessLogging
{
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static async Task Main()
    {
        LoadConfig();

        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
        string logBucketName = _configuration["LogBucketName"];
        string logObjectKeyPrefix = _configuration["LogObjectKeyPrefix"];
        string accountId = _configuration["AccountId"];

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
```

```
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Update bucket policy for target bucket to allow delivery of logs
to it.
                await SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix,
                    accountId);

                // Enable logging on the source bucket.
                await EnableLoggingAsync(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method grants appropriate permissions for logging to the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket where the logs will be stored.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to apply the bucket policy.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the source bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the bucket where logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logPrefix">The logging prefix where the logs should be
delivered.</param>
        /// <param name="accountId">The account id of the account where the source
bucket exists.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
            IAmazonS3 client,
```

```
            string sourceBucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logPrefix,
            string accountId)
        {
            var resourceArn = @"""arn:aws:s3:::" + logBucketName + "/" + logPrefix +
@"*""";

            var newPolicy = @"{
                                ""Statement"":[{
                                ""Sid"": ""S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy"",
                                ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
                                ""Principal"": { ""Service"":
""logging.s3.amazonaws.com"" },
                                ""Action"": [""s3:PutObject""],
                                ""Resource"": [" + resourceArn + @"],
                                ""Condition"": {
                                ""ArnLike"": { ""aws:SourceArn"": ""arn:aws:s3:::" +
sourceBucketName + @""" },
                                ""StringEquals"": { ""aws:SourceAccount"": """ +
accountId + @""" }
                                        }
                                    }]
                                }";
            Console.WriteLine($"The policy to apply to bucket {logBucketName} to
enable logging:");
            Console.WriteLine(newPolicy);

            PutBucketPolicyRequest putRequest = new PutBucketPolicyRequest
            {
                BucketName = logBucketName,
                Policy = newPolicy,
            };
            await client.PutBucketPolicyAsync(putRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Policy applied.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method enables logging for an Amazon S3 bucket. Logs will be stored
        /// in the bucket you selected for logging. Selected prefix
        /// will be prepended to each log object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to configure and apply logging to the selected Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which you
        /// wish to enable logging.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logObjectKeyPrefix">The prefix to prepend to each
        /// object key.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task EnableLoggingAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logObjectKeyPrefix)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling logging for bucket {bucketName}.");
            var loggingConfig = new S3BucketLoggingConfig
            {
                TargetBucketName = logBucketName,
                TargetPrefix = logObjectKeyPrefix,
            };

            var putBucketLoggingRequest = new PutBucketLoggingRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LoggingConfig = loggingConfig,
            };
            await client.PutBucketLoggingAsync(putBucketLoggingRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Logging enabled.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads configuration from settings files.
        /// </summary>
        public static void LoadConfig()
        {
            _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
                .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
                .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json", true) // Optionally, load local
settings.
                .Build();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutBucketLogging](#)中的。

啟用通知

下列程式碼範例示範如何啟用 S3 儲存貯體的通知。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable notifications for an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class EnableNotifications
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
            const string snsTopic = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:0123456789ab:bucket-
notify";
            const string sqsQueue = "arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:0123456789ab:Example_Queue";

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast2);
            await EnableNotificationAsync(client, bucketName, snsTopic, sqsQueue);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method makes the call to the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to call
        /// the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which
        /// notifications will be turned on.</param>
        /// <param name="snsTopic">The ARN for the Amazon Simple Notification
        /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic associated with the S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="sqsQueue">The ARN of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
        /// (Amazon SQS) queue to which notifications will be pushed.</param>
        public static async Task EnableNotificationAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string snsTopic,
            string sqsQueue)
        {
            try
            {
                // The bucket for which we are setting up notifications.
                var request = new PutBucketNotificationRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };

                // Defines the topic to use when sending a notification.
                var topicConfig = new TopicConfiguration()
                {
                    Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedCopy },
                    Topic = snsTopic,
                };
                request.TopicConfigurations = new List<TopicConfiguration>
                {
                    topicConfig,
                };
                request.QueueConfigurations = new List<QueueConfiguration>
                {
                    new QueueConfiguration()
                    {
                        Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedPut },
                        Queue = sqsQueue,
                    },
                };

                // Now apply the notification settings to the bucket.
                PutBucketNotificationResponse response = await
client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(request);
```

```
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutBucketNotificationConfiguration](#)中的。

啟用傳輸加速

下列程式碼範例示範如何啟用 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的傳輸加速。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration is a
/// bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers
/// to Amazon S3. This example shows how to configure Transfer
/// Acceleration.
/// </summary>
public class TransferAcceleration
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the client object and sets the
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name before
    /// calling EnableAccelerationAsync.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            await EnableAccelerationAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method sets the configuration to enable transfer acceleration
        /// for the bucket referred to in the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client used to enable the
        /// acceleration on an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the
        /// method will be enabling acceleration.</param>
        private static async Task EnableAccelerationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    AccelerateConfiguration = new AccelerateConfiguration
                    {
                        Status = BucketAccelerateStatus.Enabled,
                    },
                };
                await client.PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(putRequest);

                var getRequest = new GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                var response = await
client.GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(getRequest);

                Console.WriteLine($"Acceleration state = '{response.Status}' ");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error occurred. Message:'{ex.Message}' when
setting transfer acceleration");
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration](#)中的。

取得儲存貯體的 CORS 規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的跨來源資源共用 (CORS) 規則。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the CORS configuration applied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to retrieve the CORS configuration.</param>
        /// <returns>The created CORS configuration object.</returns>
        private static async Task<CORSConfiguration>
RetrieveCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            GetCORSConfigurationRequest request = new GetCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            PrintCORSRules(configuration);
            return configuration;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketCors中的。

取得儲存貯體的物件

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 S3 儲存貯體中讀取物件的資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Shows how to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket to the
/// local computer.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
/// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the object is
/// currently stored.</param>
/// <param name="objectName">The name of the object to download.</param>
/// <param name="filePath">The path, including filename, where the
/// downloaded object will be stored.</param>
/// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
/// download process.</returns>
public static async Task<bool> DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(
    IAmazonS3 client,
    string bucketName,
    string objectName,
    string filePath)
{
    // Create a GetObject request
    var request = new GetObjectRequest
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Key = objectName,
    };

    // Issue request and remember to dispose of the response
    using GetObjectResponse response = await client.GetObjectAsync(request);
```

```
            try
            {
                // Save object to local file
                await response.WriteResponseStreamToFileAsync($"{filePath}\
\{objectName}", true, CancellationToken.None);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error saving {objectName}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObject中的。

取得儲存貯體的 ACL

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的存取控制清單 (ACL)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Get the access control list (ACL) for the new bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to get the
        /// access control list (ACL) of the bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the newly created bucket.</
param>
        /// <returns>An S3AccessControlList.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetACLForBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            // Retrieve bucket ACL to show that the ACL was properly applied to
```

```
            // the new bucket.
            GetACLResponse getACLResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
            });

            return getACLResponse.AccessControlList;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

取得物件的合法訴訟保留組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的合法保留組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[GetObjectLegalHold](#)中的。

取得儲存貯體的生命週期組態

下列程式碼範例示範如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的生命週期組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Returns a configuration object for the supplied bucket name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket for which a
        /// configuration will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a new LifecycleConfiguration object.</returns>
        public static async Task<LifecycleConfiguration>
RetrieveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new GetLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
            };
            var response = await client.GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            return configuration;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

取得值區的物件鎖定組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的物件鎖定組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
```

```
                                $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

取得物件的保留組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 物件的保留組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
```

```
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[GetObjectRetention](#)中的。

取得儲存貯體網站組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的網站組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
                // Get the website configuration.
                GetBucketWebsiteRequest getRequest = new GetBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                GetBucketWebsiteResponse getResponse = await
client.GetBucketWebsiteAsync(getRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Index document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocumentSuffix}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Error document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocument}");
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

列出儲存貯體

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 S3 儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace ListBucketsExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example uses the AWS SDK for .NET to list the Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) buckets belonging to the default account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListBuckets
    {
        private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client;

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a list of the buckets owned by the default user.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the ListingBuckets call that contains a
        /// list of the buckets owned by the default user.</returns>
        public static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> GetBuckets(IAmazonS3 client)
        {
            return await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists the name and creation date for the buckets in
        /// the passed List of S3 buckets.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bucketList">A List of S3 bucket objects.</param>
        public static void DisplayBucketList(List<S3Bucket> bucketList)
        {
            bucketList
                .ForEach(b => Console.WriteLine($"Bucket name: {b.BucketName},
 created on: {b.CreationDate}"));
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The client uses the AWS Region of the default user.
            // If the Region where the buckets were created is different,
            // pass the Region to the client constructor. For example:
            // _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
            _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            var response = await GetBuckets(_s3Client);
            DisplayBucketList(response.Buckets);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListBuckets中的。

列出儲存貯體中的物件版本

下列程式碼範例示範如何列出 S3 儲存貯體中的物件版本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example lists the versions of the objects in a version enabled
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectVersions
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region where your bucket is defined is different from
            // the AWS Region where the Amazon S3 bucket is defined, pass the
 constant
            // for the AWS Region to the client constructor like this:
            //      var client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists all versions of the objects within an Amazon S3
        /// version enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// ListVersionsAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the version enabled Amazon S3
 bucket
        /// for which you want to list the versions of the contained objects.</
param>
        public static async Task GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // When you instantiate the ListVersionRequest, you can
                // optionally specify a key name prefix in the request
                // if you want a list of object versions of a specific object.

                // For this example we set a small limit in MaxKeys to return
                // a small list of versions.
```

```
                ListVersionsRequest request = new ListVersionsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 2,
                };

                do
                {
                    ListVersionsResponse response = await
client.ListVersionsAsync(request);

                    // Process response.
                    foreach (S3ObjectVersion entry in response.Versions)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"key: {entry.Key} size: {entry.Size}");
                    }

                    // If response is truncated, set the marker to get the next
                    // set of keys.
                    if (response.IsTruncated)
                    {
                        request.KeyMarker = response.NextKeyMarker;
                        request.VersionIdMarker = response.NextVersionIdMarker;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        request = null;
                    }
                }
                while (request != null);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListObjectVersions中的。

列出儲存貯體中的物件

下列程式碼範例示範如何列出 S3 儲存貯體中的物件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to list the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which to list
        /// the contents.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// copy operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ListBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 5,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"Listing the contents of {bucketName}:");
                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");

                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

                    response.S3Objects
```

```
                        .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key,-35}
{obj.LastModified.ToShortDateString(),10}{obj.Size,10}"));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
 ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' getting list of objects.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

使用分頁程式列出物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// The following example lists objects in an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectsPaginator
    {
        private const string BucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            Console.WriteLine($"Listing the objects contained in {BucketName}:\n");
            await ListingObjectsAsync(s3Client, BucketName);
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses a paginator to retrieve the list of objects in an
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket whose objects
        /// you want to list.</param>
        public static async Task ListingObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var listObjectsV2Paginator = client.Paginators.ListObjectsV2(new
ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            await foreach (var response in listObjectsV2Paginator.Responses)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Number of Keys: {response.KeyCount}");
                foreach (var entry in response.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Key = {entry.Key} Size = {entry.Size}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

復原封存的物件複本

下列程式碼範例示範如何將物件的封存複本還原到 S3 儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to restore an archived object in an Amazon
    /// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class RestoreArchivedObject
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string objectKey = "archived-object.txt";

            // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
            RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
            RestoreObjectAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey).Wait();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method restores an archived object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// RestoreObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object was located before it was archived.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object to restore.</param>
        public static async Task RestoreObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                var restoreRequest = new RestoreObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Days = 2,
                };
                RestoreObjectResponse response = await
client.RestoreObjectAsync(restoreRequest);

                // Check the status of the restoration.
                await CheckRestorationStatusAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method retrieves the status of the object's restoration.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
        /// S3 bucket which contains the archived object.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object you want to restore.</param>
        public static async Task CheckRestorationStatusAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
```

```
            var restStatus = response.RestoreInProgress ? "in-progress" : "finished
 or failed";
            Console.WriteLine($"Restoration status: {restStatus}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RestoreObject中的。

設定儲存貯體新的 ACL

下列程式碼範例顯示如何為 S3 儲存貯體設定新的存取控制清單 (ACL)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with an ACL to control access to the
        /// bucket and the objects stored in it.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket, with an ACL applied to the bucket.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="region">The AWS Region where the bucket will be created.</
param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating success or failure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketUseCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, S3Region region, string newBucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with Canned ACL.
                var putBucketRequest = new PutBucketRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = newBucketName,
```

```
                    BucketRegion = region,
                    CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
                };

                PutBucketResponse putBucketResponse = await
client.PutBucketAsync(putBucketRequest);

                return putBucketResponse.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Amazon S3 error: {ex.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

設定值區的預設保留期

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定 S3 儲存貯體的預設保留期。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
```

```
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

設定物件的合法訴訟保留組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定 S3 物件的合法保留組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutObjectLegalHold](#)中的。

設定值區的物件鎖定組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定現有 S3 儲存貯體的物件鎖定組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
```

```
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutObjectLockConfiguration](#)中的。

設定物件的保留期

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定 S3 物件的保留期間。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[PutObjectRetention](#)中的。

設定儲存貯體網站組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定 S3 儲存貯體的網站組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
                // Put the website configuration.
                PutBucketWebsiteRequest putRequest = new PutBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    WebsiteConfiguration = new WebsiteConfiguration()
                    {
                        IndexDocumentSuffix = indexDocumentSuffix,
                        ErrorDocument = errorDocument,
                    },
                };
                PutBucketWebsiteResponse response = await
client.PutBucketWebsiteAsync(putRequest);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

將物件上傳至儲存貯體

下列程式碼範例示範如何將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object
        /// on the local computer to upload.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// upload procedure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
                FilePath = filePath,
            };

            var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

使用伺服器端加密上傳物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
```

```
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket with server-side encryption enabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerSideEncryption
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await WritingAnObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Upload a sample object include a setting for encryption.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// to upload a file and apply server-side encryption.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// encrypted object will reside.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name for the object that you want to
        /// create in the supplied bucket.</param>
        public static async Task WritingAnObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    ContentBody = "sample text",
                    ServerSideEncryptionMethod = ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AES256,
                };
```

```
                var putResponse = await client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Determine the encryption state of an object.
                GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                ServerSideEncryptionMethod objectEncryption =
response.ServerSideEncryptionMethod;

                Console.WriteLine($"Encryption method used: {0}",
objectEncryption.ToString());
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObject中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

產生可以於限定時間內執行 Amazon S3 動作的預先簽署的 URL。

```
    using System;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    public class GenPresignedUrl
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            const string objectKey = "sample.txt";

            // Specify how long the presigned URL lasts, in hours
            const double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string urlString = GeneratePresignedURL(s3Client, bucketName, objectKey,
 timeoutDuration);
            Console.WriteLine($"The generated URL is: {urlString}.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generate a presigned URL that can be used to access the file named
        /// in the objectKey parameter for the amount of time specified in the
        /// duration parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetPresignedUrl method.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which to create the presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the object to access with the
        /// presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="duration">The length of time for which the presigned
        /// URL will be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the generated presigned URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePresignedURL(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey, double duration)
        {
            string urlString = string.Empty;
            try
            {
                var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
                };
                urlString = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:'{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return urlString;
        }
    }
```

產生預先簽章的 URL 並使用該 URL 執行上傳。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Net.Http;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket using a presigned URL. The code first
    /// creates a presigned URL and then uses it to upload an object to an
    /// Amazon S3 bucket using that URL.
    /// </summary>
    public class UploadUsingPresignedURL
    {
        private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";
            string filePath = $"source\\{keyName}";

            // Specify how long the signed URL will be valid in hours.
            double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            var url = GeneratePreSignedURL(client, bucketName, keyName,
 timeoutDuration);
            var success = await UploadObject(filePath, url);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload succeeded.");
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Upload failed.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket using the presigned URL passed
 in
        /// the url parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path (including file name) to the local
        /// file you want to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="url">The presigned URL that will be used to upload the
        /// file to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// operation, based on the HttpWebResponse.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadObject(string filePath, string url)
        {
            using var streamContent = new StreamContent(
                new FileStream(filePath, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read));

            var response = await httpClient.PutAsync(url, streamContent);
            return response.IsSuccessStatusCode;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generates a presigned URL which will be used to upload an object to
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetPreSignedURL.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// presigned URL will point.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the file that will be uploaded.</
param>
        /// <param name="duration">How long (in hours) the presigned URL will
        /// be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>The generated URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePreSignedURL(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectKey,
            double duration)
        {
```

```
            var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Verb = HttpVerb.PUT,
                Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
            };

            string url = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            return url;
        }
    }
```

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public class S3_Basics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create an Amazon S3 client object. The constructor uses the
            // default user installed on the system. To work with Amazon S3
            // features in a different AWS Region, pass the AWS Region as a
```

```
            // parameter to the client constructor.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            string bucketName = string.Empty;
            string filePath = string.Empty;
            string keyName = string.Empty;

            var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) basic");
            Console.WriteLine("procedures. This application will:");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t1. Create a bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t2. Upload an object to the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t3. Copy the uploaded object to a folder in the
bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t4. List the items in the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t5. Delete all the items in the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t6. Delete the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Create a bucket.
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
            Console.WriteLine("\nCreate a new Amazon S3 bucket.\n");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            Console.Write("Please enter a name for the new bucket: ");
            bucketName = Console.ReadLine();

            var success = await S3Bucket.CreateBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Upload a file to the new bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Get the local path and filename for the file to upload.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
```

```
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the path and filename of the file to
upload: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (!File.Exists(filePath))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {filePath}. Try again.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Get the file name from the full path.
            keyName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);

            success = await S3Bucket.UploadFileAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {keyName} from {filePath}
to {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Set the file path to an empty string to avoid overwriting the
            // file we just uploaded to the bucket.
            filePath = string.Empty;

            // Now get a new location where we can save the file.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                // First get the path to which the file will be downloaded.
                Console.Write("Please enter the path where the file will be
downloaded: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (File.Exists($"{filePath}\\{keyName}"))
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, the file already exists in that
location.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Download an object from a bucket.
            success = await S3Bucket.DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully downloaded {keyName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, could not download {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Copy the object to a different folder in the bucket.
            string folderName = string.Empty;

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderName))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the name of the folder to copy your
object to: ");
                folderName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyName))
            {
                // Get the name to give to the object once uploaded.
                Console.Write("Enter the name of the object to copy: ");
                keyName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            await S3Bucket.CopyObjectInBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
folderName);

            // List the objects in the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.ListBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete the contents of the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);
```

```
            // Deleting the bucket too quickly after deleting its contents will
            // cause an error that the bucket isn't empty. So...
            Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> when you are ready to delete the
bucket.");
            _ = Console.ReadLine();

            // Delete the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

開始使用加密

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的加密。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Security.Cryptography;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
```

```
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to apply client encryption to an object in an
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSEClientEncryption
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "exampleobject.txt";
            string copyTargetKeyName = "examplecopy.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Create an encryption key.
                Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
                aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
                aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
                string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

                // Upload the object.
                PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = await UploadObjectAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, base64Key);

                // Download the object and verify that its contents match what you
uploaded.
                await DownloadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key,
putObjectRequest);

                // Get object metadata and verify that the object uses AES-256
encryption.
                await GetObjectMetadataAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
base64Key);

                // Copy both the source and target objects using server-side
encryption with
```

```
                // an encryption key.
                await CopyObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
 copyTargetKeyName, aesEncryption, base64Key);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to upload to the Amazon S3
        /// bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key.</param>
        /// <returns>The PutObjectRequest object for use by DownloadObjectAsync.</
returns>
        public static async Task<PutObjectRequest> UploadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                ContentBody = "sample text",
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse = await
 client.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            return putObjectRequest;
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Downloads an encrypted object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// is located.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the Amazon S3 object to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key used to encrypt the
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="putObjectRequest">The PutObjectRequest used to upload
        /// the object.</param>
        public static async Task DownloadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key,
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest)
        {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // Provide encryption information for the object stored in Amazon
 S3.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            using (GetObjectResponse getResponse = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest))
            using (StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(getResponse.ResponseStream))
            {
                string content = reader.ReadToEnd();
                if (string.Compare(putObjectRequest.ContentBody, content) == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object content is same as we uploaded");
                }
                else
```

```
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object content is not same.");
                }

                if (getResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod ==
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object encryption method is AES256, same as
we set");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object encryption method is not the
same as AES256 we set");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with an Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which we want to retrieve metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object for which we wish to
        /// retrieve the metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key associated with the
        /// object.</param>
        public static async Task GetObjectMetadataAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest getObjectMetadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // The object stored in Amazon S3 is encrypted, so provide the
necessary encryption information.
```

```
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse getObjectMetadataResponse = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(getObjectMetadataRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("The object metadata show encryption method used is:
{0}", getObjectMetadataResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Copies an encrypted object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// CopyObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket containing the object
        /// to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="copyTargetKeyName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="aesEncryption">The encryption type to use.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use.</param>
        public static async Task CopyObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string copyTargetKeyName,
            Aes aesEncryption,
            string base64Key)
        {
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string copyBase64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

            CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                SourceBucket = bucketName,
                SourceKey = keyName,
                DestinationBucket = bucketName,
                DestinationKey = copyTargetKeyName,

                // Information about the source object's encryption.
```

```
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,

                // Information about the target object's encryption.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = copyBase64Key,
            };
            await client.CopyObjectAsync(copyRequest);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - GetObjectMetadata

開始使用索引標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的索引標籤。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to work with tags in Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) objects.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class ObjectTag
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "newobject.txt";
            string filePath = @"*** file path ***";

            // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
            RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

            var client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
            await PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, filePath);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uploads an object with tags. It then shows the tag
        /// values, changes the tags, and shows the new tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call the methods to create and change an objects tags.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of the
        /// object to be tagged.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The directory location and file name of the
        /// object to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName, string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create an object with tags.
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx1", Value = "Value1" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx2", Value = "Value2" },
                    },
```

```
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Now retrieve the new object's tags.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest);

                // Display the tag values.
                objectTags.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));

                Tagging newTagSet = new Tagging()
                {
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Key3", Value = "Value3" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Key4", Value = "Value4" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectTaggingRequest putObjTagsRequest = new
PutObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    Tagging = newTagSet,
                };

                PutObjectTaggingResponse response2 = await
client.PutObjectTaggingAsync(putObjTagsRequest);

                // Retrieve the tags again and show the values.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest2 = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags2 = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest2);

                objectTags2.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectTagging中的。

鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 S3 物件鎖定功能。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行展示 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能的互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

public static class S3ObjectLockWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different
 lock policies.
        2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
        3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
        4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
        5. Clean up objects and buckets.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    private static string noLockBucketName = null!;
    private static string lockEnabledBucketName = null!;
    private static string retentionAfterCreationBucketName = null!;
    private static List<string> bucketNames = new List<string>();
    private static List<string> fileNames = new List<string>();

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ConfigurationSetup();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Workflow Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Setup(true);

            await DemoActionChoices();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await Cleanup(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        noLockBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-no-lock";
        lockEnabledBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-lock-enabled";
        retentionAfterCreationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-retention-after-
creation";

        bucketNames.Add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Setup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
 S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nS3 buckets can be created either with or without object
 lock enabled.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(noLockBucketName, false);
```

```
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(lockEnabledBucketName,
true);
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
false);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a
default retention period.");
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
true,
            ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance, DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nObject lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(lockEnabledBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow let's add some test files:");
        var fileName = _configuration["exampleFileName"] ?? "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
        }

        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++)
```

```
            {
                var numberedFileName = Path.GetFileNameWithoutExtension(fileName) +
i + Path.GetExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.Add(numberedFileName);
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(bucketName,
numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        if (!interactive)
            return true;
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow we can set some object lock policies on individual
files:");
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.Count; i++)
            {
                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (bucketName != bucketNames[0])
                {
                    var exampleFileName = fileNames[i];
                    switch (i)
                    {
                        case 0:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a legal hold to
{exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a legal hold.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, exampleFileName,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On);

                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        case 1:
                            {
                                var question =
```

```
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to {exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)" +
                                    "\nReminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a Governance mode retention period for 1
day.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(
                                        bucketName, exampleFileName,
                                        ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance,
                                        DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));
                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return true;
        }

        // <summary>
        /// List all of the current buckets and objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
        /// <returns>The list of buckets and objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<S3ObjectVersion>> ListBucketsAndObjects(bool
interactive)
        {
            var allObjects = new List<S3ObjectVersion>();
            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                var objectsInBucket = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName);
                foreach (var objectKey in objectsInBucket.Versions)
                {
                    allObjects.Add(objectKey);
                }
            }
```

```
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCurrent buckets and objects:\n");
            int i = 0;
            foreach (var bucketObject in allObjects)
            {
                i++;
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"{i}: {bucketObject.Key} \n\tBucket:
{bucketObject.BucketName}\n\tVersion: {bucketObject.VersionId}");
            }
        }

        return allObjects;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Present the user with the demo action choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DemoActionChoices()
    {
        var choices = new string[]{
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."};

        var choice = 0;
        // Keep asking the user until they choose to move on.
        while (choice != 6)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            choice = GetChoiceResponse(
                "\nExplore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following
choices:"
                , choices);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
```

```
                    {
                        await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        break;
                    }
                case 1:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, false, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 2:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, true, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 3:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
                        if (!File.Exists(allFiles[fileChoice].Key))
                        {
                            await using StreamWriter sw =
File.CreateText(allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
                        }
```

```
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
                case 4:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object and
bucket to view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName);
                        break;
                    }
                case 5:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
            }
        }
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files and
buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            // Remove all locks and delete all buckets and objects.
            var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(false);
            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                // Check for a legal hold.
                var legalHold = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                if (legalHold?.Status?.Value == ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On)
                {
                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.Off);
                }

                // Check for a retention period.
                var retention = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                var hasRetentionPeriod = retention?.Mode ==
ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance && retention.RetainUntilDate >
DateTime.UtcNow.Date;
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName,
fileInfo.Key, hasRetentionPeriod, fileInfo.VersionId);
            }

            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteBucketByName(bucketName);
            }

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
```

```
}
```

S3 函數的包裝類。

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
```

```
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
```

```
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
```

```
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
```

```
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object to
upload.</param>
    /// <returns>True if success.<returns>
    public async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(string bucketName, string objectName,
string filePath)
    {
        var request = new PutObjectRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectName,
            FilePath = filePath,
            ChecksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuccessfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return true;
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCould not upload {objectName} to {bucketName}.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List bucket objects and versions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of objects and versions.</returns>
    public async Task<ListVersionsResponse> ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(string
 bucketName)
    {
        var request = new ListVersionsRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.ListVersionsAsync(request);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="hasRetention">True if the object has retention settings.</
param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
 objectKey, bool hasRetention, string? versionId = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                VersionId = versionId,
```

```
            };
            if (hasRetention)
            {
                // Set the BypassGovernanceRetention header
                // if the file has retention settings.
                request.BypassGovernanceRetention = true;
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
{bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

管理存取控制清單 (ACL)

下列程式碼範例示範如何管理 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取控制清單 (ACL)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to manage Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) access control lists (ACLs) to control Amazon S3 bucket
/// access.
/// </summary>
public class ManageACLs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
```

```
            string newBucketName = "doc-example-bucket2";
            string keyName = "sample-object.txt";
            string emailAddress = "someone@example.com";

            // If the AWS Region where your bucket is located is different from
            // the Region defined for the default user, pass the Amazon S3 bucket's
            // name to the client constructor. It should look like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(client, bucketName, newBucketName,
keyName, emailAddress);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL, then retrieves the ACL
        /// information and then adds a new ACL to one of the objects in the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// methods to create a bucket, get an ACL, and add a different ACL to
        /// one of the objects.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the original Amazon S3
        /// bucket name.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new bucket that will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of an Amazon S3
        /// object for which we will change the ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">A string representing the email address
        /// belonging to the person to whom access to the Amazon S3 bucket will be
        /// granted.</param>
        public static async Task TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string newBucketName,
            string keyName,
            string emailAddress)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket and specify canned ACL.
                var success = await CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(client,
newBucketName);
```

```
                // Get the ACL on a bucket.
                await GetBucketACLAsync(client, bucketName);

                // Add (replace) the ACL on an object in a bucket.
                await AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
 emailAddress);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL attached.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a boolean value indicating success or failure.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.EUWest1,

                // Add a canned ACL.
                CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
            };

            var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the ACL associated with the Amazon S3 bucket name in the
        /// bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket for which we want to get
 the
        /// ACL list.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns an S3AccessControlList returned from the call to
        /// GetACLAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetBucketACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            GetACLResponse response = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            return response.AccessControlList;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new ACL to an existing object in the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket containing the object to which we want to apply a new ACL.</
param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the name of the object
        /// to which we want to apply the new ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the person to whom
        /// we will be applying to whom access will be granted.</param>
        public static async Task AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, string keyName, string emailAddress)
        {
            // Retrieve the ACL for an object.
            GetACLResponse aclResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
            });

            S3AccessControlList acl = aclResponse.AccessControlList;
```

```
            // Retrieve the owner.
            Owner owner = acl.Owner;

            // Clear existing grants.
            acl.Grants.Clear();

            // Add a grant to reset the owner's full permission
            // (the previous clear statement removed all permissions).
            var fullControlGrant = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { CanonicalUser = acl.Owner.Id },
            };
            acl.AddGrant(fullControlGrant.Grantee, S3Permission.FULL_CONTROL);

            // Specify email to identify grantee for granting permissions.
            var grantUsingEmail = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { EmailAddress = emailAddress },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE_ACP,
            };

            // Specify log delivery group as grantee.
            var grantLogDeliveryGroup = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { URI = "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/
LogDelivery" },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE,
            };

            // Create a new ACL.
            var newAcl = new S3AccessControlList
            {
                Grants = new List<S3Grant> { grantUsingEmail,
 grantLogDeliveryGroup },
                Owner = owner,
            };

            // Set the new ACL. We're throwing away the response here.
            _ = await client.PutACLAsync(new PutACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                AccessControlList = newAcl,
            });
```

```
        }

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetBucketAcl
  - GetObjectAcl
  - PutBucketAcl
  - PutObjectAcl

執行分段複製

下列程式碼範例示範如何執行 Amazon S3 物件的分段複製。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to perform a multi-part copy from one Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to another.
/// </summary>
public class MPUapiCopyObj
{
    private const string SourceBucket = "doc-example-bucket1";
    private const string TargetBucket = "doc-example-bucket2";
    private const string SourceObjectKey = "example.mov";
    private const string TargetObjectKey = "copied_video_file.mov";
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method starts the multi-part upload.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            Console.WriteLine("Copying object...");
            await MPUCopyObjectAsync(s3Client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed client object to perform a multipart
        /// copy operation.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object that will be used
        /// to perform the copy.</param>
        public static async Task MPUCopyObjectAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            // Create a list to store the copy part responses.
            var copyResponses = new List<CopyPartResponse>();

            // Setup information required to initiate the multipart upload.
            var initiateRequest = new InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = TargetBucket,
                Key = TargetObjectKey,
            };

            // Initiate the upload.
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
                await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            // Save the upload ID.
            string uploadId = initResponse.UploadId;

            try
            {
                // Get the size of the object.
                var metadataRequest = new GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = SourceBucket,
                    Key = SourceObjectKey,
                };
```

```
                GetObjectMetadataResponse metadataResponse =
                    await client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                var objectSize = metadataResponse.ContentLength; // Length in bytes.

                // Copy the parts.
                var partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // Part size is 5 MB.

                long bytePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; bytePosition < objectSize; i++)
                {
                    var copyRequest = new CopyPartRequest
                    {
                        DestinationBucket = TargetBucket,
                        DestinationKey = TargetObjectKey,
                        SourceBucket = SourceBucket,
                        SourceKey = SourceObjectKey,
                        UploadId = uploadId,
                        FirstByte = bytePosition,
                        LastByte = bytePosition + partSize - 1 >= objectSize ?
objectSize - 1 : bytePosition + partSize - 1,
                        PartNumber = i,
                    };

                    copyResponses.Add(await client.CopyPartAsync(copyRequest));

                    bytePosition += partSize;
                }

                // Set up to complete the copy.
                var completeRequest = new CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = TargetBucket,
                    Key = TargetObjectKey,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(copyResponses);

                // Complete the copy.
                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Unknown encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - GetObjectMetadata
  - UploadPartCopy

上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳或下載到 Amazon S3，以及從 Amazon S3 上傳或下載。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon S3 呼叫可在 S3 儲存貯體之間傳輸檔案的函數 TransferUtility。

```
global using System.Text;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.S3.Model;
global using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
global using TransferUtilityBasics;
```

```
// This Amazon S3 client uses the default user credentials
// defined for this computer.
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
var transferUtil = new TransferUtility(client);
IConfiguration _configuration;

_configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
    .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
    .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from JSON file.
    .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
        true) // Optionally load local settings.
    .Build();

// Edit the values in settings.json to use an S3 bucket and files that
// exist on your AWS account and on the local computer where you
// run this scenario.
var bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
var localPath =
 $"{Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData)}\
\TransferFolder";

DisplayInstructions();

PressEnter();

Console.WriteLine();

// Upload a single file to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload a single file");

var fileToUpload = _configuration["FileToUpload"];
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading {fileToUpload} to the S3 bucket, {bucketName}.");

var success = await TransferMethods.UploadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 fileToUpload, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the file, {fileToUpload} to
 {bucketName}.");
}
```

```
PressEnter();

// Upload a local directory to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload all files from a local directory");
Console.WriteLine("Upload all the files in a local folder to an S3 bucket.");
const string keyPrefix = "UploadFolder";
var uploadPath = $"{localPath}\\UploadFolder";

Console.WriteLine($"Uploading the files in {uploadPath} to {bucketName}");
DisplayTitle($"{uploadPath} files");
DisplayLocalFiles(uploadPath);
Console.WriteLine();

PressEnter();

success = await TransferMethods.UploadFullDirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyPrefix, uploadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the files in {uploadPath} to
 {bucketName}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} currently contains the following files:");
    await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, keyPrefix);
    Console.WriteLine();
}

PressEnter();

// Download a single file from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download a single file");
Console.WriteLine("Now we will download a single file from an S3 bucket.");

var keyName = _configuration["FileToDownload"];

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading {keyName} from {bucketName}.");

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyName, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("$Successfully downloaded the file, {keyName} from
 {bucketName}.");
}
```

```
PressEnter();

// Download the contents of a directory from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download the contents of an S3 bucket");
var s3Path = _configuration["S3Path"];
var downloadPath = $"{localPath}\\{s3Path}";

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading the contents of {bucketName}\\{s3Path}");
Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName}\\{s3Path} contains the following files:");
await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, s3Path);
Console.WriteLine();

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 s3Path, downloadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded the files in {bucketName} to {downloadPath}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{downloadPath} now contains the following files:");
    DisplayLocalFiles(downloadPath);
}

Console.WriteLine("\nThe TransferUtility Basics application has completed.");
PressEnter();

// Displays the title for a section of the scenario.
static void DisplayTitle(string titleText)
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    Console.WriteLine(CenterText(titleText));
    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
}

// Displays a description of the actions to be performed by the scenario.
static void DisplayInstructions()
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    DisplayTitle("Amazon S3 Transfer Utility Basics");
    Console.WriteLine("This program shows how to use the Amazon S3 Transfer
 Utility.");
    Console.WriteLine("It performs the following actions:");
    Console.WriteLine("\t1. Upload a single object to an S3 bucket.");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("\t2. Upload an entire directory from the local computer to an
\n\t  S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t3. Download a single object from an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t4. Download the objects in an S3 bucket to a local
 directory.");
    Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
}

// Pauses the scenario.
static void PressEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> to continue.");
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}

// Returns the string textToCenter, padded on the left with spaces
// that center the text on the console display.
static string CenterText(string textToCenter)
{
    var centeredText = new StringBuilder();
    var screenWidth = Console.WindowWidth;
    centeredText.Append(new string(' ', (int)(screenWidth - textToCenter.Length) /
 2));
    centeredText.Append(textToCenter);
    return centeredText.ToString();
}

// Displays a list of file names included in the specified path.
static void DisplayLocalFiles(string localPath)
{
    var fileList = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
    if (fileList.Length > 0)
    {
        foreach (var fileName in fileList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(fileName);
        }
    }
}

// Displays a list of the files in the specified S3 bucket and prefix.
static async Task DisplayBucketFiles(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, string
 s3Path)
```

```
{
    ListObjectsV2Request request = new()
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Prefix = s3Path,
        MaxKeys = 5,
    };

    var response = new ListObjectsV2Response();

    do
    {
        response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

        response.S3Objects
            .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key}"));

        // If the response is truncated, set the request ContinuationToken
        // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
        request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
    } while (response.IsTruncated);
}
```

上傳單一檔案。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads a single file from the local computer to an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the file
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="fileName">The name of the file to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path where the file is stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadSingleFileAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string fileName,
            string localPath)
```

```
        {
            if (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{fileName}"))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadAsync(new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        Key = fileName,
                        FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{fileName}",
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {fileName} from {localPath}
because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{fileName} does not exist in {localPath}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

上傳整個本機目錄。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads all the files in a local directory to a directory in an S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the files
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyPrefix">The key prefix is the S3 directory where
        /// the files will be stored.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="localPath">The local directory that contains the files
        /// to be uploaded.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFullDirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyPrefix,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityUploadDirectoryRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        KeyPrefix = keyPrefix,
                        Directory = localPath,
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Can't upload the contents of {localPath}
 because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex?.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The directory {localPath} does not exist.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

下載單一檔案。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Download a single file from an S3 bucket to the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The path on the local computer where the
        /// downloaded file will be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the results of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadSingleFileAsync(
        TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string localPath)
        {
            await transferUtil.DownloadAsync(new TransferUtilityDownloadRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{keyName}",
            });

            return (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{keyName}"));
        }
```

下載 S3 儲存貯體的內容。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads the contents of a directory in an S3 bucket to a
        /// directory on the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket containing the files to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="s3Path">The S3 directory where the files are located.</
param>
```

```
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path to which the files will be
        /// saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string s3Path,
            string localPath)
        {
            int fileCount = 0;

            // If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created.
            if (Directory.Exists(s3Path))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                fileCount = files.Length;
            }

            await transferUtil.DownloadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityDownloadDirectoryRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LocalDirectory = localPath,
                S3Directory = s3Path,
            });

            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                if (files.Length > fileCount)
                {
                    return true;
                }

                // No change in the number of files. Assume
                // the download failed.
                return false;
            }

            // The local directory doesn't exist. No files
            // were downloaded.
            return false;
        }
```

使用追蹤上傳進度 TransferUtility。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to track the progress of a multipart upload
/// using the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) TransferUtility to
/// upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
/// </summary>
public class TrackMPUUsingHighLevelAPI
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string keyName = "sample_pic.png";
        string path = "filepath/directory/";
        string filePath = $"{path}{keyName}";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await TrackMPUAsync(client, bucketName, filePath, keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts an Amazon S3 multipart upload and assigns an event handler to
    /// track the progress of the upload.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
    /// perform the multipart upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to which to upload
    /// the file.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including the file name of the
    /// file to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="keyName">The file name to be used in the
        /// destination Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task TrackMPUAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string filePath,
            string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var fileTransferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Use TransferUtilityUploadRequest to configure options.
                // In this example we subscribe to an event.
                var uploadRequest =
                    new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        Key = keyName,
                    };

                uploadRequest.UploadProgressEvent +=
                    new EventHandler<UploadProgressArgs>(
                        UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent);

                await fileTransferUtility.UploadAsync(uploadRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Upload completed");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Event handler to check the progress of the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
        /// <param name="e">The object that contains multipart upload
        /// information.</param>
        public static void UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent(object sender,
UploadProgressArgs e)
        {
```

```
            // Process event.
            Console.WriteLine($"{e.TransferredBytes}/{e.TotalBytes}");
        }
    }
```

使用加密上傳物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Security.Cryptography;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) low level API to
    /// perform a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSECLowLevelMPUcopyObject
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string existingBucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string sourceKeyName = "sample_file.txt";
            string targetKeyName = "sample_file_copy.txt";
            string filePath = $"sample\\{targetKeyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USEast1.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            // Create the encryption key.
            var base64Key = CreateEncryptionKey();

            await CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
                client,
                existingBucketName,
                sourceKeyName,
```

```
                filePath,
                base64Key);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates the encryption key to use with the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>A string containing the base64-encoded key for encrypting
        /// the multipart upload.</returns>
        public static string CreateEncryptionKey()
        {
            Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
            aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);
            return base64Key;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and uploads an object using a multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object used to
        /// initialize and perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="existingBucketName">The name of the bucket to which
        /// the object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKeyName">The source object name.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The location of the source object.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use with the upload.</
param>
        public static async Task CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string existingBucketName,
            string sourceKeyName,
            string filePath,
            string base64Key)
        {
            List<UploadPartResponse> uploadResponses = new
 List<UploadPartResponse>();

            InitiateMultipartUploadRequest initiateRequest = new
 InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = existingBucketName,
                Key = sourceKeyName,
```

```
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
               await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            long contentLength = new FileInfo(filePath).Length;
            long partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // 5 MB

            try
            {
                long filePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; filePosition < contentLength; i++)
                {
                    UploadPartRequest uploadRequest = new UploadPartRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = existingBucketName,
                        Key = sourceKeyName,
                        UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                        PartNumber = i,
                        PartSize = partSize,
                        FilePosition = filePosition,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
                    };

                    // Upload part and add response to our list.
                    uploadResponses.Add(await
client.UploadPartAsync(uploadRequest));

                    filePosition += partSize;
                }

                CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeRequest = new
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
```

```
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(uploadResponses);

                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (Exception exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception occurred: {exception.Message}");

                // If there was an error, abort the multipart upload.
                AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMPURequest = new
AbortMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };

                await client.AbortMultipartUploadAsync(abortMPURequest);
            }
        }
    }
```

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);
```

```
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

S3 冰川範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 S3 Glacier 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

哈囉，Amazon S3 Glacier

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 Glacier。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;
```

```
namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVaults中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

新增標籤

以下程式碼範例示範如何將標籤新增至 Amazon S3 Glacier 保存庫。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add tags to the items in an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to add tags to.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The name of the object to tag.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The tag value to add.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddTagsToVaultAsync(string vaultName, string key, string
value)
    {
        var request = new AddTagsToVaultRequest
        {
            Tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { key, value },
                },
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.AddTagsToVaultAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[AddTagsToVault](#)中的。

建立保存庫

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Amazon S3 冰川儲存庫。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new CreateVaultRequest
        {
            // Setting the AccountId to "-" means that
            // the account associated with the current
            // account will be used.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.CreateVaultAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created {vaultName} at: {response.Location}");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.Created;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateVault中的。

描述保存庫

下列程式碼範例說明如何描述 Amazon S3 Glacier 保存庫。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the vault.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DescribeVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeVaultRequest
```

```
        {
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.DescribeVaultAsync(request);

        // Display the information about the vault.
        Console.WriteLine($"{response.VaultName}\tARN: {response.VaultARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {response.CreationDate}\tNumber of Archives:
{response.NumberOfArchives}\tSize (in bytes): {response.SizeInBytes}");
        if (response.LastInventoryDate != DateTime.MinValue)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Last inventory: {response.LastInventoryDate}");
        }

        return response.VaultARN;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVault中的。

下載封存

下列程式碼範例示範如何下載 Amazon S3 Glacier 封存。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用 ArchiveTransferManager 類別。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 ArchiveTransferManager

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Download an archive from an Amazon S3 Glacier vault using the Archive
    /// Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault containing the object.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveId">The Id of the archive to download.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="localFilePath">The local directory where the file will
   /// be stored after download.</param>
   /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DownloadArchiveWithArchiveManagerAsync(string vaultName,
string archiveId, string localFilePath)
   {
       try
       {
           var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

           var options = new DownloadOptions
           {
               StreamTransferProgress = Progress!,
           };

           // Download an archive.
           Console.WriteLine("Initiating the archive retrieval job and then polling
SQS queue for the archive to be available.");
           Console.WriteLine("When the archive is available, downloading will
begin.");
           await manager.DownloadAsync(vaultName, archiveId, localFilePath,
options);

           return true;
       }
       catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           return false;
       }
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Event handler to track the progress of the Archive Transfer Manager.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
   /// <param name="args">The argument values from the object that raised the
   /// event.</param>
   static void Progress(object sender, StreamTransferProgressArgs args)
   {
       if (args.PercentDone != _currentPercentage)
       {
           _currentPercentage = args.PercentDone;
           Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded {_currentPercentage}%");
```

```
        }
    }
```

列出任務

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon S3 冰川任務。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list jobs for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<GlacierJobDescription>> ListJobsAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListJobsRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the current account.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListJobsAsync(request);

        return response.JobList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

列出標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何列出 Amazon S3 Glacier 保存庫的標籤。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List tags for an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list tags for.</param>
   /// <returns>A dictionary listing the tags attached to each object in the
   /// vault and its tags.</returns>
   public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> ListTagsForVaultAsync(string
vaultName)
   {
       var request = new ListTagsForVaultRequest
       {
           // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
           // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
           // with the default user.
           AccountId = "-",
           VaultName = vaultName,
       };

       var response = await _glacierService.ListTagsForVaultAsync(request);

       return response.Tags;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTagsForVault中的。

列出保存庫

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon S3 冰川儲存庫。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List the Amazon S3 Glacier vaults associated with the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list containing information about each vault.</returns>
public async Task<List<DescribeVaultOutput>> ListVaultsAsync()
{
    var glacierVaultPaginator = _glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
        new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });
    var vaultList = new List<DescribeVaultOutput>();

    await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
    {
        vaultList.Add(vault);
    }

    return vaultList;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVaults中的。

將封存上傳到保存庫

下列程式碼範例示範如何將存檔上傳至 Amazon S3 Glacier 儲存庫。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Upload an object to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the Amazon S3 Glacier vault to upload
    /// the archive to.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveFilePath">The file path of the archive to upload to the
vault.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UploadArchiveWithArchiveManager(string vaultName,
string archiveFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            // Upload an archive.
            var response = await manager.UploadAsync(vaultName, "upload archive
test", archiveFilePath);
            return response.ArchiveId;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UploadArchive中的。

SageMaker 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 SageMaker。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 SageMaker

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 SageMaker。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListNotebookInstances中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立管道

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在中建立或更新管線 SageMaker。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - UpdatePipeline

刪除管道

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在中刪除配管 SageMaker。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
        new DeletePipelineRequest()
        {
            PipelineName = pipelineName
        });

    return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePipeline中的。

描述管道執行

下列程式碼範例示範如何描述中的管線執行 SageMaker。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the status of a run.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
_amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribePipelineExecution中的。

執行管道

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在中啟動管線執行 SageMaker。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
```

```
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
```

```
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

案例

開始使用地理空間工作和管道

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 設定管線的資源。
- 設置執行空間工作的管線。
- 啟動管道執行。
- 監視執行狀態。
- 檢視管線的輸出。
- 清理資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在社群 .AWS 上使用 AWS 開發套件建立和執行 SageMaker 管道。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝 SageMaker 操作的類。

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon SageMaker actions and logic.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSageMaker _amazonSageMaker;
    public SageMakerWrapper(IAmazonSageMaker amazonSageMaker)
    {
        _amazonSageMaker = amazonSageMaker;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };
```

```
        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
 pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
}
```

建立處理 SageMaker 管線回呼的函數。

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
```

```
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

// Assembly attribute to enable the AWS Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SageMakerLambda;

/// <summary>
/// The AWS Lambda function handler for the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerLambdaFunction
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Default constructor. This constructor is used by AWS Lambda to construct the
 instance. When invoked in a Lambda environment
    /// the AWS credentials will come from the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role associated with the function. The AWS Region will be set to the
    /// Region that the Lambda function is running in.
    /// </summary>
    public SageMakerLambdaFunction()
    {
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The AWS Lambda function handler that processes events from the SageMaker
 pipeline and starts a job or export.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="request">The custom SageMaker pipeline request object.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <returns>The dictionary of output parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> FunctionHandler(PipelineRequest
 request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        var geoSpatialClient = new AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient();
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();
        var responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        context.Logger.LogInformation("Function handler started with request: " +
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(request));
        if (request.Records != null && request.Records.Any())
        {
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Records found, this is a queue event.
Processing the queue records.");
            foreach (var message in request.Records)
            {
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context, geoSpatialClient,
sageMakerClient);
            }
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_export_config))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Export configuration found, this is an
export. Start the Vector Enrichment Job (VEJ) export.");

            var outputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig>(
                    request.vej_export_config);

            var exportResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.ExportVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = request.vej_arn,
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    OutputConfig = outputConfig
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Export response:
{JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportResponse)}");
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "export_eoj_status", exportResponse.ExportStatus.ToString() },
                { "vej_arn", exportResponse.Arn }
            };
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_name))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Vector Enrichment Job name found,
starting the job.");
            var inputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig>(
                    request.vej_input_config);

            var jobConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobConfig>(
                    request.vej_config);
```

```
            var jobResponse = await geoSpatialClient.StartVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new StartVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    InputConfig = inputConfig,
                    Name = request.vej_name,
                    JobConfig = jobConfig

                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job response: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobResponse));
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "vej_arn", jobResponse.Arn },
                { "statusCode", jobResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString() }
            };
        }
        return responseDictionary;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Process a queue message and check the status of a SageMaker job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The queue message.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <param name="geoClient">The SageMaker GeoSpatial client.</param>
    /// <param name="sageMakerClient">The SageMaker client.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
ILambdaContext context,
        AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient geoClient, AmazonSageMakerClient
sageMakerClient)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

        // Get information about the SageMaker job.
        var payload = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<QueuePayload>(message.Body);
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Payload token {payload!.token}");
        var token = payload.token;

        if (payload.arguments.ContainsKey("vej_arn"))
        {
            // Use the job ARN and the token to get the job status.
```

```
            var job_arn = payload.arguments["vej_arn"];
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Token: {token}, arn {job_arn}");

            var jobInfo = geoClient.GetVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new GetVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = job_arn
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job info: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobInfo));
            if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.COMPLETED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status completed, resuming
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        OutputParameters = new List<OutputParameter>()
                        {
                            new OutputParameter()
                                { Name = "export_status", Value =
jobInfo.Result.Status }
                        }
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.FAILED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status failed, stopping
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        FailureReason = jobInfo.Result.ErrorDetails.ErrorMessage
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.IN_PROGRESS)
            {
                // Put this message back in the queue to reprocess later.
                context.Logger.LogInformation(
                    $"Status still in progress, check back later.");
                throw new("Job still running.");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public static class PipelineWorkflow
{
    public static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamClient = null!;
    public static SageMakerWrapper _sageMakerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonSQS _sqsClient = null!;
    public static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;
    public static IAmazonLambda _lambdaClient = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static string lambdaFunctionName = "SageMakerExampleFunction";
    public static string sageMakerRoleName = "SageMakerExampleRole";
    public static string lambdaRoleName = "SageMakerExampleLambdaRole";

    private static string[] lambdaRolePolicies = null!;
    private static string[] sageMakerRolePolicies = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var options = new AWSOptions() { Region = RegionEndpoint.USWest2 };
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMaker>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMakerGeospatial>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>(options)
                    .AddTransient<SageMakerWrapper>()
        )
```

```
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        string queueUrl = "";
        string queueName = _configuration["queueName"];
        string bucketName = _configuration["bucketName"];
        var pipelineName = _configuration["pipelineName"];

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda
function and an" +
                "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job
to" +
                "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results
in an export file.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            var lambdaRoleArn = await CreateLambdaRole();
            var sageMakerRoleArn = await CreateSageMakerRole();
            var functionArn = await SetupLambda(lambdaRoleArn, true);
            queueUrl = await SetupQueue(queueName);
            await SetupBucket(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await SetupPipeline(sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName);
            var executionArn = await ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
 pipelineName, bucketName);
            await WaitForPipelineExecution(executionArn);

            await GetOutputResults(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                              "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                              "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
pipelines-studio.html");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
```

```
        _sageMakerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SageMakerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _sqsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSQS>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _lambdaClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonLambda>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up AWS Lambda, either by updating an existing function or creating a new
function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to use for the
Lambda function.</param>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user before updating.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the function.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupLambda(string roleArn, bool askUser)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Setting up the Lambda function for the pipeline.");
        var handlerName =
"SageMakerLambda::SageMakerLambda.SageMakerLambdaFunction::FunctionHandler";
        var functionArn = "";
        try
        {
            var functionInfo = await _lambdaClient.GetFunctionAsync(new
GetFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });

            var updateFunction = true;
            if (askUser)
            {
                updateFunction = GetYesNoResponse(
                    $"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} already exists, do
you want to update it?");
            }

            if (updateFunction)
            {
                // Update the Lambda function.
                using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
```

```
                await _lambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
                    new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest()
                    {
                        FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream,
                    });
            }

            functionArn = functionInfo.Configuration.FunctionArn;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} was not
found, creating the new function.");

            // Create the function if it does not already exist.
            using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
            var createResult = await _lambdaClient.CreateFunctionAsync(
                new CreateFunctionRequest()
                {
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
                    Description = "SageMaker example function.",
                    Code = new FunctionCode()
                    {
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream
                    },
                    Handler = handlerName,
                    Role = roleArn,
                    Timeout = 30
                });

            functionArn = createResult.FunctionArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tLambda ready with ARN {functionArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return functionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by AWS Lambda. Does not create the role if it
already exists.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateLambdaRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        lambdaRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(lambdaRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                               "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                    "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                    "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        $"\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                            "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                    "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                               "}]" +
                           "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
```

```
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by SageMaker.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateSageMakerRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        sageMakerRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(sageMakerRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to use with SageMaker.");
```

```
        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                        "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                            "\"Principal\": {" +
                                                $"\"Service\": [" +
                                                    "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"sagemaker-
geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                                "]" +
                                            "}," +
                                            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                        "}]" +
                                    "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });

        foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The URL for the queue.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupQueue(string queueName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up queue {queueName}.");

        try
        {
            var queueInfo = await _sqsClient.GetQueueUrlAsync(new
GetQueueUrlRequest()
            { QueueName = queueName });
            return queueInfo.QueueUrl;
        }
        catch (QueueDoesNotExistException)
        {
            var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.DelaySeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.VisibilityTimeout,
                    "300"
                },
            };

            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                Attributes = attrs,
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            var response = await _sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await ConnectLambda(response.QueueUrl);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue ready with Url {response.QueueUrl}.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ConnectLambda(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");

        var queueAttributes = await _sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new GetQueueAttributesRequest() { QueueUrl = queueUrl, AttributeNames =
new List<string>() { "All" } });
        var queueArn = queueAttributes.QueueARN;

        var eventSource = await _lambdaClient.ListEventSourceMappingsAsync(
             new ListEventSourceMappingsRequest()
             {
                 FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
             });

        if (!eventSource.EventSourceMappings.Any())
        {
            // Only add the event source mapping if it does not already exist.
            await _lambdaClient.CreateEventSourceMappingAsync(
                new CreateEventSourceMappingRequest()
                {
                    EventSourceArn = queueArn,
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Enabled = true
                });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the bucket to use for pipeline input and output.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up bucket {bucketName}.");

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            bucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.USWest2
            });

            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            await _s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv",
                FilePath = "latlongtest.csv"
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket {bucketName} ready.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display some results from the output directory.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> GetOutputResults(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        string outputKey = "";
```

```
        Thread.Sleep(15000);
        var outputFiles = await _s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(
              new ListObjectsRequest()
              {
                  BucketName = bucketName,
                  Prefix = "outputfiles/"
              });

        if (outputFiles.S3Objects.Any())
        {
            var sampleOutput = outputFiles.S3Objects.OrderBy(s =>
 s.LastModified).Last();
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOutput file: {sampleOutput.Key}");
            var outputSampleResponse = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(
                new GetObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = sampleOutput.Key
                });
            outputKey = sampleOutput.Key;
            StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(outputSampleResponse.ResponseStream);
            await reader.ReadLineAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\tOutput file contents: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            {
                if (!reader.EndOfStream)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("\t" + await reader.ReadLineAsync());
                }
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return outputKey;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON
    /// that includes the Lambda, callback, processing, and export jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="functionArn">The ARN of the Lambda function for the pipeline.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string roleArn, string
functionArn, string pipelineName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up the pipeline.");

        var pipelineJson = await File.ReadAllTextAsync("GeoSpatialPipeline.json");

        // Add the correct function ARN instead of the placeholder.
        pipelineJson = pipelineJson.Replace("*FUNCTION_ARN*", functionArn);

        var pipelineArn = await _sageMakerWrapper.SetupPipeline(pipelineJson,
roleArn, pipelineName,
            "sdk example pipeline", pipelineName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline set up with ARN {pipelineArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return pipelineArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue used in the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The pipeline run ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string roleArn,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Starting pipeline execution.");

        var input = $"s3://{bucketName}/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv";
        var output = $"s3://{bucketName}/outputfiles/";

        var executionARN =
```

```
            await _sageMakerWrapper.ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, input, output,
                pipelineName, roleArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tRun started with ARN {executionARN}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return executionARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a pipeline run to complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The pipeline run ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task WaitForPipelineExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for pipeline to finish.");

        PipelineExecutionStatus status;
        do
        {
            status = await
_sageMakerWrapper.CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(executionArn);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus is {status}.");
        } while (status == PipelineExecutionStatus.Executing);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline finished with status {status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CleanupResources(
        bool askUser,
        string queueUrl,
        string pipelineName,
```

```
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete pipeline {pipelineName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting pipeline.");
            // Delete the pipeline.
            await _sageMakerWrapper.DeletePipelineByName(pipelineName);
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl) && (!askUser ||
 GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete queue {queueUrl}? (y/n)")))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting queue.");
            // Delete the queue.
            await _sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(new DeleteQueueRequest(queueUrl));
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}?
 (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            if (deleteList.KeyCount > 0)
            {
                await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                        .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
                });
            }

            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete lambda {lambdaFunctionName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting lambda function.");

            await _lambdaClient.DeleteFunctionAsync(new DeleteFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {lambdaRoleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {sageMakerRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
                {
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a role's ARN if it already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) Role to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>The role ARN if it exists, otherwise an empty string.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetRoleArnIfExists(string roleName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Checking for role named {roleName}.");

        try
        {
            var existingRole = await _iamClient.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
            return existingRole.Role.Arn;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Secrets Manager 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Secrets Manager 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

取得秘密值

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Secrets Manager 秘密值。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SecretsManager;
using Amazon.SecretsManager.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example uses the Amazon Web Service Secrets Manager to retrieve
/// the secret value for the provided secret name.
/// </summary>
public class GetSecretValue
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the necessary values and then calls
    /// the GetSecretAsync and DecodeString methods to get the decoded
    /// secret value for the secret named in secretName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string secretName = "<<{{MySecretName}}>>";
        string secret;

        IAmazonSecretsManager client = new AmazonSecretsManagerClient();

        var response = await GetSecretAsync(client, secretName);

        if (response is not null)
        {
            secret = DecodeString(response);
```

```
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(secret))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The decoded secret value is: {secret}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("No secret value was returned.");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the secret value given the name of the secret to
        /// retrieve.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The client object used to retrieve the secret
        /// value for the given secret name.</param>
        /// <param name="secretName">The name of the secret value to retrieve.</
param>
        /// <returns>The GetSecretValueReponse object returned by
        /// GetSecretValueAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<GetSecretValueResponse> GetSecretAsync(
            IAmazonSecretsManager client,
            string secretName)
        {
            GetSecretValueRequest request = new GetSecretValueRequest()
            {
                SecretId = secretName,
                VersionStage = "AWSCURRENT", // VersionStage defaults to AWSCURRENT
 if unspecified.
            };

            GetSecretValueResponse response = null;

            // For the sake of simplicity, this example handles only the most
            // general SecretsManager exception.
            try
            {
                response = await client.GetSecretValueAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonSecretsManagerException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
```

```
            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Decodes the secret returned by the call to GetSecretValueAsync and
        /// returns it to the calling program.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="response">A GetSecretValueResponse object containing
        /// the requested secret value returned by GetSecretValueAsync.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the decoded secret value.</returns>
        public static string DecodeString(GetSecretValueResponse response)
        {
            // Decrypts secret using the associated AWS Key Management Service
            // Customer Master Key (CMK.) Depending on whether the secret is a
            // string or binary value, one of these fields will be populated.
            if (response.SecretString is not null)
            {
                var secret = response.SecretString;
                return secret;
            }
            else if (response.SecretBinary is not null)
            {
                var memoryStream = response.SecretBinary;
                StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
                string decodedBinarySecret =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(reader.ReadToEnd()));
                return decodedBinarySecret;
            }
            else
            {
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[GetSecretValue](#)中的。

Amazon SES 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon SES 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

動作

建立電子郵件範本

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon SES 電子郵件範本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Email subject.</param>
    /// <param name="text">Email body text.</param>
    /// <param name="html">Email HTML body text.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string name, string subject,
string text,
        string html)
    {
```

```
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.CreateTemplateAsync(
                new CreateTemplateRequest
                {
                    Template = new Template
                    {
                        TemplateName = name,
                        SubjectPart = subject,
                        TextPart = text,
                        HtmlPart = html
                    }
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("CreateEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTemplate中的。

刪除電子郵件範本

下列程式碼範例說明如何刪除 Amazon SES 電子郵件範本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteTemplateRequest
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTemplate中的。

刪除身分

下列程式碼範例說明如何刪除 Amazon SES 身分。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an email identity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityEmail">The identity email to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteIdentityAsync(string identityEmail)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteIdentityAsync(
                new DeleteIdentityRequest
                {
                    Identity = identityEmail
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteIdentity中的。

取得傳送限制

下列程式碼範例說明如何取得 Amazon SES 傳送限制。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information on the current account's send quota.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The send quota response data.</returns>
    public async Task<GetSendQuotaResponse> GetSendQuotaAsync()
    {
        var result = new GetSendQuotaResponse();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.GetSendQuotaAsync(
                new GetSendQuotaRequest());
            result = response;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetSendQuotaAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetSendQuota中的。

取得身分的狀態

下列程式碼範例說明如何取得 Amazon SES 身分的狀態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get identity verification status for an email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The verification status of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<VerificationStatus> GetIdentityStatusAsync(string email)
```

```
    {
        var result = VerificationStatus.TemporaryFailure;
        try
        {
            var response =
                await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.GetIdentityVerificationAttributesAsync(
                    new GetIdentityVerificationAttributesRequest
                    {
                        Identities = new List<string> { email }
                    });

            if (response.VerificationAttributes.ContainsKey(email))
                result = response.VerificationAttributes[email].VerificationStatus;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetIdentityStatusAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的。

列出電子郵件範本

下列程式碼範例說明如何列出 Amazon SES 電子郵件範本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List email templates for the current account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of template metadata.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TemplateMetadata>> ListEmailTemplatesAsync()
    {
        var result = new List<TemplateMetadata>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListTemplatesAsync(
                new ListTemplatesRequest());
            result = response.TemplatesMetadata;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListEmailTemplatesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTemplates中的。

列出身分

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon SES 身分識別。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the identities of a specified type for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityType">IdentityType to list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of identities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListIdentitiesAsync(IdentityType identityType)
```

```
    {
        var result = new List<string>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListIdentitiesAsync(
                new ListIdentitiesRequest
                {
                    IdentityType = identityType
                });
            result = response.Identities;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListIdentitiesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListIdentities中的。

傳送電子郵件

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    ///  Send an email by using Amazon SES.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toAddresses">List of recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="ccAddresses">List of cc recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="bccAddresses">List of bcc recipients.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="bodyHtml">Body of the email in HTML.</param>
    /// <param name="bodyText">Body of the email in plain text.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject line of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="senderAddress">From address.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(List<string> toAddresses,
        List<string> ccAddresses, List<string> bccAddresses,
        string bodyHtml, string bodyText, string subject, string senderAddress)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendEmailAsync(
                new SendEmailRequest
                {
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        BccAddresses = bccAddresses,
                        CcAddresses = ccAddresses,
                        ToAddresses = toAddresses
                    },
                    Message = new Message
                    {
                        Body = new Body
                        {
                            Html = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyHtml
                            },
                            Text = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyText
                            }
                        },
                        Subject = new Content
                        {
                            Charset = "UTF-8",
                            Data = subject
                        }
                    },
                    Source = senderAddress
                });
```

```
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendEmail中的。

傳送範本電子郵件

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 Amazon SES 傳送範本電子郵件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send an email using a template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">Address of the sender.</param>
    /// <param name="recipients">Addresses of the recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="templateDataObject">Data for the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendTemplateEmailAsync(string sender, List<string>
recipients,
        string templateName, object templateDataObject)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
```

```
            // Template data should be serialized JSON from either a class or a
dynamic object.
            var templateData = JsonSerializer.Serialize(templateDataObject);

            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendTemplatedEmailAsync(
                new SendTemplatedEmailRequest
                {
                    Source = sender,
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        ToAddresses = recipients
                    },
                    Template = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendTemplateEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[SendTemplatedEmail](#)中的。

驗證電子郵件身分

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon SES 驗證電子郵件身分。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Starts verification of an email identity. This request sends an email
    /// from Amazon SES to the specified email address. To complete
    /// verification, follow the instructions in the email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="recipientEmailAddress">Email address to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(string recipientEmailAddress)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(
                new VerifyEmailIdentityRequest
                {
                    EmailAddress = recipientEmailAddress
                });

            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("VerifyEmailIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

Amazon SNS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon SNS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTopics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

檢查電話號碼是否已退訂

下列程式碼範例顯示如何檢查電話號碼是否已選擇退出接收 Amazon SNS 訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to check whether a phone number has been opted out.
    /// </summary>
    public class IsPhoneNumOptedOut
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string phoneNumber = "+15551112222";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await CheckIfOptedOutAsync(client, phoneNumber);
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Checks to see if the supplied phone number has been opted out.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS Client object used
        /// to check if the phone number has been opted out.</param>
        /// <param name="phoneNumber">A string representing the phone number
        /// to check.</param>
        public static async Task
CheckIfOptedOutAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string phoneNumber)
        {
            var request = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest
            {
                PhoneNumber = phoneNumber,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await
client.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutAsync(request);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    string optOutStatus = response.IsOptedOut ? "opted out" : "not
opted out.";
                    Console.WriteLine($"The phone number: {phoneNumber} is
{optOutStatus}");
                }
            }
            catch (AuthorizationErrorException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

建立主題

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立 Amazon SNS 主題。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立具有特定名稱的主題。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to add a new Amazon SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicName = "ExampleSNSTopic";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var topicArn = await CreateSNSTopicAsync(client, topicName);
            Console.WriteLine($"New topic ARN: {topicArn}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new SNS topic using the supplied topic name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized SNS client object used to
        /// create the new topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicName">A string representing the topic name.</param>
        /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created topic.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<string>
 CreateSNSTopicAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicName)
        {
            var request = new CreateTopicRequest
            {
                Name = topicName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateTopicAsync(request);

            return response.TopicArn;
        }
    }
```

建立具有名稱、特定 FIFO 和重複資料刪除屬性的新主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }
```

```
            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTopic中的。

刪除訂閱

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon SNS 訂閱。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過訂閱 ARN 取消訂閱主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
```

```
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的取消訂閱。

刪除主題

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon SNS 主題以及該主題的所有訂閱。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

藉由主題 ARN 刪除該主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

取得主題的屬性

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon SNS 主題的屬性。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   using System;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;

   /// <summary>
   /// This example shows how to retrieve the attributes of an Amazon Simple
   /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
   /// </summary>
   public class GetTopicAttributes
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
           IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

           var attributes = await GetTopicAttributesAsync(client, topicArn);
           DisplayTopicAttributes(attributes);
       }

       /// <summary>
       /// Given the ARN of the Amazon SNS topic, this method retrieves the topic
       /// attributes.
       /// </summary>
       /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
       /// to retrieve the attributes for the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
       /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic for which to retrieve
       /// the attributes.</param>
       /// <returns>A Dictionary of topic attributes.</returns>
       public static async Task<Dictionary<string, string>>
GetTopicAttributesAsync(
```

```
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            var response = await client.GetTopicAttributesAsync(topicArn);

            return response.Attributes;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method displays the attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicAttributes">A Dictionary containing the
        /// attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicAttributes(Dictionary<string, string>
topicAttributes)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> entry in topicAttributes)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{entry.Key}: {entry.Value}\n");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

列出主題的訂閱者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何擷取 Amazon SNS 主題的訂閱者清單。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
```

```
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example will retrieve a list of the existing Amazon Simple
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscriptions.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSubscriptions
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter a topic ARN to list subscriptions for a
 specific topic, " +
                              "or press Enter to list subscriptions for all
 topics.");
            var topicArn = Console.ReadLine();
            Console.WriteLine();

            var subscriptions = await GetSubscriptionsListAsync(client, topicArn);

            DisplaySubscriptionList(subscriptions);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Gets a list of the existing Amazon SNS subscriptions, optionally by
 specifying a topic ARN.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to obtain the list of subscriptions.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The optional ARN of a specific topic. Defaults to
 null.</param>
        /// <returns>A list containing information about each subscription.</
returns>
        public static async Task<List<Subscription>>
 GetSubscriptionsListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicArn
 = null)
        {
            var results = new List<Subscription>();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(topicArn))
            {
                var paginateByTopic = client.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
```

```
                    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
                    {
                        TopicArn = topicArn,
                    });

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in paginateByTopic.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                var paginateAllSubscriptions =
client.Paginators.ListSubscriptions(new ListSubscriptionsRequest());

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in
paginateAllSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }

            return results;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display a list of Amazon SNS subscription information.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="subscriptionList">A list containing details for existing
        /// Amazon SNS subscriptions.</param>
        public static void DisplaySubscriptionList(List<Subscription>
subscriptionList)
        {
            foreach (var subscription in subscriptionList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Owner: {subscription.Owner}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Subscription ARN:
{subscription.SubscriptionArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Topic ARN: {subscription.TopicArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Endpoint: {subscription.Endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Protocol: {subscription.Protocol}");
                Console.WriteLine();
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

列出主題

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon SNS 主題。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
    /// topics for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSNSTopics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await GetTopicListAsync(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the list of Amazon SNS topics in groups of up to 100
        /// topics.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the list of topics.</param>
        public static async Task GetTopicListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService
client)
        {
            // If there are more than 100 Amazon SNS topics, the call to
            // ListTopicsAsync will return a value to pass to the
            // method to retrieve the next 100 (or less) topics.
            string nextToken = string.Empty;

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListTopicsAsync(nextToken);
                DisplayTopicsList(response.Topics);
                nextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(nextToken));
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of Amazon SNS Topic ARNs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicList">The list of Topic ARNs.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicsList(List<Topic> topicList)
        {
            foreach (var topic in topicList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{topic.TopicArn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListTopics](#)中的。

發佈具有屬性的訊息

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈具有屬性的訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將訊息發佈至具有群組、複寫和屬性選項的主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
            }

            if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                }

                var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                {
                    toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                }
            }

            var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
        }

        keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
    }
}
```

將使用者的選擇套用至發佈動作。

```
/// <summary>
/// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
and group IDs.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
/// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的發佈。

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace SNSMessageExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    public class SNSMessage
    {
        private AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient snsClient;

        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="SNSMessage"/> class.
        /// Constructs a new SNSMessage object initializing the Amazon Simple
        /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) client using the supplied
        /// Region endpoint.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="regionEndpoint">The Amazon Region endpoint to use in
        /// sending test messages with this object.</param>
        public SNSMessage(RegionEndpoint regionEndpoint)
        {
            snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(regionEndpoint);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends the SMS message passed in the text parameter to the phone number
        /// in phoneNum.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="phoneNum">The ten-digit phone number to which the text
        /// message will be sent.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text of the message to send.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public async Task SendTextMessageAsync(string phoneNum, string text)
        {
            if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(phoneNum) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(text))
            {
                return;
            }

            // Now actually send the message.
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = text,
                PhoneNumber = phoneNum,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await snsClient.PublishAsync(request);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending message: {ex}");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的發佈。

發布到主題

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將訊息發佈到 Amazon SNS 主題。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發布訊息至主題。

```
   using System;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
   using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

   /// <summary>
   /// This example publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification
   /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
   /// </summary>
   public class PublishToSNSTopic
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
           string messageText = "This is an example message to publish to the
ExampleSNSTopic.";

           IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

           await PublishToTopicAsync(client, topicArn, messageText);
       }

       /// <summary>
       /// Publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
       /// </summary>
       /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to publish
       /// to the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
       /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
       /// <param name="messageText">The text of the message.</param>
       public static async Task PublishToTopicAsync(
           IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
           string topicArn,
           string messageText)
       {
           var request = new PublishRequest
           {
               TopicArn = topicArn,
               Message = messageText,
           };

           var response = await client.PublishAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully published message ID:
 {response.MessageId}");
        }
    }
```

將訊息發佈至具有屬性及選用的重複項目刪除和群組 ID 的主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
```

```
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的發佈。

訂閱 SQS 佇列至主題。

下列程式碼範例示範如何訂閱 Amazon SQS 佇列，以便接收來自 Amazon SNS 主題的通知。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用篩選條件訂閱主題的佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
```

```
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的訂閱。

讓電子郵件地址訂閱主題

下列程式碼範例顯示如何訂閱 Amazon SNS 主題的電子郵件地址。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new subscription to a topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object, used
        /// to create an Amazon SNS subscription.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic to subscribe to.</param>
        /// <returns>A SubscribeResponse object which includes the subscription
        /// ARN for the new subscription.</returns>
        public static async Task<SubscribeResponse> TopicSubscribeAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            SubscribeRequest request = new SubscribeRequest()
```

```
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                ReturnSubscriptionArn = true,
                Protocol = "email",
                Endpoint = "recipient@example.com",
            };

            var response = await client.SubscribeAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的訂閱。

使用篩選條件訂閱主題

以下程式碼示範如何使用篩選條件來訂閱 Amazon SNS 主題。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用篩選條件訂閱主題的佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
```

```
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的訂閱。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Console application to run a workflow scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues workflow is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
 the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
 _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                          $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                          $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }
```

```
                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
 queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
 queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }
```

```
            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
{_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }
```

```
            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
 sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
 a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
 received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
```

```
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
```

```
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SQS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
 useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
```

```
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
```

```
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                                "}" +
                                           "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
```

```
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SNS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
 "true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
 subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
 filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
 { { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
```

```
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
```

```
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon SQS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
```

```
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListQueues中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

授權值區將訊息傳送至佇列

下列程式碼範例示範如何授權 Amazon S3 儲存貯體將訊息傳送到 Amazon SQS 佇列。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SQS;

    public class AuthorizeS3ToSendMessage
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
        /// AuthorizeS3ToSendMessageAsync method to authorize the named
        /// bucket to send messages in response to S3 events.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string queueUrl = "https://sqs.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/0123456789ab/
Example_Queue";
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // Create an Amazon SQS client object using the
            // default user. If the AWS Region you want to use
            // is different, supply the AWS Region as a parameter.
            IAmazonSQS client = new AmazonSQSClient();

            var queueARN = await client.AuthorizeS3ToSendMessageAsync(queueUrl,
 bucketName);

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueARN))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The Amazon S3 bucket: {bucketName} has been
 successfully authorized.");
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} can now send messages to the queue
 with ARN: {queueARN}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendMessage中的。

建立佇列

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Amazon SQS 佇列。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立具有特定名稱的佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
```

```
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

建立 Amazon SQS 佇列並向其傳送訊息。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);
```

```
            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
 messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateQueue中的。

從佇列中刪除一批訊息

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從 Amazon SQS 佇列刪除一批訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
   {
       var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
       {
           QueueUrl = queueUrl,
           Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
       };
       foreach (var message in messages)
       {
           deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
           {
               ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
               Id = message.MessageId
           });
       }

       var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

       return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

從佇列刪除訊息

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從 Amazon SQS 佇列刪除訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息，然後刪除該訊息。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
```

```
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

刪除佇列

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用佇列的 URL 刪除佇列。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a queue by its URL.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
        new DeleteQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl
        });
    return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

獲取隊列的屬性

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的屬性。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
{
    var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
    {
        QueueUrl = queueUrl,
        AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
    };

    var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
        getAttributesRequest);

    return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

取得佇列的網址

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的網址。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
```

```
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon.SQS;
   using Amazon.SQS.Model;

   public class GetQueueUrl
   {
       /// <summary>
       /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
       /// GetQueueUrlAsync method to retrieve the URL of an Amazon SQS
       /// queue.
       /// </summary>
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           // If the Amazon SQS message queue is not in the same AWS Region as your
           // default user, you need to provide the AWS Region as a parameter to
the
           // client constructor.
           var client = new AmazonSQSClient();

           string queueName = "New-Example-Queue";

           try
           {
               var response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(queueName);

               if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine($"The URL for {queueName} is:
{response.QueueUrl}");
               }
           }
           catch (QueueDoesNotExistException ex)
           {
               Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
               Console.WriteLine($"The queue {queueName} was not found.");
           }
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

從佇列接收訊息

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用佇列的 URL 接收訊息。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }
```

從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息，然後刪除該訊息。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
```

```
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
```

```
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ReceiveMessage](#)中的。

傳送訊息至佇列

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將訊息傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

建立 Amazon SQS 佇列並向其傳送訊息。

```
   using System;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon;
   using Amazon.SQS;
   using Amazon.SQS.Model;

   public class CreateSendExample
   {
       // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
       private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
       private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
       private static IAmazonSQS client;

       public static async Task Main()
       {
           client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
           var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

           string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

           Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
           {
               { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
               { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
               { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
StringValue = "6" } },
           };

           string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

           var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
messageAttributes);
       }

       /// <summary>
       /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
       /// in queueName.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
```

```
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendMessage中的。

設定佇列屬性

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定 Amazon SQS 佇列的屬性。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定主題佇列的原則屬性。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
```

```
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                       "}" +
                                "}]" +
                              "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a workflow scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues workflow is
complete.");
```

```
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
 the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
```

```
                            $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
 _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                          $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                          $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }
```

```
                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
```

```
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
 sample message");
```

```
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
```

```
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SQS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                             "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
```

```
                                "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
```

```
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SNS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
 "true");
```

```
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
```

```
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
```

```
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Step Functions 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Step Functions 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Step Functions 式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon
 Resource Name (ARN): {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

建立狀態機器

下面的代碼示例演示了如何創建一個 Step Functions 狀態機。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
 definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateStateMachine中的。

建立活動

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立 Step Functions 式活動。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
 CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
```

```
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateActivity中的。

刪除狀態機

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 Step Functions 狀態機器。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteStateMachine中的。

刪除活動

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Step Functions 活動。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteActivity中的。

描述一個狀態機

下面的代碼示例演示了如何描述一個 Step Functions 狀態機。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
 StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeStateMachine中的。

描述一個狀態機運行

下列程式碼範例示範如何描述 Step Functions 狀態機器執行。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeExecution中的。

取得活動的任務資料

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得「Step Functions 數」活動的工作資料。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetActivityTask中的。

列出活動

下列程式碼範例會示範如何列出 Step Functions 式活動。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListActivities中的。

列出狀態機運行

下面的代碼示例演示如何列出 Step Functions 狀態機運行。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListExecutions中的。

列出狀態機

下列程式碼範例會示範如何列出 Step Functions 狀態機器。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

傳送任務的成功回應

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將成功回應傳送至 Step Functions 工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendTaskSuccess中的。

啟動狀態機運行

下列程式碼範例示範如何啟動 Step Functions 狀態機器執行。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
```

```
        };

        var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartExecution中的。

案例

開始使用狀態機

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立活動。
- 從 Amazon States 語言定義建立狀態機，其中包含先前建立的活動作為一個步驟。
- 運行狀態機並使用用戶輸入響應活動。
- 在執行完成後取得最終狀態和輸出，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
global using System.Text.Json;
global using Amazon.StepFunctions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using StepFunctionsActions;
```

```
global using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;



using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

public class StepFunctionsBasics
{
    private static ILogger _logger = null!;
    private static IConfigurationRoot _configuration = null!;
    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamService = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Step Functions.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonStepFunctions>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddTransient<StepFunctionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<StepFunctionsBasics>();

        // Load configuration settings.
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var activityName = _configuration["ActivityName"];
```

```
        var stateMachineName = _configuration["StateMachineName"];

        var roleName = _configuration["RoleName"];
        var repoBaseDir = _configuration["RepoBaseDir"];
        var jsonFilePath = _configuration["JsonFilePath"];
        var jsonFileName = _configuration["JsonFileName"];

        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();
        var stepFunctionsWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<StepFunctionsWrapper>();

        _iamService =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();

        // Load definition for the state machine from a JSON file.
        var stateDefinitionJson = File.ReadAllText($"{repoBaseDir}{jsonFilePath}
{jsonFileName}");

        Console.Clear();
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create activity");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's start by creating an activity.");
        string activityArn;
        string stateMachineArn;

        // Check to see if the activity already exists.
        var activityList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListActivitiesAsync();
        var existingActivity = activityList.FirstOrDefault(activity => activity.Name
 == activityName);
        if (existingActivity is not null)
        {
            activityArn = existingActivity.ActivityArn;
            Console.WriteLine($"Activity, {activityName}, already exists.");
        }
        else
        {
            activityArn = await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateActivity(activityName);
        }

        // Swap the placeholder in the JSON file with the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
        // of the recently created activity.
```

```
        var stateDefinition =
stateDefinitionJson.Replace("{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activityArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create state machine");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll create a state machine.");

        // Find or create an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        var role = await GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(roleName);

        // See if the state machine already exists.
        var stateMachineList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListStateMachinesAsync();
        var existingStateMachine =
            stateMachineList.FirstOrDefault(stateMachine => stateMachine.Name ==
stateMachineName);
        if (existingStateMachine is not null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"State machine, {stateMachineName}, already
exists.");
            stateMachineArn = existingStateMachine.StateMachineArn;
        }
        else
        {
            // Create the state machine.
            stateMachineArn =
                await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateStateMachine(stateMachineName,
stateDefinition, role.Arn);
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The state machine has been created.");
        var describeStateMachineResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeStateMachineAsync(stateMachineArn);


Console.WriteLine($"{describeStateMachineResponse.Name}\t{describeStateMachineResponse.Stat
        Console.WriteLine($"Current status: {describeStateMachineResponse.Status}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role assumed by the
state machine: {describeStateMachineResponse.RoleArn}");

        var userName = string.Empty;
        Console.Write("Before we start the state machine, tell me what should
ChatSFN call you? ");
        userName = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        // Keep asking until the user enters a string value.
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter your name: ");
            userName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var executionJson = @"{""name"": """ + userName + @"""}";

        // Start the state machine execution.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll start execution of the state machine.");
        var executionArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.StartExecutionAsync(executionJson, stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine started.");

        Console.WriteLine($"Thank you, {userName}. Now let's get started...");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("ChatSFN");

        var isDone = false;
        var response = new GetActivityTaskResponse();
        var taskToken = string.Empty;
        var userChoice = string.Empty;

        while (!isDone)
        {
            response = await stepFunctionsWrapper.GetActivityTaskAsync(activityArn,
"MvpWorker");
            taskToken = response.TaskToken;

            // Parse the returned JSON string.
            var taskJsonResponse = JsonDocument.Parse(response.Input);
            var taskJsonObject = taskJsonResponse.RootElement;
            var message = taskJsonObject.GetProperty("message").GetString();
            var actions =
taskJsonObject.GetProperty("actions").EnumerateArray().Select(x =>
x.ToString()).ToList();
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{message}\n");

            // Prompt the user for another choice.
            Console.WriteLine("ChatSFN: What would you like me to do?");
            actions.ForEach(action => Console.WriteLine($"\t{action}"));
            Console.Write($"\n{userName}, tell me your choice: ");
```

```
            userChoice = Console.ReadLine();
            if (userChoice?.ToLower() == "done")
            {
                isDone = true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"You have selected: {userChoice}");
            var jsonResponse = @"{""action"": """ + userChoice + @"""}";

            await stepFunctionsWrapper.SendTaskSuccessAsync(taskToken,
jsonResponse);
        }

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.StopExecution(executionArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will wait for the execution to stop.");
        DescribeExecutionResponse executionResponse;
        do
        {
            executionResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeExecutionAsync(executionArn);
        } while (executionResponse.Status == ExecutionStatus.RUNNING);

        Console.WriteLine("State machine stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("State machine executions");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's take a look at the execution values for the
state machine.");

        // List the executions.
        var executions = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListExecutionsAsync(stateMachineArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step function execution values");
        executions.ForEach(execution =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{execution.Name}\t{execution.StartDate} to
{execution.StopDate}");
        });

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Now delete the state machine and the activity.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the state machine...");

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteStateMachine(stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the activity...");
        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteActivity(activityArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Activity deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Step Functions scenario is now complete.");
    }

    static async Task<Role> GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(string roleName)
    {
        // Define the policy document for the role.
        var stateMachineRolePolicy = @"{
         ""Version"": ""2012-10-17"",
        ""Statement"": [{
            ""Sid"": """",
            ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
            ""Principal"": {
                ""Service"": ""states.amazonaws.com""},
            ""Action"": ""sts:AssumeRole""}]}";

        var role = new Role();
        var roleExists = false;

        try
        {
            var getRoleResponse = await _iamService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
            roleExists = true;
            role = getRoleResponse.Role;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            // The role doesn't exist. Create it.
            Console.WriteLine($"Role, {roleName} doesn't exist. Creating it...");
        }

        if (!roleExists)
        {
            var request = new CreateRoleRequest
            {
```

```
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = stateMachineRolePolicy,
            };

            var createRoleResponse = await _iamService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
            role = createRoleResponse.Role;
        }

        return role;
    }
}


namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Some useful methods to make screen display easier.
/// </summary>
public class UiMethods
{
    private readonly string _sepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Demo");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application will do the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create an activity.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Create a state machine.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Start an execution.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Run the worker, then stop it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. List executions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Clean up the resources created for the example.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
```

```
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter"></param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
    }
}
```

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```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper that performs AWS Step Functions actions.
/// </summary>
public class StepFunctionsWrapper
```

```
{
    private readonly IAmazonStepFunctions _amazonStepFunctions;

    /// <summary>
    /// The constructor for the StepFunctionsWrapper. Initializes the
    /// client object passed to it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonStepFunctions">An initialized Step Functions client
 object.</param>
    public StepFunctionsWrapper(IAmazonStepFunctions amazonStepFunctions)
    {
        _amazonStepFunctions = amazonStepFunctions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
 CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
 definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
```

```
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
 StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
 activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
 GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
```

```
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new StopExecutionRequest
{ ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

AWS STS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

擔任角色

下列程式碼範例會示範如何假設具有的角色 AWS STS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace AssumeRoleExample
{
    class AssumeRole
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This example shows how to use the AWS Security Token
        /// Service (AWS STS) to assume an IAM role.
        ///
        /// NOTE: It is important that the role that will be assumed has a
        /// trust relationship with the account that will assume the role.
        ///
        /// Before you run the example, you need to create the role you want to
        /// assume and have it trust the IAM account that will assume that role.
        ///
        /// See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html
        /// for help in working with roles.
        /// </summary>

        private static readonly RegionEndpoint REGION = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        static async Task Main()
        {
```

```
            // Create the SecurityToken client and then display the identity of the
            // default user.
            var roleArnToAssume = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/testAssumeRole";

            var client = new
 Amazon.SecurityToken.AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(REGION);

            // Get and display the information about the identity of the default
 user.
            var callerIdRequest = new GetCallerIdentityRequest();
            var caller = await client.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Original Caller: {caller.Arn}");

            // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
            var assumeRoleReq = new AssumeRoleRequest()
            {
                DurationSeconds = 1600,
                RoleSessionName = "Session1",
                RoleArn = roleArnToAssume
            };

            var assumeRoleRes = await client.AssumeRoleAsync(assumeRoleReq);

            // Now create a new client based on the credentials of the caller
 assuming the role.
            var client2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(credentials:
 assumeRoleRes.Credentials);

            // Get and display information about the caller that has assumed the
 defined role.
            var caller2 = await client2.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"AssumedRole Caller: {caller2.Arn}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssumeRole中的。

AWS Support 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Support。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Support

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Support。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
```

```
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are {response.Services.Count}
 services available.");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeServices中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

將通訊新增至案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何將含有附件的 AWS Support 通訊新增至支援案例。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
```

```
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[AddCommunicationToCase](#)中的。

將附件新增至附件集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將 AWS Support 附件新增至附件集。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
```

```
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[AddAttachmentsToSet](#)中的。

建立案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立新 AWS Support 案例。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCase中的。

描述附件

下列程式碼範例會示範如何描述 AWS Support 案例的附件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAttachment中的。

描述案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何描述 AWS Support 案例。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
 to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
 to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCases中的。

描述通訊

下列程式碼範例會示範如何描述案例的 AWS Support 通訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCommunications中的。

描述服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何描述 AWS 服務清單。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
/// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
/// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
{
    var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
        new DescribeServicesRequest()
        {
            Language = language
        });
    return response.Services;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeServices中的。

描述嚴重性層級

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 AWS Support 嚴重性層級。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
"en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

解決案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何解決 AWS Support 案例。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
```

```
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ResolveCase中的。

案例

開始使用案例

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並顯示案例可用的服務和嚴重性層級。
- 根據選取的服務、類別和嚴重性層級建立支援案例。
- 取得並顯示當天開啟的案例清單。
- 將附件集和通訊新增至新案例。
- 描述案例的新附件和通訊。
- 解決案例。
- 取得並顯示當天已解決的案例清單。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Hello AWS Support example.
/// </summary>
public static class SupportCaseScenario
{
    /*
```

```
   Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.
   To use the AWS Support API, you must have one of the following AWS Support
plans: Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise.

   This .NET example performs the following tasks:
   1.  Get and display services. Select a service from the list.
   2.  Select a category from the selected service.
   3.  Get and display severity levels and select a severity level from the list.
   4.  Create a support case using the selected service, category, and severity
level.
   5.  Get and display a list of open support cases for the current day.
   6.  Create an attachment set with a sample text file to add to the case.
   7.  Add a communication with the attachment to the support case.
   8.  List the communications of the support case.
   9.  Describe the attachment set.
   10. Resolve the support case.
   11. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.
  */

   private static SupportWrapper _supportWrapper = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the AWS Support service.
       // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>(new AWSOptions() { Profile
= "default" })
                   .AddTransient<SupportWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger(typeof(SupportCaseScenario));
```

```
        _supportWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SupportWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var apiSupported = await _supportWrapper.VerifySubscription();
            if (!apiSupported)
            {
                logger.LogError("You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or
Enterprise Support " +
                                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease
upgrade your subscription to run these examples.");
                return;
            }

            var service = await DisplayAndSelectServices();

            var category = DisplayAndSelectCategories(service);

            var severityLevel = await DisplayAndSelectSeverity();

            var caseId = await CreateSupportCase(service, category, severityLevel);

            await DescribeTodayOpenCases();

            var attachmentSetId = await CreateAttachmentSet();

            await AddCommunicationToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);

            var attachmentId = await ListCommunicationsForCase(caseId);

            await DescribeCaseAttachment(attachmentId);

            await ResolveCase(caseId);

            await DescribeTodayResolvedCases();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Support case example scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List some available services from AWS Support, and select a service for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected service.</returns>
    private static async Task<Service> DisplayAndSelectServices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var services = await _supportWrapper.DescribeServices();
        Console.WriteLine($"AWS Support client returned {services.Count}
services.");

        Console.WriteLine($"1. Displaying first 10 services:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < services.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {services[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > services.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return services[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the available categories for a service and select a category for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for displaying categories.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected category.</returns>
```

```
    private static Category DisplayAndSelectCategories(Service service)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine($"2. Available support categories for Service
\"{service.Name}\":");
        for (int i = 0; i < service.Categories.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {service.Categories[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > service.Categories.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return service.Categories[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List available severity levels from AWS Support, and select a level for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected severity level.</returns>
    private static async Task<SeverityLevel> DisplayAndSelectSeverity()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var severityLevels = await _supportWrapper.DescribeSeverityLevels();

        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get and display available severity levels:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < severityLevels.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {severityLevels[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > severityLevels.Count)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return severityLevels[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an example support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="category">Category to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severity">Severity to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSupportCase(Service service,
        Category category, SeverityLevel severity)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Create an example support case" +
                          $" with the following settings:" +
                          $" \n\tService: {service.Name}, Category: {category.Name}
" +
                          $"and Severity Level: {severity.Name}.");
        var caseId = await _supportWrapper.CreateCase(service.Code, category.Code,
severity.Code,
            "Example case for testing, ignore.", "This is my example support
case.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew case created with ID {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return caseId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List open cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task DescribeTodayOpenCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"5. List the open support cases for the current day.");
        // Describe the cases. If it is empty, try again and allow time for the new
case to appear.
        List<CaseDetails> currentOpenCases = null!;
        while (currentOpenCases == null || currentOpenCases.Count == 0)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(1000);
            currentOpenCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
                new List<string>(),
                null,
                false,
                false,
                DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
                DateTime.UtcNow);
        }

        foreach (var openCase in currentOpenCases)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCase: {openCase.CaseId} created
{openCase.TimeCreated}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an attachment set for a support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The attachment set id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateAttachmentSet()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Create an attachment set for a support case.");
        var fileName = "example_attachment.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for attachment to a support case.");
        }
```

```
        await using var ms = new MemoryStream(await
 File.ReadAllBytesAsync(fileName));

        var attachmentSetId = await _supportWrapper.AddAttachmentToSet(
            ms,
            fileName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set created with id: \n
\t{attachmentSetId.Substring(0, 65)}...");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return attachmentSetId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment set and communication to a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Id of the attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to receive the attachment set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddCommunicationToCase(string attachmentSetId, string
 caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Add attachment set and communication to {caseId}.");

        await _supportWrapper.AddCommunicationToCase(
            caseId,
            "This is an example communication added to a support case.",
            attachmentSetId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set and communication added to
 {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the communications for a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>An attachment id.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<string> ListCommunicationsForCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. List communications for case {caseId}.");

        var communications = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCommunications(caseId);
        var attachmentId = "";
        foreach (var communication in communications)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tCommunication created on: {communication.TimeCreated} has
{communication.AttachmentSet.Count} attachments.");
            if (communication.AttachmentSet.Any())
            {
                attachmentId = communication.AttachmentSet.First().AttachmentId;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return attachmentId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an attachment by id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeCaseAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Describe the attachment set.");

        var attachment = await _supportWrapper.DescribeAttachment(attachmentId);
        var data = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(attachment.Data.ToArray());
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAttachment includes {attachment.FileName} with data:
\n\t{data}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve the support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to resolve.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Resolve case {caseId}.");

        var status = await _supportWrapper.ResolveCase(caseId);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCase {caseId} has final status {status}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List resolved cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayResolvedCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. List the resolved support cases for the current
 day.");
        var currentCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
            new List<string>(),
            null,
            false,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
            DateTime.UtcNow);

        foreach (var currentCase in currentCases)
        {
            if (currentCase.Status == "resolved")
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCase: {currentCase.CaseId}: status {currentCase.Status}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

案例用於 AWS Support 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use AWS Support for working with support cases.
/// </summary>
public class SupportWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAWSSupport _amazonSupport;
    public SupportWrapper(IAmazonAWSSupport amazonSupport)
    {
        _amazonSupport = amazonSupport;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
 "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
```

```
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
   /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
   public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
   {
       var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
           new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
           {
               AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
               Attachments = new List<Attachment>
               {
                   new Attachment
                   {
                       Data = data,
                       FileName = fileName
                   }
               }
           });
       return response.AttachmentSetId;
   }



   /// <summary>
   /// Get description of a specific attachment.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
   /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
   public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
   {
       var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
           new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
           {
               AttachmentId = attachmentId
           });
```

```
        return response.Attachment;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
```

```
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
 to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
 to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
 displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
```

```
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the support level for AWS Support API access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the subscription level supports API access.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifySubscription()
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
                new DescribeServicesRequest()
```

```
                {
                    Language = "en"
                });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Amazon.AWSSupport.AmazonAWSSupportException ex)
        {
            if (ex.ErrorCode == "SubscriptionRequiredException")
            {
                return false;
            }
            else throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Amazon Transcribe 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Transcribe 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

建立自訂詞彙

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立自訂的 Amazon Transcribe 字彙。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom vocabulary using a list of phrases. Custom vocabularies
    /// improve transcription accuracy for one or more specific words.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> CreateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.CreateVocabularyAsync(
            new CreateVocabularyRequest
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateVocabulary中的。

刪除自訂詞彙

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除自訂 Amazon Transcribe 字彙。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an existing custom vocabulary.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
{
    var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteVocabularyAsync(
        new DeleteVocabularyRequest
        {
            VocabularyName = vocabularyName
        });
    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteVocabulary中的。

刪除醫學轉錄作業

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 Amazon Transcribe 醫療轉錄工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a medical transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated
 with the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the medical transcription job to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

刪除轉錄作業

下列程式碼範例示範如何刪除 Amazon Transcribe 轉錄工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated with the
job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the transcription job to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[DeleteTranscriptionJob](#)中的。

獲取自訂詞彙

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何獲取自定義的 Amazon Transcribe 詞彙。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> GetCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetVocabularyAsync(
```

```
            new GetVocabularyRequest()
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetVocabulary中的。

取得轉錄作業

下面的代碼示例演示了如何獲得一個 Amazon Transcribe 轉錄作業。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details about a transcription job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the requested
job.</returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> GetTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new GetTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTranscriptionJob中的。

列出自訂詞彙

下面的代碼示例演示如何列出自定義 Amazon Transcribe 詞彙。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List custom vocabularies for the current account. Optionally specify a name
   /// filter and a specific state to filter the vocabularies list.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="nameContains">Optional string the vocabulary name must
contain.</param>
   /// <param name="stateEquals">Optional state of the vocabulary.</param>
   /// <returns>List of information about the vocabularies.</returns>
   public async Task<List<VocabularyInfo>> ListCustomVocabularies(string?
nameContains = null,
       VocabularyState? stateEquals = null)
   {
       var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListVocabulariesAsync(
           new ListVocabulariesRequest()
           {
               NameContains = nameContains,
               StateEquals = stateEquals
           });
       return response.Vocabularies;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVocabularies中的。

列出醫學轉錄作業

下面的代碼示例演示了如何列出 Amazon Transcribe 醫療轉錄任務。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List medical transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the medical
transcription jobs.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of summaries about medical transcription jobs.</returns>
   public async Task<List<MedicalTranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs(
       string? jobNameContains = null)
   {
       var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAsync(
           new ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsRequest()
           {
               JobNameContains = jobNameContains
           });
       return response.MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs中的。

列出轉錄作業

下列程式碼範例示範如何列出 Amazon Transcribe 轉錄工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the transcription
 jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of transcription job summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TranscriptionJobSummary>> ListTranscriptionJobs(string?
 jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[ListTranscriptionJobs](#)中的。

開始醫學轉錄作業

下面的代碼示例演示了如何啟動 Amazon Transcribe 醫療轉錄工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a medical transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the medical transcription job.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="outputBucketName">Location for the output, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="transcriptionType">Conversation or dictation transcription
 type.</param>
    /// <returns>A MedicalTransactionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<MedicalTranscriptionJob> StartMedicalTranscriptionJob(
        string jobName, string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, string outputBucketName,
 Amazon.TranscribeService.Type transcriptionType)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.StartMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode =
                    LanguageCode
                        .EnUS, // The value must be en-US for medical
 transcriptions.
                OutputBucketName = outputBucketName,
                OutputKey =
                    jobName, // The value is a key used to fetch the output of the
 transcription.
                Specialty = Specialty.PRIMARYCARE, // The value PRIMARYCARE must be
 set.
                Type = transcriptionType
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

開始轉錄作業

下列程式碼範例示範如何啟動 Amazon Transcribe 轉錄工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the media file, such as en-
US.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Optional name of a custom vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> StartTranscriptionJob(string jobName, string
 mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, LanguageCode languageCode, string? vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.StartTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Settings = vocabularyName != null ? new Settings()
                {
                    VocabularyName = vocabularyName
                } : null
```

```
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

更新自訂詞彙

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新自訂的 Amazon Transcribe 字彙。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom vocabulary with new values. Update overwrites all existing
information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> UpdateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.UpdateVocabularyAsync(
            new UpdateVocabularyRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考[UpdateVocabulary](#)中的。

Amazon Translate 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Translate 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

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

案例是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- [動作](#)

動作

描述翻譯工作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何描述 Amazon Translate 譯工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在[AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫](#)。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// The following example shows how to retrieve the details of
/// a text translation job using Amazon Translate.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeTextTranslation
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            // The Job Id is generated when the text translation job is started
            // with a call to the StartTextTranslationJob method.
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var jobProperties = await DescribeTranslationJobAsync(client, request);

            DisplayTranslationJobDetails(jobProperties);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve information about an Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest object.</
param>
        /// <returns>The TextTranslationJobProperties object containing
        /// information about the text translation job..</returns>
        public static async Task<TextTranslationJobProperties>
 DescribeTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                return response.TextTranslationJobProperties;
            }
            else
            {
                return null;
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the properties of the text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="jobProperties">The properties of the text translation
        /// job returned by the call to DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync.</param>
        public static void DisplayTranslationJobDetails(TextTranslationJobProperties
jobProperties)
        {
            if (jobProperties is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No text translation job properties found.");
                return;
            }

            // Display the details of the text translation job.
            Console.WriteLine($"{jobProperties.JobId}: {jobProperties.JobName}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTextTranslationJob中的。

列出翻譯工作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何列出 Amazon Translate 譯工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List Amazon Translate translation jobs, along with details about each job.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListTranslationJobs
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var filter = new TextTranslationJobFilter
            {
                JobStatus = "COMPLETED",
            };

            var request = new ListTextTranslationJobsRequest
            {
                MaxResults = 10,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            await ListJobsAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List Amazon Translate text translation jobs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">An Amazon Translate
        /// ListTextTranslationJobsRequest object detailing which text
        /// translation jobs are of interest.</param>
        public static async Task ListJobsAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            ListTextTranslationJobsRequest request)
        {
            ListTextTranslationJobsResponse response;

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListTextTranslationJobsAsync(request);

 ShowTranslationJobDetails(response.TextTranslationJobPropertiesList);

                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
```

```
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List existing translation job details.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="properties">A list of Amazon Translate text
        /// translation jobs.</param>
        public static void
ShowTranslationJobDetails(List<TextTranslationJobProperties> properties)
        {
            properties.ForEach(prop =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{prop.JobId}: {prop.JobName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Status: {prop.JobStatus}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Submitted time: {prop.SubmittedTime}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTextTranslationJobs中的。

開始翻譯工作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始 Amazon Translate 譯工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Translate to process the files in
    /// an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The translated results
    /// will also be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class BatchTranslate
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var contentType = "text/plain";

            // Set this variable to an S3 bucket location with a folder."
            // Input files must be in a folder and not at the bucket root."
            var s3InputUri = "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1/FOLDER/";
            var s3OutputUri = "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2/";

            // This role must have permissions to read the source bucket and to read
 and
            // write to the destination bucket where the translated text will be
 stored.
            var dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::0123456789ab:role/
S3TranslateRole";

            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            var inputConfig = new InputDataConfig
            {
                ContentType = contentType,
                S3Uri = s3InputUri,
            };

            var outputConfig = new OutputDataConfig
            {
                S3Uri = s3OutputUri,
            };

            var request = new StartTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobName = "ExampleTranslationJob",
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                InputDataConfig = inputConfig,
                OutputDataConfig = outputConfig,
                SourceLanguageCode = "en",
                TargetLanguageCodes = new List<string> { "fr" },
            };
```

```
            var response = await StartTextTranslationAsync(client, request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId}: {response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Start the Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized AmazonTranslateClient object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object that includes details such
        /// as source and destination bucket names and the IAM Role that will
        /// be used to access the buckets.</param>
        /// <returns>The StartTextTranslationResponse object that includes the
        /// details of the request response.</returns>
        public static async Task<StartTextTranslationJobResponse>
 StartTextTranslationAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client,
 StartTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StartTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTextTranslationJob中的。

停止翻譯工作

下列程式碼範例顯示如何停止 Amazon Translate 譯工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to stop a running Amazon Translation Service text translation
    /// job.
    /// </summary>
    public class StopTextTranslationJob
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new StopTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            await StopTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a request to stop a text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">Initialized AmazonTrnslateClient object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object to be passed to the
        /// StopTextJobAsync method.</param>
        public static async Task StopTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            StopTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StopTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId} as status:
{response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StopTextTranslationJob中的。

Translate 文字

下面的代碼示例演示如何使用 Amazon Translate 文本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Take text from a file stored a Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// object and translate it using the Amazon Transfer Service.
/// </summary>
public class TranslateText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the region you want to use is different from the region
        // defined for the default user, supply it as a parameter to the
        // Amazon Translate client object constructor.
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // Set the source language to "auto" to request Amazon Translate to
        // automatically detect te language of the source text.

        // You can get a list of the languages supposed by Amazon Translate
        // in the Amazon Translate Developer's Guide here:
        //      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/translate/latest/dg/what-is.html
```

```
            string srcLang = "en"; // English.
            string destLang = "fr"; // French.

            // The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket where the
            // source text file is stored.
            string srcBucket = "DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET";
            string srcTextFile = "source.txt";

            var srcText = await GetSourceTextAsync(srcBucket, srcTextFile);
            var destText = await TranslatingTextAsync(client, srcLang, destLang,
srcText);

            ShowText(srcText, destText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon S3 TransferUtility to retrieve the text to translate
        /// from an object in an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcBucket">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// text is stored.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="srcTextFile">The key of the S3 object that
        /// contains the text to translate.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the source text.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetSourceTextAsync(string srcBucket, string
srcTextFile)
        {
            string srcText = string.Empty;

            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            TransferUtility utility = new TransferUtility(s3Client);

            using var stream = await utility.OpenStreamAsync(srcBucket,
srcTextFile);

            StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(stream);

            srcText = file.ReadToEnd();
            return srcText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon Translate Service to translate the document from the
```

```
        /// source language to the specified destination language.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Translate Service client used to
        /// perform the translation.</param>
        /// <param name="srcLang">The language of the source text.</param>
        /// <param name="destLang">The destination language for the translated
        /// text.</param>
        /// <param name="text">A string representing the text to ranslate.</param>
        /// <returns>The text that has been translated to the destination
        /// language.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> TranslatingTextAsync(AmazonTranslateClient
client, string srcLang, string destLang, string text)
        {
            var request = new TranslateTextRequest
            {
                SourceLanguageCode = srcLang,
                TargetLanguageCode = destLang,
                Text = text,
            };

            var response = await client.TranslateTextAsync(request);

            return response.TranslatedText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Show the original text followed by the translated text.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcText">The original text to be translated.</param>
        /// <param name="destText">The translated text.</param>
        public static void ShowText(string srcText, string destText)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Source text:");
            Console.WriteLine(srcText);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Translated text:");
            Console.WriteLine(destText);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TranslateText中的。

跨服務範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列範例應用程式使 AWS SDK for .NET 用跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的 Web 應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

AWS SDK for .NET

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

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

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

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB .NET API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，以及透過電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for .NET 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful .NET 後端互動。

- 將 React 網頁應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

AWS SDK for .NET

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition .NET API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

本 AWS 產品或服務的安全性

雲端安全是 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 最重視的一環。身為 AWS 客戶的您，將能從資料中心和網路架構的建置中獲益，以滿足組織最為敏感的安全要求。安全是 AWS 與您之間共同的責任。共同責任模型 將此描述為雲端本身的安全和雲端內部的安全。

雲的安全性 — AWS 負責保護運行 AWS 雲中提供的所有服務的基礎設施，並為您提供可以安全使用的服務。我們的安全責任是我們的首要任務 AWS，並且我們的安全性有效性是由第三方審計師定期測試和驗證，作為AWS 合規計劃的一部分。

雲端安全性 — 您的責任取決於您使用的 AWS 服務，以及其他因素，包括資料的敏感性、組織的需求，以及適用的法律和法規。

本 AWS 產品或服務透過其支援的特定 Amazon 網路服務 (AWS) 服務，遵循共同的責任模式。如需 AWS 服務安全性資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全性說明文件頁面和符合性計劃 AWS 遵循工作範圍的 AWS 服務。

主題

- 本 AWS 產品或服務中的資料保護
- 身分和存取權管理
- 本 AWS 產品或服務的合規驗證
- 本 AWS 產品或服務的復原能力
- 本 AWS 產品或服務的基礎架構安全性
- 在中強制執行最低 TLS 版本 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon S3 加密客戶端遷移

本 AWS 產品或服務中的資料保護

AWS 共同責任模型適用於本 AWS 產品或服務中的資料保護。如此模型中所述， AWS 負責保護執行所有 AWS 雲端. 您負責維護在此基礎設施上託管內容的控制權。您還必須負責您所使用 AWS 服務 的安全組態和管理任務。如需資料隱私權的詳細資訊，請參閱資料隱私權常見問答集。如需歐洲資料保護的相關資訊，請參閱 AWS 安全性部落格上的 AWS 共同責任模型和 GDPR 部落格文章。

基於資料保護目的，我們建議您使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 或 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 保護 AWS 帳戶 登入資料並設定個別使用者。如此一來，每個使用者都只會獲得授與完成其任務所必須的許可。我們也建議您採用下列方式保護資料：

- 每個帳戶均要使用多重要素驗證 (MFA)。
- 使用 SSL/TLS 與 AWS 資源進行通訊。我們需要 TLS 1.2 並建議使用 TLS 1.3。
- 使用設定 API 和使用者活動記錄 AWS CloudTrail。
- 使用 AWS 加密解決方案以及其中的所有默認安全控制 AWS 服務。
- 使用進階的受管安全服務 (例如 Amazon Macie)，協助探索和保護儲存在 Amazon S3 的敏感資料。
- 如果您在透過命令列介面或 API 存取時需要經 AWS 過 FIPS 140-2 驗證的加密模組，請使用 FIPS 端點。如需 FIPS 和 FIPS 端點的相關資訊，請參閱聯邦資訊處理標準 (FIPS) 140-2 概觀。

我們強烈建議您絕對不要將客戶的電子郵件地址等機密或敏感資訊，放在標籤或自由格式的文字欄位中，例如名稱 欄位。這包括當您使用主控台、API 或 AWS SDK AWS 服務 使用本 AWS 產品或服務或其他產品時。 AWS CLI您在標籤或自由格式文字欄位中輸入的任何資料都可能用於計費或診斷日誌。如果您提供外部伺服器的 URL，我們強烈建議請勿在驗證您對該伺服器請求的 URL 中包含憑證資訊。

身分和存取權管理

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 可協助管理員安全地控制 AWS 資源存取權。 AWS 服務 IAM 管理員控制哪些人可以通過身份驗證 (登入) 和授權 (具有權限) 來使用 AWS 資源。您可以使用 IAM AWS 服務 ，無需額外付費。

主題

- 物件
- 使用身分驗證
- 使用政策管理存取權
- 如何 AWS 服務 使用 IAM
- 疑難排解 AWS 身分和存取

物件

您使用 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 的方式會有所不同，具體取決於您在進行的工作 AWS。

服務使用者 — 如果您 AWS 服務 用於執行工作，則管理員會為您提供所需的認證和權限。當您使用更多 AWS 功能來完成工作時，您可能需要其他權限。了解存取許可的管理方式可協助您向管理員請求正

確的許可。如果您無法存取中的功能 AWS，請參閱疑難排解 AWS 身分和存取或 AWS 服務 您正在使用的使用指南。

服務管理員 — 如果您負責公司的 AWS 資源，您可能擁有完整的存取權 AWS。決定您的服務使用者應該存取哪些 AWS 功能和資源是您的工作。接著，您必須將請求提交給您的 IAM 管理員，來變更您服務使用者的許可。檢閱此頁面上的資訊，了解 IAM 的基本概念。若要進一步了解貴公司如何搭配使用 IAM AWS，請參閱 AWS 服務 您正在使用的使用者指南。

IAM 管理員：如果您是 IAM 管理員，建議您掌握如何撰寫政策以管理 AWS存取權的詳細資訊。若要檢視您可以在 IAM 中使用的 AWS 基於身分識別的政策範例，請參閱 AWS 服務 您正在使用的使用者指南。

使用身分驗證

驗證是您 AWS 使用身分認證登入的方式。您必須以 IAM 使用者身分或假設 IAM 角色進行驗證 (登入 AWS)。 AWS 帳戶根使用者

您可以使用透過 AWS 身分識別來源提供的認證，以聯合身分識別身分登入。 AWS IAM Identity Center (IAM 身分中心) 使用者、貴公司的單一登入身分驗證，以及您的 Google 或 Facebook 登入資料都是聯合身分識別的範例。當您以聯合身分登入時，您的管理員先前已設定使用 IAM 角色的聯合身分。當您使 AWS 用同盟存取時，您會間接擔任角色。

根據您的使用者類型，您可以登入 AWS Management Console 或 AWS 存取入口網站。如需有關登入的詳細資訊 AWS，請參閱《AWS 登入 使用指南》 AWS 帳戶中的如何登入您的。

如果您 AWS 以程式設計方式存取，請 AWS 提供軟體開發套件 (SDK) 和命令列介面 (CLI)，以使用您的認證以加密方式簽署您的要求。如果您不使用 AWS 工具，則必須自行簽署要求。如需使用建議的方法自行簽署請求的詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的簽署 AWS API 請求。

無論您使用何種身分驗證方法，您可能都需要提供額外的安全性資訊。例如， AWS 建議您使用多重要素驗證 (MFA) 來增加帳戶的安全性。若要進一步了解，請參閱《AWS IAM Identity Center 使用者指南》中的多重要素驗證和《IAM 使用者指南》中的在 AWS中使用多重要素驗證 (MFA)。

AWS 帳戶 根使用者

當您建立時 AWS 帳戶，您會從一個登入身分開始，該身分可完整存取該帳戶中的所有資源 AWS 服務和資源。此身分稱為 AWS 帳戶 root 使用者，可透過使用您用來建立帳戶的電子郵件地址和密碼登入來存取。強烈建議您不要以根使用者處理日常作業。保護您的根使用者憑證，並將其用來執行只能由根使用者執行的任務。如需這些任務的完整清單，了解需以根使用者登入的任務，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的需要根使用者憑證的任務。

聯合身分

最佳作法是要求人類使用者 (包括需要系統管理員存取權的使用者) 使用與身分識別提供者的同盟，才能使用臨時登入資料進行存取 AWS 服務 。

聯合身分識別是來自企業使用者目錄的使用者、Web 身分識別提供者、Identi ty Center 目錄，或使用透過身分識別來源提供的認證進行存取 AWS 服務 的任何使用者。 AWS Directory Service同盟身分存取時 AWS 帳戶，他們會假設角色，而角色則提供臨時認證。

對於集中式存取權管理，我們建議您使用 AWS IAM Identity Center。您可以在 IAM Identity Center 中建立使用者和群組，也可以連線並同步到自己身分識別來源中的一組使用者和群組，以便在所有應用程式 AWS 帳戶 和應用程式中使用。如需 IAM Identity Center 的相關資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM Identity Center 使用者指南》中的什麼是 IAM Identity Center？。

IAM 使用者和群組

IAM 使用者是您內部的身分，具 AWS 帳戶 有單一人員或應用程式的特定許可。建議您盡可能依賴暫時性憑證，而不是擁有建立長期憑證 (例如密碼和存取金鑰) 的 IAM 使用者。但是如果特定使用案例需要擁有長期憑證的 IAM 使用者，建議您輪換存取金鑰。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#rotate-credentials中的為需要長期憑證的使用案例定期輪換存取金鑰。

IAM 群組是一種指定 IAM 使用者集合的身分。您無法以群組身分登入。您可以使用群組來一次為多名使用者指定許可。群組可讓管理大量使用者許可的過程變得更為容易。例如，您可以擁有一個名為 IAMAdmins 的群組，並給予該群組管理 IAM 資源的許可。

使用者與角色不同。使用者只會與單一人員或應用程式建立關聯，但角色的目的是在由任何需要它的人員取得。使用者擁有永久的長期憑證，但角色僅提供暫時憑證。若要進一步了解，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 使用者 (而非角色) 的時機。

IAM 角色

IAM 角色是您 AWS 帳戶 內部具有特定許可的身分。它類似 IAM 使用者，但不與特定的人員相關聯。您可以切換角色，在中暫時擔任 IAM 角色。 AWS Management Console 您可以透過呼叫 AWS CLI 或 AWS API 作業或使用自訂 URL 來擔任角色。如需使用角色的方法詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的使用 IAM 角色。

使用暫時憑證的 IAM 角色在下列情況中非常有用：

- 聯合身分使用者存取 – 若要向聯合身分指派許可，請建立角色，並為角色定義許可。當聯合身分進行身分驗證時，該身分會與角色建立關聯，並獲授予由角色定義的許可。如需聯合角色的相關資訊，

請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的為第三方身分供應商建立角色。如果您使用 IAM Identity Center，則需要設定許可集。為控制身分驗證後可以存取的內容，IAM Identity Center 將許可集與 IAM 中的角色相關聯。如需有關許可集的資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM Identity Center 使用者指南》中的許可集。

- 暫時 IAM 使用者許可 – IAM 使用者或角色可以擔任 IAM 角色來暫時針對特定任務採用不同的許可。
- 跨帳戶存取：您可以使用 IAM 角色，允許不同帳戶中的某人 (信任的委託人) 存取您帳戶的資源。角色是授予跨帳户存取權的主要方式。但是，對於某些策略 AWS 服務，您可以將策略直接附加到資源（而不是使用角色作為代理）。若要了解跨帳戶存取角色和資源型政策間的差異，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 角色與資源類型政策的差異。
- 跨服務訪問 — 有些 AWS 服務 使用其他 AWS 服務功能。例如，當您在服務中進行呼叫時，該服務通常會在 Amazon EC2 中執行應用程式或將物件儲存在 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 中。服務可能會使用呼叫主體的許可、使用服務角色或使用服務連結角色來執行此作業。
  - 轉寄存取工作階段 (FAS) — 當您使用 IAM 使用者或角色在中執行動作時 AWS，您會被視為主體。使用某些服務時，您可能會執行某個動作，進而在不同服務中啟動另一個動作。FAS 會使用主體呼叫的權限 AWS 服務，並結合要求 AWS 服務 向下游服務發出要求。只有當服務收到需要與其 AWS 服務 他資源互動才能完成的請求時，才會發出 FAS 請求。在此情況下，您必須具有執行這兩個動作的許可。如需提出 FAS 請求時的政策詳細資訊，請參閱《轉發存取工作階段》。
  - 服務角色：服務角色是服務擔任的 IAM 角色，可代表您執行動作。IAM 管理員可以從 IAM 內建立、修改和刪除服務角色。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的建立角色以委派許可給 AWS 服務。
  - 服務連結角色 — 服務連結角色是連結至. AWS 服務服務可以擔任代表您執行動作的角色。服務連結角色會顯示在您的中， AWS 帳戶 且屬於服務所有。IAM 管理員可以檢視，但不能編輯服務連結角色的許可。
- 在 Amazon EC2 上執行的應用程式 — 您可以使用 IAM 角色管理在 EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式以及發出 AWS CLI 或 AWS API 請求的臨時登入資料。這是在 EC2 執行個體內存放存取金鑰的較好方式。若要將 AWS 角色指派給 EC2 執行個體並提供給其所有應用程式，請建立連接至執行個體的執行個體設定檔。執行個體設定檔包含該角色，並且可讓 EC2 執行個體上執行的程式取得臨時性憑證。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的利用 IAM 角色來授予許可給 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式。

若要了解是否要使用 IAM 角色或 IAM 使用者，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色 (而非使用者) 的時機。

使用政策管理存取權

您可以透 AWS 過建立原則並將其附加至 AWS 身分識別或資源來控制中的存取。原則是一個物件 AWS ，當與身分識別或資源相關聯時，會定義其權限。 AWS 當主參與者 (使用者、root 使用者或角色工作階段) 提出要求時，評估這些原則。政策中的許可決定是否允許或拒絕請求。大多數原則會 AWS 以 JSON 文件的形式儲存在中。如需 JSON 政策文件結構和內容的相關資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 JSON 政策概觀。

管理員可以使用 AWS JSON 政策來指定誰可以存取哪些內容。也就是說，哪個主體在什麼條件下可以對什麼資源執行哪些動作。

預設情況下，使用者和角色沒有許可。若要授予使用者對其所需資源執行動作的許可，IAM 管理員可以建立 IAM 政策。然後，管理員可以將 IAM 政策新增至角色，使用者便能擔任這些角色。

IAM 政策定義該動作的許可，無論您使用何種方法來執行操作。例如，假設您有一個允許 `iam:GetRole` 動作的政策。具有該原則的使用者可以從 AWS Management Console AWS CLI、或 AWS API 取得角色資訊。

身分型政策

身分型政策是可以連接到身分 (例如 IAM 使用者、使用者群組或角色) 的 JSON 許可政策文件。這些政策可控制身分在何種條件下能對哪些資源執行哪些動作。若要了解如何建立身分類型政策，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 政策。

身分型政策可進一步分類成內嵌政策或受管政策。內嵌政策會直接內嵌到單一使用者、群組或角色。受管理的策略是獨立策略，您可以將其附加到您的 AWS 帳戶. 受管政策包括 AWS 受管政策和客戶管理的策略。如需瞭解如何在受管政策及內嵌政策間選擇，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的在受管政策和內嵌政策間選擇。

資源型政策

資源型政策是連接到資源的 JSON 政策文件。資源型政策的最常見範例是 IAM 角色信任政策和 Amazon S3 儲存貯體政策。在支援資源型政策的服務中，服務管理員可以使用它們來控制對特定資源的存取權限。對於附加政策的資源，政策會定義指定的主體可以對該資源執行的動作以及在何種條件下執行的動作。您必須在資源型政策中指定主體。主參與者可以包括帳戶、使用者、角色、同盟使用者或。 AWS 服務

資源型政策是位於該服務中的內嵌政策。您無法在以資源為基礎的政策中使用 IAM 的 AWS 受管政策。

存取控制清單 (ACL)

存取控制清單 (ACL) 可控制哪些委託人 (帳戶成員、使用者或角色) 擁有存取某資源的許可。ACL 類似於資源型政策，但它們不使用 JSON 政策文件格式。

Amazon S3 和 Amazon VPC 是支援 ACL 的服務範例。 AWS WAF若要進一步了解 ACL，請參閱《Amazon Simple Storage Service 開發人員指南》中的存取控制清單 (ACL) 概觀。

其他政策類型

AWS 支援其他較不常見的原則類型。這些政策類型可設定較常見政策類型授予您的最大許可。

- 許可界限：許可界限是一種進階功能，可供您設定身分型政策能授予 IAM 實體 (IAM 使用者或角色) 的最大許可。您可以為實體設定許可界限。所產生的許可會是實體的身分型政策和其許可界限的交集。會在 `Principal` 欄位中指定使用者或角色的資源型政策則不會受到許可界限的限制。所有這類政策中的明確拒絕都會覆寫該允許。如需許可邊界的相關資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 實體許可邊界。
- 服務控制策略（SCP）— SCP 是 JSON 策略，用於指定中組織或組織單位（OU）的最大權限。AWS Organizations AWS Organizations 是一種用於分組和集中管理您企業擁 AWS 帳戶 有的多個服務。若您啟用組織中的所有功能，您可以將服務控制政策 (SCP) 套用到任何或所有帳戶。SCP 限制成員帳戶中實體的權限，包括每個 AWS 帳戶根使用者帳戶。如需 Organizations 和 SCP 的相關資訊，請參閱《AWS Organizations 使用者指南》中的 SCP 運作方式。
- 工作階段政策：工作階段政策是一種進階政策，您可以在透過編寫程式的方式建立角色或聯合身分使用者的暫時工作階段時，作為參數傳遞。所產生工作階段的許可會是使用者或角色的身分型政策和工作階段政策的交集。許可也可以來自資源型政策。所有這類政策中的明確拒絕都會覆寫該允許。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的工作階段政策。

多種政策類型

將多種政策類型套用到請求時，其結果形成的許可會更為複雜、更加難以理解。要了解如何在涉及多個政策類型時 AWS 確定是否允許請求，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的政策評估邏輯。

如何 AWS 服務 使用 IAM

若要深入瞭解如何使 AWS 服務 用大多數 IAM 功能，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的與 IAM 搭配使用的 AWS 服務。

要了解如何將特定的 IAM AWS 服務 與 IAM 搭配使用，請參閱相關服務用戶指南的安全部分。

疑難排解 AWS 身分和存取

使用下列資訊可協助您診斷和修正使用和 IAM 時可能會遇到的 AWS 常見問題。

主題

我沒有執行操作的授權 AWS

如果您收到錯誤，告知您未獲授權執行動作，您的政策必須更新，允許您執行動作。

下列範例錯誤會在mateojackson IAM 使用者嘗試使用主控台檢視一個虛構 *my-example-widget* 資源的詳細資訊，但卻無虛構 awes:*GetWidget* 許可時發生。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform:
 awes:GetWidget on resource: my-example-widget
```

在此情況下，必須更新 mateojackson 使用者的政策，允許使用 awes:*GetWidget* 動作存取 *my-example-widget* 資源。

如果您需要協助，請聯絡您的 AWS 管理員。您的管理員提供您的登入憑證。

我沒有授權執行 iam：PassRole

如果您收到錯誤，告知您未獲授權執行 iam:PassRole 動作，您的政策必須更新，允許您將角色傳遞給 AWS。

有些 AWS 服務 允許您將現有角色傳遞給該服務，而不是建立新的服務角色或服務連結角色。如需執行此作業，您必須擁有將角色傳遞至該服務的許可。

名為 marymajor 的 IAM 使用者嘗試使用主控台在 AWS中執行動作時，發生下列範例錯誤。但是，動作要求服務具備服務角色授予的許可。Mary 沒有將角色傳遞至該服務的許可。

```
User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform:
 iam:PassRole
```

在這種情況下，Mary 的政策必須更新，允許她執行 `iam:PassRole` 動作。

如果您需要協助，請聯絡您的 AWS 管理員。您的管理員提供您的登入憑證。

我想允許我以外的人訪 AWS 帳戶 問我的 AWS 資源

您可以建立一個角色，讓其他帳戶中的使用者或您組織外部的人員存取您的資源。您可以指定要允許哪些信任物件取得該角色。針對支援基於資源的政策或存取控制清單 (ACL) 的服務，您可以使用那些政策來授予人員存取您資源的許可。

如需進一步了解，請參閱以下內容：

- 若要瞭解是否 AWS 支援這些功能，請參閱如何 AWS 服務 使用 IAM。
- 若要了解如何提供對您所擁有資源 AWS 帳戶 的存取權，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中您擁有的另一 AWS 帳戶 個 IAM 使用者提供存取權限。
- 若要了解如何將資源存取權提供給第三方 AWS 帳戶，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的提供第三方 AWS 帳戶 擁有的存取權。
- 若要了解如何透過聯合身分提供存取權，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的將存取權提供給在外部進行身分驗證的使用者 (聯合身分)。
- 若要了解使用角色和資源型政策進行跨帳戶存取之間的差異，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 角色與資源型政策的差異。

本 AWS 產品或服務的合規驗證

若要瞭解 AWS 服務 是否屬於特定規範遵循方案的範圍內，請參閱AWS 服務 遵循規範計劃方案中的，並選擇您感興趣的合規方案。如需一般資訊，請參閱AWS 規範計劃AWS。

您可以使用下載第三方稽核報告 AWS Artifact。如需詳細資訊，請參閱下載中的報告中的 AWS Artifact。

您在使用時的合規責任取決 AWS 服務 於您資料的敏感性、公司的合規目標以及適用的法律和法規。AWS 提供下列資源以協助遵循法規：

- 安全性與合規性快速入門指南 — 這些部署指南討論架構考量，並提供部署以安全性和合規性 AWS 為重點的基準環境的步驟。
- 在 Amazon Web Services 上架構 HIPAA 安全性與合規性 — 本白皮書說明公司如何使用建立符合 HIPAA 資格的應 AWS 用程式。

> **Note**
>
> 並非所有人 AWS 服務 都符合 HIPAA 資格。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 HIPAA 資格服務參照。

- AWS 合規資源AWS — 此工作簿和指南集合可能適用於您的產業和所在地。
- AWS 客戶合規指南 — 透過合規的角度瞭解共同的責任模式。這份指南總結了在多個架構 (包括美國國家標準技術研究所 (NIST)、支付卡產業安全標準委員會 (PCI) 和國際標準化組織 (ISO)) 中，保 AWS 服務 護指引並對應至安全控制的最佳實務。
- 使用AWS Config 開發人員指南中的規則評估資源 — 此 AWS Config 服務會評估您的資源組態符合內部實務、產業準則和法規的程度。
- AWS Security Hub— 這 AWS 服務 提供了內部安全狀態的全面視圖 AWS。Security Hub 使用安全控制，可評估您的 AWS 資源並檢查您的法規遵循是否符合安全業界標準和最佳實務。如需支援的服務和控制清單，請參閱 Security Hub controls reference。
- AWS Audit Manager— 這 AWS 服務 有助於您持續稽核您的 AWS 使用情況，以簡化您管理風險的方式，以及遵守法規和業界標準的方式。

本 AWS 產品或服務透過其支援的特定 Amazon 網路服務 (AWS) 服務，遵循共同的責任模式。如需 AWS 服務安全性資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全性說明文件頁面和符合性計劃 AWS 遵循工作範圍的 AWS 服務。

本 AWS 產品或服務的復原能力

AWS 全球基礎架構是圍繞 AWS 區域 和可用區域建立的。

AWS 區域 提供多個實體分離和隔離的可用區域，這些區域透過低延遲、高輸送量和高度備援的網路連線。

透過可用區域，您可以設計與操作的應用程式和資料庫，在可用區域之間自動容錯移轉而不會發生中斷。可用區域的可用性、容錯能力和擴充能力，均較單一或多個資料中心的傳統基礎設施還高。

如需區域和可用區域的相關 AWS 資訊，請參閱AWS 全域基礎結構。

本 AWS 產品或服務透過其支援的特定 Amazon 網路服務 (AWS) 服務，遵循共同的責任模式。如需 AWS 服務安全性資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全性說明文件頁面和符合性計劃 AWS 遵循工作範圍的 AWS 服務。

本 AWS 產品或服務的基礎架構安全性

此 AWS 產品或服務使用受管理的服務，因此受到 AWS 全球網路安全性的保護。有關 AWS 安全服務以及如何 AWS 保護基礎結構的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 雲端安全 若要使用基礎架構安全性的最佳做法來設計您的 AWS 環境，請參閱安全性支柱架構良 AWS 好的架構中的基礎結構保護。

您可以使用 AWS 已發佈的 API 呼叫，透過網路存取本「 AWS 產品」或「服務」。用戶端必須支援下列項目：

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)。我們需要 TLS 1.2 並建議使用 TLS 1.3。
- 具備完美轉送私密(PFS)的密碼套件，例如 DHE (Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman)或 ECDHE (Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman)。現代系統(如 Java 7 和更新版本)大多會支援這些模式。

此外，請求必須使用存取索引鍵 ID 和與 IAM 主體相關聯的私密存取索引鍵來簽署。或者，您可以透過 AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) 來產生暫時安全憑證來簽署請求。

本 AWS 產品或服務透過其支援的特定 Amazon 網路服務 (AWS) 服務，遵循共同的責任模式。如需 AWS 服務安全性資訊，請參閱AWS 服務安全性說明文件頁面和符合性計劃 AWS 遵循工作範圍的 AWS 服務。

在中強制執行最低 TLS 版本 AWS SDK for .NET

若要在與 AWS 服務通訊時提高安全性，您應該將設定 AWS SDK for .NET 為使用 TLS 1.2 或更新版本。

AWS SDK for .NET 會使用基礎 .NET 執行階段來判斷要使用的安全性通訊協定。根據預設，.NET 的目前版本會使用作業系統支援之最新設定的通訊協定。應用程式可覆寫此開發套件行為，但「不建議」這麼做。

.NET Core

根據預設，.NET Core 會使用作業系統支援之最新設定的通訊協定。 AWS SDK for .NET 未提供覆寫此行為的機制。

如果您是使用比 2.1 更舊的 .NET Core 版本，「強烈」建議您升級 .NET Core 版本。

請參閱下列各個作業系統的特定資訊。

Windows

Windows 的現代化分發會依預設啟用 TLS 1.2 支援。如果您正在執行視窗 7 SP1 或視窗伺服器 2008 R2 SP1，您需要確定已在登錄中啟用 TLS 1.2 支援，如 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/tls/ tls-registry-settings #tls -12 所述。如果執行的是較舊的分發，則必須升級作業系統。如需 Windows 中 TLS 1.3 支援的相關資訊，請參閱最新的 Microsoft 文件，以取得所需的最低用戶端或伺服器版本。

macOS

如果執行的是 .NET Core 2.1 或更新版本，會依預設啟用 TLS 1.2。TLS 1.2 是由 OS X 小牛 V10.9 或更高版本的支持。.NET 核心 2.1 及更新版本需要較新版本的 macOS，如 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/core/install/windows?tabs=net80&pivots=os-macos 所述。

如果您使用的是 .NET Core 1.0，.NET Core 會在 macOS 上使用 OpenSSL，這是必須另外安裝的相依項目。OpenSSL 1.0.1 版中新增了對 TLS 1.2 的支援，並在 1.1.1 版中新增了對 TLS 1.3 的支援。

Linux

Linux 上的 .NET Core 需要使用許多 Linux 分發隨附綁定的 OpenSSL，但也可以另外個別安裝。OpenSSL 1.0.1 版中新增了對 TLS 1.2 的支援，並在 1.1.1 版中新增了對 TLS 1.3 的支援。如果您是使用 .NET Core 的現代化版本 (2.1 或更新版本)，且已安裝套件管理員，可能已為您安裝 OpenSSL 更現代化的版本。

若要確認，您可以在終端機視窗中執行 **`openssl version`**，然後驗證版本確實比 1.0.1 更新。

.NET Framework

如果您執行的是 .NET Framework 的現代化版本 (4.7 或更新版本) 以及 Windows 的現代化版本 (至少是適用於用戶端的 Windows 8、適用於伺服器的 Windows Server 2012 或更新版本)，會依預設啟用並使用 TLS 1.2。

如果您使用的 .NET 架構執行階段不使用作業系統設定 (.NET 架構 3.5 到 4.5.2)，則 AWS SDK for .NET 會嘗試在支援的通訊協定中加入 TLS 1.1 和 TLS 1.2 的支援。如果您使用的是 .NET Framework 3.5，這只有在已安裝適當的熱修補程式時才會成功，如下所示：

- 視窗 10 版本 1511 和視窗伺服器 2016 — KB3156421
- 視窗 8.1 和視窗伺服器 2012 R2 — KB3154520
- 視窗伺服器 KB3154519

- 視窗 7 SP1 和服務器 2008 R2 SP1 — KB3154518

> **Warning**
>
> 從 2024 年 8 月 15 日起， AWS SDK for .NET 將終止對 .NET 框架 3.5 的支持，並將最低 .NET 框架版本更改為 4.6.2。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章 .NET 架構 3.5 和 4.5 目標的重要變更 AWS SDK for .NET。

如果您的應用程式在 Windows 7 SP1 或視窗伺服器 2008 R2 SP1 上執行較新的 .NET 架構，您必須確定已在登錄中啟用 TLS 1.2 支援，如 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/tls/ tls-registry-settings #tls -12 所述。Windows 更新版本會依預設啟用該支援。

如需搭配 .NET 架構使用 TLS 的詳細最佳作法，請參閱 Microsoft 文章：https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/network-programming/tls。

AWS Tools for PowerShell

AWS Tools for PowerShell將用於所有 AWS SDK for .NET 對 AWS 服務的呼叫。您的環境行為取決於 PowerShell 您正在執行的 Windows 版本，如下所示。

視窗 PowerShell 2.0 至 5 倍

視窗 PowerShell 2.0 到 5.x 在. NET 框架上運行。您可以通 PowerShell 過使用以下命令驗證正在使用哪個 .NET 運行時（2.0 或 4.0）。

```
$PSVersionTable.CLRVersion
```

- 若使用 .NET 執行時間 2.0，請按照上述有關 AWS SDK for .NET 和 .NET Framework 3.5 的指示進行。

  > **Warning**
  >
  > 從 2024 年 8 月 15 日起， AWS SDK for .NET 將終止對 .NET 框架 3.5 的支持，並將最低 .NET 框架版本更改為 4.6.2。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章 .NET 架構 3.5 和 4.5 目標的重要變更 AWS SDK for .NET。

- 若使用 .NET 執行時間 4.0，請按照上述有關 AWS SDK for .NET 和 .NET Framework 4+ 的指示進行。

視 PowerShell 窗

視窗 PowerShell 6.0 及更新版本在. NET 核心上運行. 您可以執行下列命令，驗證 .NET Core 使用的是哪個版本。

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::GetEntryAssembly().GetCustomAttributes([System.Runtime.Versioning
 $true).FrameworkName
```

請遵循先前提供的有關 .NET Core AWS SDK for .NET 和相關版本的說明進行操作。

Xamarin

對於沙馬林，請參閱 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/xamarin/cross-platform/app-fundamentals/ 的指示。transport-layer-security綜上所述：

適用於 Android

- 需要 Android 5.0 或更新版本。
- 項目屬性，安卓選項： HttpClient 實現必須設置為安卓和 SSL/TLS 實現設置為原生 TLS 1.2+。

適用於 iOS

- 需要 iOS 7 或更新版本。
- 項目屬性，iOS 構建： HttpClient實現必須設置為 NS UrlSession。

適用於 macOS

- 需要 macOS 10.9 或更新版本。
- 「專案選項」、「組建」、「Mac 組建： HttpClient 實作」必須設定為 NS UrlSession。

Unity

您必須使用 Unity 2018.2 或更新版本，並使用等同於 .NET 4.x 的指令碼編寫執行時間。您可以在 「項目設置」，「配置」，「播放器」中進行設置，如 https://docs.unity3d.com/2019.1/Documentation/Manual/ ScriptingRuntimeUpgrade .html 中所述。等同於 .NET 4.x 的指令碼編寫執行時間會對執行 Mono or IL2CPP 的所有 Unity 平台啟用 TLS 1.2 支援。如需詳細資訊，請參閱：scripting-runtime-improvements-inhttps://blog.unity.com/technology/

瀏覽器（對於布拉索爾 WebAssembly）

WebAssembly 在瀏覽器而不是在伺服器上執行，並使用瀏覽器處理 HTTP 流量。因此，TLS 支援是取決於瀏覽器支援。

在 ASP.NET 核心 3.1 的預覽版中 WebAssembly，只有在支援的瀏覽器中才支援 WebAssembly，如 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/blazor/supported-platforms 所述。所有主流瀏覽器在支援前都支援 TLS 1.2 WebAssembly。如果您瀏覽器的情況是像這樣，則在應用程式執行時，該應用程式就能透過 TLS 1.2 進行通訊。

若要取得詳細資訊並進行確認，請參閱瀏覽器的文件。

Amazon S3 加密客戶端遷移

本主題說明如何將應用程式從 Amazon 簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 加密用戶端的版本 1 (V1) 遷移到第 2 版 (V2)，並確保應用程式在整個遷移過程中可用性。

使用 V2 用戶端加密的物件無法使用 V1 用戶端解密。為了簡化遷移到新用戶端，而不必一次重新加密所有物件，我們提供了「V1 轉換」用戶端。此用戶端可以解密 V1 和 V2 加密的物件，但只能以 V1 相容格式加密物件。V2 用戶端可以解密 V1 和 V2 加密的物件 (若為 V1 物件啟用)，但只能以 V2 相容格式加密物件。

移轉概觀

此遷移分三個階段進行。這些階段在此處介紹並在稍後詳細描述。在啟動下一個階段之前，必須先完成所有使用共享物件的用戶端的每個階段。

1. 將現有用戶端更新到 V1 轉換用戶端以讀取新格式。首先，請更新您的應用程式，以取得 V1 轉換用戶端而非 V1 用戶端的相依性。V1 轉換用戶端可讓您現有的程式碼解密由新 V2 用戶端寫入的物件，以及以 V1 相容格式撰寫的物件。

   > **Note**
   >
   > V1 轉換用戶端僅供移轉之用。移至 V1 轉換用戶端後，繼續升級至 V2 用戶端。

2. 將 V1 轉換用戶端移轉至 V2 用戶端以撰寫新格式。接下來，將應用程式中的所有 V1 轉換用戶端取代為 V2 用戶端，並將安全性設定檔設定為。`V2AndLegacy`在 V2 用戶端上設定此安全性設定檔，可讓這些用戶端解密以 V1 相容格式加密的物件。

3. 將 V2 用戶端更新為不再讀取 V1 格式。最後，在所有用戶端都移轉至 V2，且所有物件都以 V2 相容格式加密或重新加密之後，請將 V2 安全性設定檔設定為V2而非。V2AndLegacy這樣可以防止解密與 V1 相容格式的物件。

將現有用戶端更新到 V1 轉換用戶端以讀取新格式

V2 加密用戶端使用舊版用戶端不支援的加密演算法。遷移的第一個步驟是更新 V1 解密用戶端，以便它們可以讀取新格式。

V1 轉換用戶端可讓您的應用程式解密 V1 和 V2 加密的物件。此客戶端是亞馬遜擴展 NuGet S3. 加密包的一部分。在每個應用程式上執行下列步驟，以使用 V1 轉換用戶端。

1. 採取對亞馬遜的新依賴。擴展 S3. 加密包。如果您的項目直接依賴於 AWSSDK.S3 或AWSSDK.KeyManagementService套件時，您必須更新這些相依性或移除它們，以便使用此新套件提取其更新版本。
2. 將適當的`using`陳述式從變更`Amazon.S3.Encryption`為`Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption`，如下所示：

```
// using Amazon.S3.Encryption;
  using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption;
```

3. 重建和重新部署您的應用程式。

V1 轉換用戶端與 V1 用戶端完全 API 相容，因此不需要變更其他程式碼。

將 V1 轉換用戶端移轉至 V2 用戶端以撰寫新格式

V2 客戶端是亞馬遜的一部分。擴展 S3 NuGet . 加密包。它可讓您的應用程式解密 V1 和 V2 加密的物件 (如果設定這樣做)，但只能以 V2 相容格式加密物件。

更新現有用戶端以讀取新的加密格式後，您可以繼續安全地將應用程式更新為 V2 加密和解密用戶端。在每個應用程式上執行下列步驟以使用 V2 用戶端：

1. 將 `EncryptionMaterials` 變更為 `EncryptionMaterialsV2`。
    a. 使用 KMS 時：
        i. 提供 KMS 金鑰識別碼。
        ii. 宣告您正在使用的加密方法；也就是說`KmsType.KmsContext`。

iii. 提供 KMS 的加密內容，以便與此資料金鑰建立關聯。您可以傳送空白字典 (Amazon 加密內容仍會合併在中)，但建議您提供其他上下文。

b. 使用使用者提供的金鑰換行方法時 (對稱或非對稱加密)：

i. 提供包含加密資料的AES或RSA執行個體。

ii. 宣告要使用的加密演算法；也就是SymmetricAlgorithmType.AesGcm或AsymmetricAlgorithmType.RsaOaepSha1。

2. AmazonS3CryptoConfiguration將AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2SecurityProfile性質設定為時變更為SecurityProfile.V2AndLegacy。

3. 將 AmazonS3EncryptionClient 變更為 AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2。此用戶端會從先前的步驟中取得新轉換的EncryptionMaterialsV2物件AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2和物件。

範例：KMS 轉換為 KMS + 上下文的 KMS

遷移前

```
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using Amazon.S3.Encryption;

var encryptionMaterial = new
 EncryptionMaterials("1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab");
var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfiguration()
{
    StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
};
var encryptionClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClient(configuration, encryptionMaterial);
```

移轉後

```
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption.Primitives;

var encryptionContext = new Dictionary<string, string>();
var encryptionMaterial = new
 EncryptionMaterialsV2("1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab", KmsType.KmsContext,
 encryptionContext);
var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2(SecurityProfile.V2AndLegacy)
```

```
{
    StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
};
var encryptionClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2(configuration,
 encryptionMaterial);
```

範例：對稱演算法 (AES-CBC 到 AES-GCM 金鑰換行)

StorageMode 可以是 ObjectMetadata 或 InstructionFile。

遷移前

```
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using Amazon.S3.Encryption;

var symmetricAlgorithm = Aes.Create();
var encryptionMaterial = new EncryptionMaterials(symmetricAlgorithm);
var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfiguration()
{
    StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
};
var encryptionClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClient(configuration, encryptionMaterial);
```

移轉後

```
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption.Primitives;

var symmetricAlgorithm = Aes.Create();
var encryptionMaterial = new EncryptionMaterialsV2(symmetricAlgorithm,
 SymmetricAlgorithmType.AesGcm);
var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2(SecurityProfile.V2AndLegacy)
{
    StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
};
var encryptionClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2(configuration,
 encryptionMaterial);
```

> **Note**
>
> 使用 AES-GCM 進行解密時，請在開始使用解密的資料之前將整個物件讀到最後。這是為了驗證該對象自加密以來沒有被修改。

範例：非對稱演算法 (RSA 至 RSA-OAEP-SHA1 金鑰換行)

`StorageMode` 可以是 `ObjectMetadata` 或 `InstructionFile`。

遷移前

```
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using Amazon.S3.Encryption;

var asymmetricAlgorithm = RSA.Create();
var encryptionMaterial = new EncryptionMaterials(asymmetricAlgorithm);
var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfiguration()
{
    StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
};
var encryptionClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClient(configuration, encryptionMaterial);
```

移轉後

```
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption;
using Amazon.Extensions.S3.Encryption.Primitives;

var asymmetricAlgorithm = RSA.Create();
var encryptionMaterial = new EncryptionMaterialsV2(asymmetricAlgorithm,
 AsymmetricAlgorithmType.RsaOaepSha1);
var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2(SecurityProfile.V2AndLegacy)
{
    StorageMode = CryptoStorageMode.ObjectMetadata
};
var encryptionClient = new AmazonS3EncryptionClientV2(configuration,
 encryptionMaterial);
```

將 V2 用戶端更新為不再讀取 V1 格式

最後，所有物件都會使用 V2 用戶端進行加密或重新加密。完成此轉換之後，您可以將內容設定為，以停用 V2 用戶端中的 V1 相容SecurityProfile性SecurityProfile.V2，如下列程式碼片段所示。

```
//var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2(SecurityProfile.V2AndLegacy);
var configuration = new AmazonS3CryptoConfigurationV2(SecurityProfile.V2);
```

的特殊考量AWS SDK for .NET

本節包含有關常規配置或過程不適合或不充分的特殊情況的注意事項。

主題

正在取得的組件 AWS SDK for .NET

本主題說明如何取得 AWSSDK 組件，並將它們儲存在本機 (或內部部署)，以便在專案中使用。這不是處理 SDK 引用的建議方法，但在某些環境中是必需的。

> **Note**
>
> 處理 SDK 引用的建議方法是下載並安裝每個項目所需的 NuGet軟件包。該方法在中描述使用安裝 AWSSDK 套件 NuGet。

如果您無法或不允許以每個專案為基礎下載和安裝 NuGet 套件，您可以使用下列選項。

下載並解壓縮 ZIP 檔案

（請記住，這不是處理對. 的引用的建議方法）AWS SDK for .NET。

1. 下載下列其中一個 ZIP 檔案：

   - aws-sdk-net8.0.zip-支持 .NET 8 及更高版本的程序集。
   - aws-sdk-netcoreapp3.1.zip-支持 .NET 核心 3.1 及更高版本的程序集。
   - aws-sdk-netstandard2.0 拉鍊-支持. NET 標準 2.0 和 2.1 的程序集。
   - aws-sdk-net45.zip-支援 .NET 架構 4.5 及更新版本的組件。
   - aws-sdk-net35.zip-支援. NET 框架 3.5 的組件.

> **Warning**
>
> 從 2024 年 8 月 15 日起，AWS SDK for .NET將終止對 .NET 框架 3.5 的支持，並將最低 .NET 框架版本更改為 4.6.2。如需詳細資訊，請參閱部落格文章 .NET 架構 3.5 和 4.5 目標的重要變更AWS SDK for .NET。

2. 將程序集解壓縮到文件系統上的某個「下載」文件夾; 無論在哪裡都沒關係。記下此資料夾。
3. 當您設定專案時，您可以從此資料夾取得所需的組件，如中所述在沒有 NuGet 的情況下安裝 AWSDK 程序集。

存取應用程式中的認證和設定檔

使用證明資料的偏好方法是允許您尋找並擷取它們，如中所述憑證和設定檔解析。AWS SDK for .NET

不過，您也可以將應用程式設定為主動擷取設定檔和認證，然後在建立AWS服務用戶端時明確使用這些認證。

要主動檢索配置文件和憑據，請使用亞馬遜。運行時中的類。 CredentialManagement命名空間。

- 若要在使用AWS認證檔案格式的檔案 (預設位置的共用認AWS證檔案或自訂認證檔案) 中尋找設定檔，請使用該SharedCredentialsFile類別。為了簡潔起見，這種格式的文件有時在此文本中簡單地稱為憑據文件。
- 若要在 SDK 存放區中尋找設定檔，請使用 NetSDK CredentialsFile 類別。
- 若要在認證檔案和 SDK 存放區中搜尋，視類別屬性的組態而定，請使用CredentialProfileStoreChain類別。

  您可以使用此類查找配置文件。您也可以使用這個類別直接要求AWS認證，而不是使用`AWSCredentialsFactory`類別 (如下所述)。
- 若要從設定檔擷取或建立各種類型的認證，請使用AWSCredentialsFactory類別。

下列各節提供這些類別的範例。

類的例子 CredentialProfileStoreChain

您可以使用或TryGetProfile方法從CredentialProfileStoreChain類別取得認證TryGetAWSCredentials或設定檔。類別的`ProfilesLocation`屬性會決定方法的行為，如下所示：

- 如果ProfilesLocation為 null 或空白，請在平台支援的情況下搜尋 SDK 存放區，然後在預設位置搜尋共用認AWS證檔案。
- 如果內ProfilesLocation容包含值，請搜尋內容中指定的認證檔案。

從 SDK 存儲或共享憑AWS據文件獲取憑據

這個例子告訴你如何通過使用該CredentialProfileStoreChain類獲取憑據，然後使用憑據創建一個 Amazons 3Client 對象。認證可以來自 SDK 存放區，也可以來自預設位置的共用認AWS證檔案。

這個例子也使用亞馬遜。運行時。 AWSCredentials類。

```
var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
AWSCredentials awsCredentials;
if (chain.TryGetAWSCredentials("some_profile", out awsCredentials))
{
    // Use awsCredentials to create an Amazon S3 service client
    using (var client = new AmazonS3Client(awsCredentials))
    {
        var response = await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {response.Buckets.Count}");
    }
}
```

從 SDK 商店或共享AWS憑據文件獲取配置文件

此範例說明如何使用 CredentialProfileStoreChain 類別取得設定檔。認證可以來自 SDK 存放區，也可以來自預設位置的共用認AWS證檔案。

此範例也會使用CredentialProfile類別。

```
var chain = new CredentialProfileStoreChain();
CredentialProfile basicProfile;
if (chain.TryGetProfile("basic_profile", out basicProfile))
{
    // Use basicProfile
}
```

從自訂認證檔案取得認證

此範例說明如何使用 CredentialProfileStoreChain 類別取得認證。認證來自使用認AWS證檔案格式但位於替代位置的檔案。

這個例子也使用亞馬遜。運行時。 AWSCredentials類。

```
var chain = new
    CredentialProfileStoreChain("c:\\Users\\sdkuser\\customCredentialsFile.ini");
AWSCredentials awsCredentials;
if (chain.TryGetAWSCredentials("basic_profile", out awsCredentials))
{
    // Use awsCredentials to create an AWS service client
}
```

類 SharedCredentialsFile 和示例 AWSCredentialsFactory

通過使用類創建一個亞馬遜 3 客戶端 SharedCredentialsFile

這個範例說明如何在共用AWS認證檔案中尋找設定檔、從設定檔建立AWS認證，然後使用這些認證建立 Amazons 3Client 物件。此範例使用SharedCredentialsFile類別。

這個例子還使用CredentialProfile類和亞馬遜。運行時。 AWSCredentials類。

```
CredentialProfile basicProfile;
AWSCredentials awsCredentials;
var sharedFile = new SharedCredentialsFile();
if (sharedFile.TryGetProfile("basic_profile", out basicProfile) &&
    AWSCredentialsFactory.TryGetAWSCredentials(basicProfile, sharedFile, out
 awsCredentials))
{
    // use awsCredentials to create an Amazon S3 service client
    using (var client = new AmazonS3Client(awsCredentials, basicProfile.Region))
    {
        var response = await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"Number of buckets: {response.Buckets.Count}");
    }
}
```

> **Note**
>
> NetSDK CredentialsFile 類別可以以完全相同的方式使用，除非您會實例化新的 NetSDK CredentialsFile 物件而不是物件。 SharedCredentialsFile

Unity 支援的特殊考量

當您的 Unity 應用程式使用AWS SDK for .NET和 .NET 標準 2.0 時，您的應用程式必須直接參考AWS SDK for .NET組件 (DLL 檔案)，而不是使用 NuGet. 鑑於此要求，以下是您需要執行的重要操作。

- 您需要獲取AWS SDK for .NET組件並將其應用於您的項目。如需有關如何執行此操作的資訊，請參閱主題下載並解壓縮 ZIP 檔案中的取得 AWSSDK 組件。

- 您需要在 Unity 項目中包含以下 DLL 以及 AWSSDK.Core 和您正在使用的其他AWS服務的 DLL。從的 3.5.109 版開始AWS SDK for .NET，.NET 標準 ZIP 檔案包含這些額外的 DLL。
  - 微軟 AsyncInterfaces.dll
  - 系統運行時。 CompilerServices. 不安全
  - 執行緒. 任務擴展名. DLL

- 如果您使用 IL2CPP 來建置您的 Unity 專案，您必須將`link.xml`檔案新增至您的資產資料夾，以防止程式碼剝離。`link.xml`檔案必須列出您正在使用的所有 AWSSDK 組件，且每個組件都必須包含`preserve="all"`屬性。下面的代碼片段顯示了這個文件的一個例子。

```
<linker>
    <assembly fullname="AWSSDK.Core" preserve="all"/>
    <assembly fullname="AWSSDK.DynamoDBv2" preserve="all"/>
    <assembly fullname="AWSSDK.Lambda" preserve="all"/>
</linker>
```

> **Note**
>
> 要閱讀與此要求相關的有趣背景信息，請參閱以下文章：https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/developer/ referencing-the-aws-sdk-for-net-standard -2-0-from-unity-xamarin-or- uwp/。

除了這些特殊考量之外，請第 3.5 版有什麼變更參閱以取得有關將 Unity 應用程式移轉至AWS SDK for .NET.

Xamarin 支援的特殊考量

Xamarin 專案 (全新和現有) 必須將目標鎖定於 .NET Standard 2.0。請參閱Xamarin.Forms 中的 .NET Standard 2.0 支援和 .NET 實作支援。

另請參閱便攜式類別資料庫和 Xamarin。

適用於AWS SDK for .NET

所以此AWS SDK for .NET提供 API，您可使用此 API 來存取AWS服務。要查看 API 中可用的類和方法，請參閱AWS SDK for .NETAPI 參考。

除了上面給出的一般性參考之外，帶有指導的代碼示例部分包含對該示例中使用的特定方法和類的引用。

文件歷史紀錄

下表說明自上次發行《AWS SDK for .NET 開發人員指南》以來的重要變更。如需獲得此文件更新的通知，您可以訂閱 RSS 摘要。

變更	描述	日期
什麼是新的	包含有關支援 .NET 8 的資訊。	2024年2月23 日
什麼是新的	包含關於 .NET 架構支援的即將變更的相關資訊。	2024年2月18日
取得 AWSSDK 組件	包含有關支援 .NET 8 及更新版本之組件的資訊。	2024 年 1 月 8 日
AWS .NET 的訊息處理架構	包含訊息處理架構預覽版本的相關資訊。	2023 年 12 月 10 日
AWS OpsWorks	已新增關於的生命週期結束的備註 AWS OpsWorks。	2023 年 12 月 8 日
使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資 NoSQL 庫	已更新有關文件和物件持續性程式設計模型的資訊。現在可以防止由於冷啟動和線程池行為導致的某些延遲或死結情況。	2023 年 11 月 15 日
納入了更多 IAM 最佳實務更新	更新了指南以符合 IAM 最佳實務。如需更多詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 中的安全最佳實務。	2023 年 10 月 5 日
取得 AWSSDK 組件	移除有關使用已棄 AWS SDK for .NET 用的安裝 適用於 Windows 的 AWS 工具 程式 (也就是 MSI) 來安裝的相關資訊。	2023 年 9 月 25 日

IAM 最佳實務更新	更新了指南以符合 IAM 最佳實務。如需更多詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 中的安全最佳實務。	2023 年 7 月 18 日
Lambda 註釋	AWS Lambda 註釋框架已發布，以供正式使用。	2023 年 7 月 17 日
什麼是新的	已新增 DynamoDB 分散式快取提供者預覽版本的相關資訊。	2023 年 7 月 15 日
表格內容	更新了目錄，讓程式碼範例更容易被搜尋。	2023 年 6 月 8 日
區域解析度	已新增 SDK 如何解決遺失「區域」規格的相關資訊。	2023 年 3 月 14 日
對微星的 Support	已新增有關結束 適用於 Windows 的 AWS 工具 安裝程式支援的附註。	2023 年 3 月 6 日
Lambda 註釋 (預覽)	AWS Lambda 註釋架構的預覽。	2022 年 9 月 22 日
部署應用程式至 AWS	移動的主要內容到一個 GitHub 頁面的網站:https://aws.github.io/aws-dotnet-deploy/	2022 年 6 月 28 日
退休 EC2-經典系列	新增有關淘汰 EC2-Classic 的注意事項。	2022 年 4 月 13 日
單一登入 AWS SDK for .NET	已新增使用單一登入 (SSO) 的相關資訊 AWS SDK for .NET。	2022 年 3 月 17 日
強制執行最低 TLS 版本	已新增 TLS 1.3 的相關資訊。	2022 年 3 月 16 日
使用 AWS 服務	包含的可用程式碼範例清單 GitHub。	2022 年 2 月 28 日

啟用 SDK 指標	已移除有關啟用 SDK 量度的資訊，這些指標已被取代。	2022 年 1 月 20 日
部署應用程式至 AWS	已新增 AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio 的參考，該工具組提供類似於部署工具的部署功能。AWS	2021 年 10 月 26 日
AWS SDK for .NET 版本 3 指南整合	第 3 AWS SDK for .NET 版開發人員指南「V3」和「最新」已整合為「v3」URL 下的一個指南。	2021 年 8 月 18 日
從 .NET 標準 1.3 移轉	對 .NET 標準 1.3 的 Support AWS SDK for .NET 已經結束了。	2021 年 3 月 25 日
將應用程式部署到 AWS (預覽)	已新增有關 AWS 部署工具的預覽資訊，您可以使用此資訊從 .NET CLI 部署應用程式。	2021 年 3 月 15 日
第 3.5 版本 (英文版) AWS SDK for .NET	的 3.5 版已 AWS SDK for .NET 經發行。	2020 年 8 月 25 日
分頁程式	為許多服務客戶端添加了分頁器，這使得 API 結果的分頁更加方便。	2020 年 8 月 24 日
重試和逾時	已新增重試模式的相關資訊。	2020 年 8 月 20 日
S3 加密用戶端移轉	已新增有關如何將 Amazon S3 加密用戶端從 V1 遷移到 V2 的資訊。	2020 年 8 月 7 日
使用 KMS 金鑰進行 S3 加密	已更新使用 S3 加密用戶端第 2 版的範例。	2020 年 8 月 6 日

從 .NET 標準 1.3 移轉	已新增資訊，說明在 2020 年底結束對 .NET Standard 1.3 的支援。	2020 年 5 月 18 日
快速啟動	新增了一個有基本設置和教學課程的快速入門章節，以將 AWS SDK for .NET介紹給讀者。	2020 年 3 月 27 日
強制執行 TLS 1.2	新增有關如何在開發套件中強制執行 TLS 1.2 的資訊。	2020 年 3 月 10 日

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