

Package ‘paws.database’

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Title 'Amazon Web Services' Database Services

Version 0.9.0

Description Interface to 'Amazon Web Services' database services, including 'Relational Database Service' ('RDS'), 'DynamoDB' 'NoSQL' database, and more <<https://aws.amazon.com/>>.

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URL <https://github.com/paws-r/paws>,
<https://paws-r.r-universe.dev/paws.database>

BugReports <https://github.com/paws-r/paws/issues>

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'docdbelastic_service.R' 'docdbelastic_interfaces.R'
'docdbelastic_operations.R' 'dynamodb_service.R'
'dynamodb_interfaces.R' 'dynamodb_operations.R'
'dynamodbstreams_service.R' 'dynamodbstreams_interfaces.R'
'dynamodbstreams_operations.R' 'elasticache_service.R'
'elasticache_interfaces.R' 'elasticache_operations.R'
'keyspaces_service.R' 'keyspaces_interfaces.R'
'keyspaces_operations.R' 'lakeformation_service.R'
'lakeformation_interfaces.R' 'lakeformation_operations.R'
'memorydb_service.R' 'memorydb_interfaces.R'
'memorydb_operations.R' 'neptune_service.R'
'neptune_interfaces.R' 'neptune_operations.R'
'neptunedata_service.R' 'neptunedata_interfaces.R'
'neptunedata_operations.R' 'qlldb_service.R' 'qlldb_interfaces.R'
'qlldb_operations.R' 'qlldbsession_service.R'
'qlldbsession_interfaces.R' 'qlldbsession_operations.R'
'rds_service.R' 'rds_operations.R' 'rds_custom.R'

```
'rds_interfaces.R' 'rdsdataservice_service.R'
'rdsdataservice_interfaces.R' 'rdsdataservice_operations.R'
'redshift_service.R' 'redshift_interfaces.R'
'redshift_operations.R' 'redshiftdataapiservice_service.R'
'redshiftdataapiservice_interfaces.R'
'redshiftdataapiservice_operations.R'
'redshiftserverless_service.R'
'redshiftserverless_interfaces.R'
'redshiftserverless_operations.R' 'reexports_paws.common.R'
'simplifiedb_service.R' 'simplifiedb_interfaces.R'
'simplifiedb_operations.R' 'timestreamquery_service.R'
'timestreamquery_interfaces.R' 'timestreamquery_operations.R'
'timestreamwrite_service.R' 'timestreamwrite_interfaces.R'
'timestreamwrite_operations.R'
```

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Author David Kretch [aut],
Adam Banker [aut],
Dyfan Jones [cre],
Amazon.com, Inc. [cph]

Maintainer Dyfan Jones <dyfan.r.jones@gmail.com>

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dax

*Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)***Description**

DAX is a managed caching service engineered for Amazon DynamoDB. DAX dramatically speeds up database reads by caching frequently-accessed data from DynamoDB, so applications can access that data with sub-millisecond latency. You can create a DAX cluster easily, using the AWS Management Console. With a few simple modifications to your code, your application can begin taking advantage of the DAX cluster and realize significant improvements in read performance.

Usage

```
dax(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials

Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

	• anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dax(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_cluster	Creates a DAX cluster
create_parameter_group	Creates a new parameter group
create_subnet_group	Creates a new subnet group

<code>decrease_replication_factor</code>	Removes one or more nodes from a DAX cluster
<code>delete_cluster</code>	Deletes a previously provisioned DAX cluster
<code>delete_parameter_group</code>	Deletes the specified parameter group
<code>delete_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a subnet group
<code>describe_clusters</code>	Returns information about all provisioned DAX clusters if no cluster identifier is specified, or a
<code>describe_default_parameters</code>	Returns the default system parameter information for the DAX caching software
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to DAX clusters and parameter groups
<code>describe_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of parameter group descriptions
<code>describe_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular parameter group
<code>describe_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of subnet group descriptions
<code>increase_replication_factor</code>	Adds one or more nodes to a DAX cluster
<code>list_tags</code>	List all of the tags for a DAX cluster
<code>reboot_node</code>	Reboots a single node of a DAX cluster
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates a set of tags with a DAX resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes the association of tags from a DAX resource
<code>update_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings for a DAX cluster
<code>update_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
<code>update_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing subnet group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dax()
svc$create_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

docdb

Amazon DocumentDB with MongoDB compatibility

Description

Amazon DocumentDB is a fast, reliable, and fully managed database service. Amazon DocumentDB makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale MongoDB-compatible databases in the cloud. With Amazon DocumentDB, you can run the same application code and use the same drivers and tools that you use with MongoDB.

Usage

```
docdb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • credentials: – creds: * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- docdb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

add_source_identifier_to_subscription	Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription
add_tags_to_resource	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon DocumentDB resource
apply_pending_maintenance_action	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to an Amazon DocumentDB instance)
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group	Copies the specified cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot	Copies a snapshot of a cluster
create_db_cluster	Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB cluster
create_db_cluster_parameter_group	Creates a new cluster parameter group
create_db_cluster_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a cluster
create_db_instance	Creates a new instance
create_db_subnet_group	Creates a new subnet group
create_event_subscription	Creates an Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription
create_global_cluster	Creates an Amazon DocumentDB global cluster that can span multiple multiple Availability Zones
delete_db_cluster	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group	Deletes a specified cluster parameter group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot	Deletes a cluster snapshot
delete_db_instance	Deletes a previously provisioned instance
delete_db_subnet_group	Deletes a subnet group
delete_event_subscription	Deletes an Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription
delete_global_cluster	Deletes a global cluster
describe_certificates	Returns a list of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazon DocumentDB

<code>describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cluster parameter group
<code>describe_db_clusters</code>	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB clusters
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB cluster snapshot
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns information about cluster snapshots
<code>describe_db_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available engines
<code>describe_db_instances</code>	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB instances
<code>describe_db_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<code>describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster default parameter group
<code>describe_event_categories</code>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific event source type
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to instances, security groups, snapshots, and DB parameter groups
<code>describe_event_subscriptions</code>	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
<code>describe_global_clusters</code>	Returns information about Amazon DocumentDB global clusters
<code>describe_orderable_db_instance_options</code>	Returns a list of orderable instance options for the specified engine
<code>describe_pending_maintenance_actions</code>	Returns a list of resources (for example, instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action
<code>failover_db_cluster</code>	Forces a failover for a cluster
<code>failover_global_cluster</code>	Promotes the specified secondary DB cluster to be the primary DB cluster in the global cluster
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags on an Amazon DocumentDB resource
<code>modify_db_cluster</code>	Modifies a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB cluster
<code>modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group
<code>modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</code>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual DB cluster snapshot
<code>modify_db_instance</code>	Modifies settings for an instance
<code>modify_db_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing subnet group
<code>modify_event_subscription</code>	Modifies an existing Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription
<code>modify_global_cluster</code>	Modify a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB global cluster
<code>reboot_db_instance</code>	You might need to reboot your instance, usually for maintenance reasons
<code>remove_from_global_cluster</code>	Detaches an Amazon DocumentDB secondary cluster from a global cluster
<code>remove_source_identifier_from_subscription</code>	Removes a source identifier from an existing Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon DocumentDB resource
<code>reset_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group to the default value
<code>restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</code>	Creates a new cluster from a snapshot or cluster snapshot
<code>restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</code>	Restores a cluster to an arbitrary point in time
<code>start_db_cluster</code>	Restarts the stopped cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier
<code>stop_db_cluster</code>	Stops the running cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier
<code>switchover_global_cluster</code>	Switches over the specified secondary Amazon DocumentDB cluster to be the primary DB cluster in the global cluster

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- docdb()
svc$add_source_identifier_to_subscription(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

docdbelastic*Amazon DocumentDB Elastic Clusters*

Description

Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters

Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters support workloads with millions of reads/writes per second and petabytes of storage capacity. Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters also simplify how developers interact with Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters by eliminating the need to choose, manage or upgrade instances.

Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters were created to:

- provide a solution for customers looking for a database that provides virtually limitless scale with rich query capabilities and MongoDB API compatibility.
- give customers higher connection limits, and to reduce downtime from patching.
- continue investing in a cloud-native, elastic, and class leading architecture for JSON workloads.

Usage

```
docdbelastic(  
    config = list(),  
    credentials = list(),  
    endpoint = NULL,  
    region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
 - **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

	• s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoints.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- docdbelastic(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

<code>apply_pending_maintenance_action</code>	The type of pending maintenance action to be applied to the resource
<code>copy_cluster_snapshot</code>	Copies a snapshot of an elastic cluster
<code>create_cluster</code>	Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB elastic cluster and returns its cluster structure
<code>create_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of an elastic cluster
<code>delete_cluster</code>	Delete an elastic cluster
<code>delete_cluster_snapshot</code>	Delete an elastic cluster snapshot
<code>get_cluster</code>	Returns information about a specific elastic cluster
<code>get_cluster_snapshot</code>	Returns information about a specific elastic cluster snapshot
<code>get_pending_maintenance_action</code>	Retrieves all maintenance actions that are pending
<code>list_clusters</code>	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters
<code>list_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns information about snapshots for a specified elastic cluster
<code>list_pending_maintenance_actions</code>	Retrieves a list of all maintenance actions that are pending
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags on a elastic cluster resource
<code>restore_cluster_from_snapshot</code>	Restores an elastic cluster from a snapshot
<code>start_cluster</code>	Restarts the stopped elastic cluster that is specified by clusterARN
<code>stop_cluster</code>	Stops the running elastic cluster that is specified by clusterArn
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds metadata tags to an elastic cluster resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes metadata tags from an elastic cluster resource
<code>update_cluster</code>	Modifies an elastic cluster

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- docdbelastic()
svc$apply_pending_maintenance_action(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. DynamoDB lets you offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling a distributed database, so that you don't have to worry about hardware provisioning, setup and configuration, replication, software patching, or cluster scaling.

With DynamoDB, you can create database tables that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic. You can scale up or scale down your tables' throughput capacity without downtime or performance degradation, and use the Amazon Web Services Management Console to monitor resource utilization and performance metrics.

DynamoDB automatically spreads the data and traffic for your tables over a sufficient number of servers to handle your throughput and storage requirements, while maintaining consistent and fast performance. All of your data is stored on solid state disks (SSDs) and automatically replicated across multiple Availability Zones in an Amazon Web Services Region, providing built-in high availability and data durability.

Usage

```
dynamodb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

	• profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dynamodb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_execute_statement	This operation allows you to perform batch reads or writes on data stored in DynamoDB.
batch_get_item	The BatchGetItem operation returns the attributes of one or more items from one or more tables.
batch_write_item	The BatchWriteItem operation puts or deletes multiple items in one or more tables.
create_backup	Creates a backup for an existing table.
create_global_table	Creates a global table from an existing table.
create_table	The CreateTable operation adds a new table to your account.
delete_backup	Deletes an existing backup of a table.
delete_item	Deletes a single item in a table by primary key.
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based policy attached to the resource, which can be a table or global secondary index.
delete_table	The DeleteTable operation deletes a table and all of its items.
describe_backup	Describes an existing backup of a table.
describe_continuous_backups	Checks the status of continuous backups and point in time recovery on the specified table.
describe_contributor_insights	Returns information about contributor insights for a given table or global secondary index.
describe_endpoints	Returns the regional endpoint information.
describe_export	Describes an existing table export.
describe_global_table	Returns information about the specified global table.
describe_global_table_settings	Describes Region-specific settings for a global table.
describe_import	Represents the properties of the import.
describe_kinesis_streaming_destination	Returns information about the status of Kinesis streaming.
describe_limits	Returns the current provisioned-capacity quotas for your Amazon Web Services account.
describe_table	Returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when it was created, and the number of items in the table.
describe_table_replica_auto_scaling	Describes auto scaling settings across replicas of the global table at once.
describe_time_to_live	Gives a description of the Time to Live (TTL) status on the specified table.
disable_kinesis_streaming_destination	Stops replication from the DynamoDB table to the Kinesis data stream.
enable_kinesis_streaming_destination	Starts table data replication to the specified Kinesis data stream at a timestamp chosen by the user.
execute_statement	This operation allows you to perform reads and singleton writes on data stored in DynamoDB.
execute_transaction	This operation allows you to perform transactional reads or writes on data stored in DynamoDB.
export_table_to_point_in_time	Exports table data to an S3 bucket.
get_item	The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary key.
get_resource_policy	Returns the resource-based policy document attached to the resource, which can be a table or global secondary index.
import_table	Imports table data from an S3 bucket.
list_backups	List DynamoDB backups that are associated with an Amazon Web Services account.
list_contributor_insights	Returns a list of ContributorInsightsSummary for a table and all its global secondary indexes.
list_exports	Lists completed exports within the past 90 days.
list_global_tables	Lists all global tables that have a replica in the specified Region.
list_imports	Lists completed imports within the past 90 days.
list_tables	Returns an array of table names associated with the current account and endpoint.
list_tags_of_resource	List all tags on an Amazon DynamoDB resource.
put_item	Creates a new item, or replaces an old item with a new item.
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based policy document to the resource, which can be a table or global secondary index.
query	You must provide the name of the partition key attribute and a single value for that attribute.
restore_table_from_backup	Creates a new table from an existing backup.
restore_table_to_point_in_time	Restores the specified table to the specified point in time within EarliestRestorableTime to LatestRestorableTime.
scan	The Scan operation returns one or more items and item attributes by accessing every item in the table.
tag_resource	Associate a set of tags with an Amazon DynamoDB resource.
transact_get_items	TransactGetItems is a synchronous operation that atomically retrieves multiple items from a table or global secondary index.
transact_write_items	TransactWriteItems is a synchronous write operation that groups up to 100 action requests into a single atomic transaction.
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from an Amazon DynamoDB resource.

<code>update_continuous_backups</code>	UpdateContinuousBackups enables or disables point in time recovery for the specified table
<code>update_contributor_insights</code>	Updates the status for contributor insights for a specific table or index
<code>update_global_table</code>	Adds or removes replicas in the specified global table
<code>update_global_table_settings</code>	Updates settings for a global table
<code>update_item</code>	Edits an existing item's attributes, or adds a new item to the table if it does not already exist
<code>update_kinesis_streaming_destination</code>	The command to update the Kinesis stream destination
<code>update_table</code>	Modifies the provisioned throughput settings, global secondary indexes, or DynamoDB Streams for a table
<code>update_table_replica_auto_scaling</code>	Updates auto scaling settings on your global tables at once
<code>update_time_to_live</code>	The UpdateTimeToLive method enables or disables Time to Live (TTL) for the specified table

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dynamodb()
# This example reads multiple items from the Music table using a batch of
# three GetItem requests. Only the AlbumTitle attribute is returned.
svc$batch_get_item(
  RequestItems = list(
    Music = list(
      Keys = list(
        list(
          Artist = list(
            S = "No One You Know"
          ),
          SongTitle = list(
            S = "Call Me Today"
          )
        ),
        list(
          Artist = list(
            S = "Acme Band"
          ),
          SongTitle = list(
            S = "Happy Day"
          )
        ),
        list(
          Artist = list(
            S = "No One You Know"
          ),
          SongTitle = list(
            S = "Scared of My Shadow"
          )
        )
      ),
      ProjectionExpression = "AlbumTitle"
    )
  )
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

dynamodbstreams

Amazon DynamoDB Streams

Description

Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB Streams provides API actions for accessing streams and processing stream records. To learn more about application development with Streams, see [Capturing Table Activity with DynamoDB Streams](#) in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Usage

```
dynamodbstreams(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dynamodbstreams(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

<code>describe_stream</code>	Returns information about a stream, including the current status of the stream, its Amazon Resource Name
<code>get_records</code>	Retrieves the stream records from a given shard
<code>get_shard_iterator</code>	Returns a shard iterator
<code>list_streams</code>	Returns an array of stream ARNs associated with the current account and endpoint

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dynamodbstreams()
# The following example describes a stream with a given stream ARN.
svc$describe_stream(
  StreamArn = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:111122223333:table/Forum/stream/2..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

elasticache

Amazon ElastiCache

Description

Amazon ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a distributed cache in the cloud.

With ElastiCache, customers get all of the benefits of a high-performance, in-memory cache with less of the administrative burden involved in launching and managing a distributed cache. The service makes setup, scaling, and cluster failure handling much simpler than in a self-managed cache deployment.

In addition, through integration with Amazon CloudWatch, customers get enhanced visibility into the key performance statistics associated with their cache and can receive alarms if a part of their cache runs hot.

Usage

```
elasticache(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • credentials: – creds: * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticache(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[add_tags_to_resource](#)
[authorize_cache_security_group_ingress](#)
[batch_apply_update_action](#)
[batch_stop_update_action](#)
[complete_migration](#)
[copy_serverless_cache_snapshot](#)
[copy_snapshot](#)
[create_cache_cluster](#)
[create_cache_parameter_group](#)
[create_cache_security_group](#)
[create_cache_subnet_group](#)
[create_global_replication_group](#)
[create_replication_group](#)
[create_serverless_cache](#)
[create_serverless_cache_snapshot](#)
[create_snapshot](#)
[create_user](#)
[create_user_group](#)
[decrease_node_groups_in_global_replication_group](#)
[decrease_replica_count](#)

A tag is a key-value pair where the key and value are case-sensitive
 Allows network ingress to a cache security group
 Apply the service update
 Stop the service update
 Complete the migration of data
 Creates a copy of an existing serverless cache's snapshot
 Makes a copy of an existing snapshot
 Creates a cluster
 Creates a new Amazon ElastiCache cache parameter group
 Creates a new cache security group
 Creates a new cache subnet group
 Global Datastore offers fully managed, fast, reliable and secure cross-region replication
 Creates a Valkey or Redis OSS (cluster mode disabled) or a Valkey or Redis OSS (cluster mode enabled)
 Creates a serverless cache
 This API creates a copy of an entire ServerlessCache at a specific moment in time
 Creates a copy of an entire cluster or replication group at a specific moment in time
 For Valkey engine version 7
 For Valkey engine version 7
 Decreases the number of node groups in a Global datastore
 Dynamically decreases the number of replicas in a Valkey or Redis OSS

<code>delete_cache_cluster</code>	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
<code>delete_cache_parameter_group</code>	Deletes the specified cache parameter group
<code>delete_cache_security_group</code>	Deletes a cache security group
<code>delete_cache_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a cache subnet group
<code>delete_global_replication_group</code>	Deleting a Global datastore is a two-step process:
<code>delete_replication_group</code>	Deletes an existing replication group
<code>delete_serverless_cache</code>	Deletes a specified existing serverless cache
<code>delete_serverless_cache_snapshot</code>	Deletes an existing serverless cache snapshot
<code>delete_snapshot</code>	Deletes an existing snapshot
<code>delete_user</code>	For Valkey engine version 7
<code>delete_user_group</code>	For Valkey engine version 7
<code>describe_cache_clusters</code>	Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is specified
<code>describe_cache_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available cache engines and their versions
<code>describe_cache_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of cache parameter group descriptions
<code>describe_cache_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cache parameter group
<code>describe_cache_security_groups</code>	Returns a list of cache security group descriptions
<code>describe_cache_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of cache subnet group descriptions
<code>describe_engine_default_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified engine
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to clusters, cache security groups, and cache parameter groups
<code>describe_global_replication_groups</code>	Returns information about a particular global replication group
<code>describe_replication_groups</code>	Returns information about a particular replication group
<code>describe_reserved_cache_nodes</code>	Returns information about reserved cache nodes for this account, or about all reserved cache nodes
<code>describe_reserved_cache_nodes_offerings</code>	Lists available reserved cache node offerings
<code>describe_serverless_caches</code>	Returns information about a specific serverless cache
<code>describe_serverless_cache_snapshots</code>	Returns information about serverless cache snapshots
<code>describe_service_updates</code>	Returns details of the service updates
<code>describe_snapshots</code>	Returns information about cluster or replication group snapshots
<code>describe_update_actions</code>	Returns details of the update actions
<code>describe_user_groups</code>	Returns a list of user groups
<code>describe_users</code>	Returns a list of users
<code>disassociate_global_replication_group</code>	Remove a secondary cluster from the Global datastore using the Global Datastore ID
<code>export_serverless_cache_snapshot</code>	Provides the functionality to export the serverless cache snapshot data to an Amazon S3 bucket
<code>failover_global_replication_group</code>	Used to failover the primary region to a secondary region
<code>increase_node_groups_in_global_replication_group</code>	Increase the number of node groups in the Global datastore
<code>increase_replica_count</code>	Dynamically increases the number of replicas in a Valkey or Redis OSS cluster
<code>list_allowed_node_type_modifications</code>	Lists all available node types that you can scale with your cluster's replication group
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags currently on a named resource
<code>modify_cache_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings for a cluster
<code>modify_cache_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group
<code>modify_cache_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing cache subnet group
<code>modify_global_replication_group</code>	Modifies the settings for a Global datastore
<code>modify_replication_group</code>	Modifies the settings for a replication group
<code>modify_replication_group_shard_configuration</code>	Modifies a replication group's shards (node groups) by allowing you to add or remove shards
<code>modify_serverless_cache</code>	This API modifies the attributes of a serverless cache
<code>modify_user</code>	Changes user password(s) and/or access string
<code>modify_user_group</code>	Changes the list of users that belong to the user group
<code>purchase_reserved_cache_nodes_offering</code>	Allows you to purchase a reserved cache node offering
<code>rebalance_slots_in_global_replication_group</code>	Redistribute slots to ensure uniform distribution across existing shards

reboot_cache_cluster	Reboots some, or all, of the cache nodes within a provisioned cluster
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes the tags identified by the TagKeys list from the named resource
reset_cache_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group to the engine or system default
revoke_cache_security_group_ingress	Revokes ingress from a cache security group
start_migration	Start the migration of data
test_failover	Represents the input of a TestFailover operation which tests automatic failover
test_migration	Async API to test connection between source and target replication group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticache()
# Adds up to 10 tags, key/value pairs, to a cluster or snapshot resource.
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  ResourceName = "arn:aws:elasticache:us-east-1:1234567890:cluster:my-mem-cluster",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "APIVersion",
      Value = "20150202"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "Service",
      Value = "ElastiCache"
    )
  )
)
## End(Not run)
```

keyspaces	<i>Amazon Keyspaces</i>
-----------	-------------------------

Description

Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) is a scalable, highly available, and managed Apache Cassandra-compatible database service. Amazon Keyspaces makes it easy to migrate, run, and scale Cassandra workloads in the Amazon Web Services Cloud. With just a few clicks on the Amazon Web Services Management Console or a few lines of code, you can create keyspaces and tables in Amazon Keyspaces, without deploying any infrastructure or installing software.

In addition to supporting Cassandra Query Language (CQL) requests via open-source Cassandra drivers, Amazon Keyspaces supports data definition language (DDL) operations to manage keyspaces and tables using the Amazon Web Services SDK and CLI, as well as infrastructure as code (IaC) services and tools such as CloudFormation and Terraform. This API reference describes the supported DDL operations in detail.

For the list of all supported CQL APIs, see [Supported Cassandra APIs, operations, and data types in Amazon Keyspaces](#) in the *Amazon Keyspaces Developer Guide*.

To learn how Amazon Keyspaces API actions are recorded with CloudTrail, see [Amazon Keyspaces information in CloudTrail](#) in the *Amazon Keyspaces Developer Guide*.

For more information about Amazon Web Services APIs, for example how to implement retry logic or how to sign Amazon Web Services API requests, see [Amazon Web Services APIs](#) in the *General Reference*.

Usage

```
keyspaces(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

	• anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- keyspaces(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[create_keyspace](#)
[create_table](#)
[create_type](#)

The CreateKeyspace operation adds a new keyspace to your account

The CreateTable operation adds a new table to the specified keyspace

The CreateType operation creates a new user-defined type in the specified keyspace

delete_keyspace	The DeleteKeyspace operation deletes a keyspace and all of its tables
delete_table	The DeleteTable operation deletes a table and all of its data
delete_type	The DeleteType operation deletes a user-defined type (UDT)
get_keyspace	Returns the name of the specified keyspace, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN), the replication factor, and the number of tables in the keyspace
get_table	Returns information about the table, including the table's name and current status, the keyspace name, and the table's replication factor
get_table_auto_scaling_settings	Returns auto scaling related settings of the specified table in JSON format
get_type	The GetType operation returns information about the type, for example the field definitions, the type name, and the type's Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
list_keyspaces	The ListKeyspaces operation returns a list of keyspaces
list_tables	The ListTables operation returns a list of tables for a specified keyspace
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of all tags associated with the specified Amazon Keyspaces resource
list_types	The ListTypes operation returns a list of types for a specified keyspace
restore_table	Restores the table to the specified point in time within the earliest_restorable_timestamp and latest_restorable_timestamp range
tag_resource	Associates a set of tags with a Amazon Keyspaces resource
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from a Amazon Keyspaces resource
update_keyspace	Adds a new Amazon Web Services Region to the keyspace
update_table	Adds new columns to the table or updates one of the table's settings, for example capacity mode

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- keyspaces()
svc$create_keyspace(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

lakeformation	<i>AWS Lake Formation</i>
---------------	---------------------------

Description

Lake Formation

Defines the public endpoint for the Lake Formation service.

Usage

```
lakeformation(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • credentials: – creds: * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lakeformation(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[add_lf_tags_to_resource](#)
[assume_decorated_role_with_saml](#)
[batch_grant_permissions](#)
[batch_revoke_permissions](#)
[cancel_transaction](#)
[commit_transaction](#)
[create_data_cells_filter](#)
[create_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration](#)
[create_lake_formation_opt_in](#)
[create_lf_tag](#)
[create_lf_tag_expression](#)
[delete_data_cells_filter](#)
[delete_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration](#)
[delete_lake_formation_opt_in](#)
[delete_lf_tag](#)
[delete_lf_tag_expression](#)
[delete_objects_on_cancel](#)
[deregister_resource](#)
[describe_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration](#)
[describe_resource](#)

Attaches one or more LF-tags to an existing resource
 Allows a caller to assume an IAM role decorated as the SAML user
 Batch operation to grant permissions to the principal
 Batch operation to revoke permissions from the principal
 Attempts to cancel the specified transaction
 Attempts to commit the specified transaction
 Creates a data cell filter to allow one to grant access to certain columns
 Creates an IAM Identity Center connection with Lake Formation to
 Enforce Lake Formation permissions for the given databases, tables
 Creates an LF-tag with the specified name and values
 Creates a new LF-Tag expression with the provided name, description
 Deletes a data cell filter
 Deletes an IAM Identity Center connection with Lake Formation
 Remove the Lake Formation permissions enforcement of the given
 Deletes the specified LF-tag given a key name
 Deletes the LF-Tag expression
 For a specific governed table, provides a list of Amazon S3 objects
 Deregisters the resource as managed by the Data Catalog
 Retrieves the instance ARN and application ARN for the connection
 Retrieves the current data access role for the given resource registered

<code>describe_transaction</code>	Returns the details of a single transaction
<code>extend_transaction</code>	Indicates to the service that the specified transaction is still active and
<code>get_data_cells_filter</code>	Returns a data cells filter
<code>get_data_lake_principal</code>	Returns the identity of the invoking principal
<code>get_data_lake_settings</code>	Retrieves the list of the data lake administrators of a Lake Formation
<code>get_effective_permissions_for_path</code>	Returns the Lake Formation permissions for a specified table or data
<code>get_lf_tag</code>	Returns an LF-tag definition
<code>get_lf_tag_expression</code>	Returns the details about the LF-Tag expression
<code>get_query_state</code>	Returns the state of a query previously submitted
<code>get_query_statistics</code>	Retrieves statistics on the planning and execution of a query
<code>get_resource_lf_tags</code>	Returns the LF-tags applied to a resource
<code>get_table_objects</code>	Returns the set of Amazon S3 objects that make up the specified go
<code>get_temporary_glue_partition_credentials</code>	This API is identical to GetTemporaryTableCredentials except that t
<code>get_temporary_glue_table_credentials</code>	Allows a caller in a secure environment to assume a role with perm
<code>get_work_unit_results</code>	Returns the work units resulting from the query
<code>get_work_units</code>	Retrieves the work units generated by the StartQueryPlanning opera
<code>grant_permissions</code>	Grants permissions to the principal to access metadata in the Data C
<code>list_data_cells_filter</code>	Lists all the data cell filters on a table
<code>list_lake_formation_opt_ins</code>	Retrieve the current list of resources and principals that are opt in to
<code>list_lf_tag_expressions</code>	Returns the LF-Tag expressions in caller's account filtered based on
<code>list_lf_tags</code>	Lists LF-tags that the requester has permission to view
<code>list_permissions</code>	Returns a list of the principal permissions on the resource, filtered b
<code>list_resources</code>	Lists the resources registered to be managed by the Data Catalog
<code>list_table_storage_optimizers</code>	Returns the configuration of all storage optimizers associated with a
<code>list_transactions</code>	Returns metadata about transactions and their status
<code>put_data_lake_settings</code>	Sets the list of data lake administrators who have admin privileges o
<code>register_resource</code>	Registers the resource as managed by the Data Catalog
<code>remove_lf_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes an LF-tag from the resource
<code>revoke_permissions</code>	Revokes permissions to the principal to access metadata in the Data
<code>search_databases_by_lf_tags</code>	This operation allows a search on DATABASE resources by TagCor
<code>search_tables_by_lf_tags</code>	This operation allows a search on TABLE resources by LFTags
<code>start_query_planning</code>	Submits a request to process a query statement
<code>start_transaction</code>	Starts a new transaction and returns its transaction ID
<code>update_data_cells_filter</code>	Updates a data cell filter
<code>update_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration</code>	Updates the IAM Identity Center connection parameters
<code>update_lf_tag</code>	Updates the list of possible values for the specified LF-tag key
<code>update_lf_tag_expression</code>	Updates the name of the LF-Tag expression to the new description a
<code>update_resource</code>	Updates the data access role used for vending access to the given (re
<code>update_table_objects</code>	Updates the manifest of Amazon S3 objects that make up the specif
<code>update_table_storage_optimizer</code>	Updates the configuration of the storage optimizers for a table

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lakeformation()
svc$add_lf_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
```

```
)
## End(Not run)
```

memorydb

Amazon MemoryDB

Description

MemoryDB is a fully managed, Redis OSS-compatible, in-memory database that delivers ultra-fast performance and Multi-AZ durability for modern applications built using microservices architectures. MemoryDB stores the entire database in-memory, enabling low latency and high throughput data access. It is compatible with Redis OSS, a popular open source data store, enabling you to leverage Redis OSS' flexible and friendly data structures, APIs, and commands.

Usage

```
memorydb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint** Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region** Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- memorydb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

<code>batch_update_cluster</code>	Apply the service update to a list of clusters supplied
<code>copy_snapshot</code>	Makes a copy of an existing snapshot
<code>create_acl</code>	Creates an Access Control List
<code>create_cluster</code>	Creates a cluster
<code>create_multi_region_cluster</code>	Creates a new multi-Region cluster
<code>create_parameter_group</code>	Creates a new MemoryDB parameter group
<code>create_snapshot</code>	Creates a copy of an entire cluster at a specific moment in time
<code>create_subnet_group</code>	Creates a subnet group
<code>create_user</code>	Creates a MemoryDB user
<code>delete_acl</code>	Deletes an Access Control List
<code>delete_cluster</code>	Deletes a cluster
<code>delete_multi_region_cluster</code>	Deletes an existing multi-Region cluster
<code>delete_parameter_group</code>	Deletes the specified parameter group
<code>delete_snapshot</code>	Deletes an existing snapshot
<code>delete_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a subnet group
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes a user
<code>describe_ac_ls</code>	Returns a list of ACLs
<code>describe_clusters</code>	Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is specified
<code>describe_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available Redis OSS engine versions
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to clusters, security groups, and parameter groups
<code>describe_multi_region_clusters</code>	Returns details about one or more multi-Region clusters
<code>describe_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of parameter group descriptions
<code>describe_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular parameter group
<code>describe_reserved_nodes</code>	Returns information about reserved nodes for this account, or about a specified node
<code>describe_reserved_nodes_offerings</code>	Lists available reserved node offerings
<code>describe_service_updates</code>	Returns details of the service updates
<code>describe_snapshots</code>	Returns information about cluster snapshots
<code>describe_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of subnet group descriptions
<code>describe_users</code>	Returns a list of users
<code>failover_shard</code>	Used to failover a shard
<code>list_allowed_multi_region_cluster_updates</code>	Lists the allowed updates for a multi-Region cluster
<code>list_allowed_node_type_updates</code>	Lists all available node types that you can scale to from your cluster's current node type
<code>list_tags</code>	Lists all tags currently on a named resource
<code>purchase_reserved_nodes_offering</code>	Allows you to purchase a reserved node offering
<code>reset_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group to the engine or system default values
<code>tag_resource</code>	A tag is a key-value pair where the key and value are case-sensitive
<code>untag_resource</code>	Use this operation to remove tags on a resource
<code>update_acl</code>	Changes the list of users that belong to the Access Control List
<code>update_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings for a cluster
<code>update_multi_region_cluster</code>	Updates the configuration of an existing multi-Region cluster
<code>update_parameter_group</code>	Updates the parameters of a parameter group
<code>update_subnet_group</code>	Updates a subnet group
<code>update_user</code>	Changes user password(s) and/or access string

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- memorydb()
svc$batch_update_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

neptune

Amazon Neptune

Description

Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, fully-managed graph database service that makes it easy to build and run applications that work with highly connected datasets. The core of Amazon Neptune is a purpose-built, high-performance graph database engine optimized for storing billions of relationships and querying the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune supports popular graph models Property Graph and W3C's RDF, and their respective query languages Apache TinkerPop Gremlin and SPARQL, allowing you to easily build queries that efficiently navigate highly connected datasets. Neptune powers graph use cases such as recommendation engines, fraud detection, knowledge graphs, drug discovery, and network security.

This interface reference for Amazon Neptune contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon Neptune. Note that Amazon Neptune is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Usage

```
neptune(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. |
|--------|---|
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

	• endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- neptune(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

<code>add_role_to_db_cluster</code>	Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with an Neptune DB cluster
<code>add_source_identifier_to_subscription</code>	Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription
<code>add_tags_to_resource</code>	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon Neptune resource
<code>apply_pending_maintenance_action</code>	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB instance)
<code>copy_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
<code>copy_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
<code>copy_db_parameter_group</code>	Copies the specified DB parameter group
<code>create_db_cluster</code>	Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster
<code>create_db_cluster_endpoint</code>	Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
<code>create_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
<code>create_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
<code>create_db_instance</code>	Creates a new DB instance
<code>create_db_parameter_group</code>	Creates a new DB parameter group
<code>create_db_subnet_group</code>	Creates a new DB subnet group
<code>create_event_subscription</code>	Creates an event notification subscription
<code>create_global_cluster</code>	Creates a Neptune global database spread across multiple Amazon Regions
<code>delete_db_cluster</code>	The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
<code>delete_db_cluster_endpoint</code>	Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
<code>delete_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
<code>delete_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
<code>delete_db_instance</code>	The DeleteDBInstance action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
<code>delete_db_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified DBParameterGroup
<code>delete_db_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a DB subnet group
<code>delete_event_subscription</code>	Deletes an event notification subscription
<code>delete_global_cluster</code>	Deletes a global database
<code>describe_db_cluster_endpoints</code>	Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
<code>describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group
<code>describe_db_clusters</code>	Returns information about provisioned DB clusters, and supports pagination
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual snapshot
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
<code>describe_db_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available DB engines

<code>describe_db_instances</code>	Returns information about provisioned instances, and supports pagination
<code>describe_db_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
<code>describe_db_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<code>describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster default parameter group
<code>describe_engine_default_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified engine
<code>describe_event_categories</code>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific event source type
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, and DB clusters
<code>describe_event_subscriptions</code>	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
<code>describe_global_clusters</code>	Returns information about Neptune global database clusters
<code>describe_orderable_db_instance_options</code>	Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine
<code>describe_pending_maintenance_actions</code>	Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action
<code>describe_valid_db_instance_modifications</code>	You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modifications are valid for a DB instance
<code>failover_db_cluster</code>	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
<code>failover_global_cluster</code>	Initiates the failover process for a Neptune global database
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags on an Amazon Neptune resource
<code>modify_db_cluster</code>	Modify a setting for a DB cluster
<code>modify_db_cluster_endpoint</code>	Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
<code>modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group
<code>modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</code>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual snapshot attribute
<code>modify_db_instance</code>	Modifies settings for a DB instance
<code>modify_db_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group
<code>modify_db_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
<code>modify_event_subscription</code>	Modifies an existing event notification subscription
<code>modify_global_cluster</code>	Modify a setting for an Amazon Neptune global cluster
<code>promote_read_replica_db_cluster</code>	Not supported
<code>reboot_db_instance</code>	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
<code>remove_from_global_cluster</code>	Detaches a Neptune DB cluster from a Neptune global database
<code>remove_role_from_db_cluster</code>	Disassociates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB cluster
<code>remove_source_identifier_from_subscription</code>	Removes a source identifier from an existing event notification subscription
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon Neptune resource
<code>reset_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value
<code>reset_db_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default
<code>restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</code>	Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
<code>restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</code>	Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time
<code>start_db_cluster</code>	Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster that was stopped using the Amazon Neptune console
<code>stop_db_cluster</code>	Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- neptune()
svc$add_role_to_db_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

neptunedata

*Amazon NeptuneData***Description**

Neptune Data API

The Amazon Neptune data API provides SDK support for more than 40 of Neptune's data operations, including data loading, query execution, data inquiry, and machine learning. It supports the Gremlin and openCypher query languages, and is available in all SDK languages. It automatically signs API requests and greatly simplifies integrating Neptune into your applications.

Usage

```
neptunedata(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- neptunedata(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

<code>cancel_gremlin_query</code>	Cancels a Gremlin query
<code>cancel_loader_job</code>	Cancels a specified load job
<code>cancel_ml_data_processing_job</code>	Cancels a Neptune ML data processing job
<code>cancel_ml_model_training_job</code>	Cancels a Neptune ML model training job
<code>cancel_ml_model_transform_job</code>	Cancels a specified model transform job
<code>cancel_open_cypher_query</code>	Cancels a specified openCypher query
<code>create_ml_endpoint</code>	Creates a new Neptune ML inference endpoint that lets you query one specific model
<code>delete_ml_endpoint</code>	Cancels the creation of a Neptune ML inference endpoint
<code>delete_propertygraph_statistics</code>	Deletes statistics for Gremlin and openCypher (property graph) data
<code>delete_sparql_statistics</code>	Deletes SPARQL statistics
<code>execute_fast_reset</code>	The fast reset REST API lets you reset a Neptune graph quickly and easily, removing a
<code>execute_gremlin_explain_query</code>	Executes a Gremlin Explain query
<code>execute_gremlin_profile_query</code>	Executes a Gremlin Profile query, which runs a specified traversal, collects various me
<code>execute_gremlin_query</code>	This commands executes a Gremlin query
<code>execute_open_cypher_explain_query</code>	Executes an openCypher explain request
<code>execute_open_cypher_query</code>	Executes an openCypher query
<code>get_engine_status</code>	Retrieves the status of the graph database on the host
<code>get_gremlin_query_status</code>	Gets the status of a specified Gremlin query
<code>get_loader_job_status</code>	Gets status information about a specified load job
<code>get_ml_data_processing_job</code>	Retrieves information about a specified data processing job
<code>get_ml_endpoint</code>	Retrieves details about an inference endpoint
<code>get_ml_model_training_job</code>	Retrieves information about a Neptune ML model training job
<code>get_ml_model_transform_job</code>	Gets information about a specified model transform job
<code>get_open_cypher_query_status</code>	Retrieves the status of a specified openCypher query
<code>get_propertygraph_statistics</code>	Gets property graph statistics (Gremlin and openCypher)
<code>get_propertygraph_stream</code>	Gets a stream for a property graph
<code>get_propertygraph_summary</code>	Gets a graph summary for a property graph
<code>get_rdf_graph_summary</code>	Gets a graph summary for an RDF graph
<code>get_sparql_statistics</code>	Gets RDF statistics (SPARQL)
<code>get_sparql_stream</code>	Gets a stream for an RDF graph
<code>list_gremlin_queries</code>	Lists active Gremlin queries
<code>list_loader_jobs</code>	Retrieves a list of the loadIds for all active loader jobs
<code>list_ml_data_processing_jobs</code>	Returns a list of Neptune ML data processing jobs
<code>list_ml_endpoints</code>	Lists existing inference endpoints
<code>list_ml_model_training_jobs</code>	Lists Neptune ML model-training jobs
<code>list_ml_model_transform_jobs</code>	Returns a list of model transform job IDs
<code>list_open_cypher_queries</code>	Lists active openCypher queries
<code>manage_propertygraph_statistics</code>	Manages the generation and use of property graph statistics
<code>manage_sparql_statistics</code>	Manages the generation and use of RDF graph statistics
<code>start_loader_job</code>	Starts a Neptune bulk loader job to load data from an Amazon S3 bucket into a Neptun
<code>start_ml_data_processing_job</code>	Creates a new Neptune ML data processing job for processing the graph data exported
<code>start_ml_model_training_job</code>	Creates a new Neptune ML model training job
<code>start_ml_model_transform_job</code>	Creates a new model transform job

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- neptunedata()
svc$cancel_gremlin_query(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

qldb

Amazon QLDB

Description

The resource management API for Amazon QLDB

Usage

```
qldb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials

Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint** Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region** Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- qldb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

<code>cancel_journal_kinesis_stream</code>	Ends a given Amazon QLDB journal stream
<code>create_ledger</code>	Creates a new ledger in your Amazon Web Services account in the current Region
<code>delete_ledger</code>	Deletes a ledger and all of its contents
<code>describe_journal_kinesis_stream</code>	Returns detailed information about a given Amazon QLDB journal stream
<code>describe_journal_s3_export</code>	Returns information about a journal export job, including the ledger name, export ID, and status
<code>describe_ledger</code>	Returns information about a ledger, including its state, permissions mode, encryption mode, and KMS key ID
<code>export_journal_to_s3</code>	Exports journal contents within a date and time range from a ledger into a specified S3 bucket
<code>get_block</code>	Returns a block object at a specified address in a journal
<code>get_digest</code>	Returns the digest of a ledger at the latest committed block in the journal
<code>get_revision</code>	Returns a revision data object for a specified document ID and block address
<code>list_journal_kinesis_streams_for_ledger</code>	Returns all Amazon QLDB journal streams for a given ledger
<code>list_journal_s3_exports</code>	Returns all journal export jobs for all ledgers that are associated with the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_journal_s3_exports_for_ledger</code>	Returns all journal export jobs for a specified ledger
<code>list_ledgers</code>	Returns all ledgers that are associated with the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Returns all tags for a specified Amazon QLDB resource
<code>stream_journal_to_kinesis</code>	Creates a journal stream for a given Amazon QLDB ledger
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to a specified Amazon QLDB resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from a specified Amazon QLDB resource
<code>update_ledger</code>	Updates properties on a ledger
<code>update_ledger_permissions_mode</code>	Updates the permissions mode of a ledger

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- qldb()
svc$cancel_journal_kinesis_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

qldbsession

Amazon QLDB Session

Description

The transactional data APIs for Amazon QLDB

Instead of interacting directly with this API, we recommend using the QLDB driver or the QLDB shell to execute data transactions on a ledger.

- If you are working with an AWS SDK, use the QLDB driver. The driver provides a high-level abstraction layer above this *QLDB Session* data plane and manages `send_command` API calls for you. For information and a list of supported programming languages, see [Getting started with the driver](#) in the *Amazon QLDB Developer Guide*.

- If you are working with the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), use the QLDB shell. The shell is a command line interface that uses the QLDB driver to interact with a ledger. For information, see [Accessing Amazon QLDB using the QLDB shell](#).

Usage

```
qldbsession(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • credentials: – creds: * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- qlldb-session(  
  config = list(  
    credentials = list(  
      creds = list(  
        access_key_id = "string",  
        secret_access_key = "string",  
        session_token = "string"  
      ),  
      profile = "string",  
      anonymous = "logical"  
    ),  
    endpoint = "string",  
    region = "string",  
    close_connection = "logical",  
    timeout = "numeric",  
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",  
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"  
  ),  
  credentials = list(  
    creds = list(  
      access_key_id = "string",  
      secret_access_key = "string",  
      session_token = "string"  
    ),  
    profile = "string",  
    anonymous = "logical"  
  ),  
  endpoint = "string",  
  region = "string"  
)
```

Operations

[send_command](#) Sends a command to an Amazon QLDB ledger

Examples

```
## Not run:  
svc <- qlldb-session()
```

```
svc$send_command(  
  Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

rds

Amazon Relational Database Service

Description

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizeable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks, freeing up developers to focus on what makes their applications and businesses unique.

Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, Db2, or Amazon Aurora database server. These capabilities mean that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases work with Amazon RDS without modification. Amazon RDS automatically backs up your database and maintains the database software that powers your DB instance. Amazon RDS is flexible: you can scale your DB instance's compute resources and storage capacity to meet your application's demand. As with all Amazon Web Services, there are no up-front investments, and you pay only for the resources you use.

This interface reference for Amazon RDS contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Amazon RDS API Reference

- For the alphabetical list of API actions, see [API Actions](#).
- For the alphabetical list of data types, see [Data Types](#).
- For a list of common query parameters, see [Common Parameters](#).
- For descriptions of the error codes, see [Common Errors](#).

Amazon RDS User Guide

- For a summary of the Amazon RDS interfaces, see [Available RDS Interfaces](#).
- For more information about how to use the Query API, see [Using the Query API](#).

Usage

```
rds(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • credentials: – creds: * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- rds(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[add_role_to_db_cluster](#)
[add_role_to_db_instance](#)
[add_source_identifier_to_subscription](#)
[add_tags_to_resource](#)
[apply_pending_maintenance_action](#)
[authorize_db_security_group_ingress](#)
[backtrack_db_cluster](#)
[build_auth_token](#)
[build_auth_token_v2](#)
[cancel_export_task](#)
[copy_db_cluster_parameter_group](#)
[copy_db_cluster_snapshot](#)
[copy_db_parameter_group](#)
[copy_db_snapshot](#)
[copy_option_group](#)
[create_blue_green_deployment](#)
[create_custom_db_engine_version](#)
[create_db_cluster](#)
[create_db_cluster_endpoint](#)
[create_db_cluster_parameter_group](#)

Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with a DB cl
 Associates an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Management (A
 Adds a source identifier to an existing RDS event notification subscrip
 Adds metadata tags to an Amazon RDS resource
 Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB
 Enables ingress to a DBSecurityGroup using one of two forms of authori
 Backtracks a DB cluster to a specific time, without creating a new DB cl
 Return an authentication token for a database connection
 Generates an auth token used to connect to a db with IAM credentials
 Cancels an export task in progress that is exporting a snapshot or cluster
 Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
 Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
 Copies the specified DB parameter group
 Copies the specified DB snapshot
 Copies the specified option group
 Creates a blue/green deployment
 Creates a custom DB engine version (CEV)
 Creates a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster or Multi-AZ DB cluster
 Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Aurora
 Creates a new DB cluster parameter group

<code>create_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
<code>create_db_instance</code>	Creates a new DB instance
<code>create_db_instance_read_replica</code>	Creates a new DB instance that acts as a read replica for an existing source DB instance
<code>create_db_parameter_group</code>	Creates a new DB parameter group
<code>create_db_proxy</code>	Creates a new DB proxy
<code>create_db_proxy_endpoint</code>	Creates a DBProxyEndpoint
<code>create_db_security_group</code>	Creates a new DB security group
<code>create_db_shard_group</code>	Creates a new DB shard group for Aurora Limitless Database
<code>create_db_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of a DB instance
<code>create_db_subnet_group</code>	Creates a new DB subnet group
<code>create_event_subscription</code>	Creates an RDS event notification subscription
<code>create_global_cluster</code>	Creates an Aurora global database spread across multiple Amazon Web Services Regions
<code>create_integration</code>	Creates a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift
<code>create_option_group</code>	Creates a new option group
<code>create_tenant_database</code>	Creates a tenant database in a DB instance that uses the multi-tenant concurrency control
<code>delete_blue_green_deployment</code>	Deletes a blue/green deployment
<code>delete_custom_db_engine_version</code>	Deletes a custom engine version
<code>delete_db_cluster</code>	The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
<code>delete_db_cluster_automated_backup</code>	Deletes automated backups using the DbClusterResourceId value of the source DB cluster
<code>delete_db_cluster_endpoint</code>	Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<code>delete_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
<code>delete_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
<code>delete_db_instance</code>	Deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
<code>delete_db_instance_automated_backup</code>	Deletes automated backups using the DbiResourceId value of the source DB instance
<code>delete_db_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified DB parameter group
<code>delete_db_proxy</code>	Deletes an existing DB proxy
<code>delete_db_proxy_endpoint</code>	Deletes a DBProxyEndpoint
<code>delete_db_security_group</code>	Deletes a DB security group
<code>delete_db_shard_group</code>	Deletes an Aurora Limitless Database DB shard group
<code>delete_db_snapshot</code>	Deletes a DB snapshot
<code>delete_db_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a DB subnet group
<code>delete_event_subscription</code>	Deletes an RDS event notification subscription
<code>delete_global_cluster</code>	Deletes a global database cluster
<code>delete_integration</code>	Deletes a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift
<code>delete_option_group</code>	Deletes an existing option group
<code>delete_tenant_database</code>	Deletes a tenant database from your DB instance
<code>deregister_db_proxy_targets</code>	Remove the association between one or more DBProxyTarget data structures and a DB proxy
<code>describe_account_attributes</code>	Lists all of the attributes for a customer account
<code>describe_blue_green_deployments</code>	Describes one or more blue/green deployments
<code>describe_certificates</code>	Lists the set of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazon Certificate Manager
<code>describe_db_cluster_automated_backups</code>	Displays backups for both current and deleted DB clusters
<code>describe_db_cluster_backtracks</code>	Returns information about backtracks for a DB cluster
<code>describe_db_cluster_endpoints</code>	Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<code>describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group
<code>describe_db_clusters</code>	Describes existing Amazon Aurora DB clusters and Multi-AZ DB clusters
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a particular DB cluster snapshot
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots

<code>describe_db_engine_versions</code>	Describes the properties of specific versions of DB engines
<code>describe_db_instance_automated_backups</code>	Displays backups for both current and deleted instances
<code>describe_db_instances</code>	Describes provisioned RDS instances
<code>describe_db_log_files</code>	Returns a list of DB log files for the DB instance
<code>describe_db_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
<code>describe_db_proxies</code>	Returns information about DB proxies
<code>describe_db_proxy_endpoints</code>	Returns information about DB proxy endpoints
<code>describe_db_proxy_target_groups</code>	Returns information about DB proxy target groups, represented by DBProxyTarget objects
<code>describe_db_proxy_targets</code>	Returns information about DBProxyTarget objects
<code>describe_db_recommendations</code>	Describes the recommendations to resolve the issues for your DB instance
<code>describe_db_security_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBSecurityGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_shard_groups</code>	Describes existing Aurora Limitless Database DB shard groups
<code>describe_db_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of DB snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB snapshot
<code>describe_db_snapshots</code>	Returns information about DB snapshots
<code>describe_db_snapshot_tenant_databases</code>	Describes the tenant databases that exist in a DB snapshot
<code>describe_db_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<code>describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster
<code>describe_engine_default_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified DB instance
<code>describe_event_categories</code>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific event source type
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to DB instances, DB clusters, DB parameter groups, or DB snapshots
<code>describe_event_subscriptions</code>	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
<code>describe_export_tasks</code>	Returns information about a snapshot or cluster export to Amazon S3
<code>describe_global_clusters</code>	Returns information about Aurora global database clusters
<code>describe_integrations</code>	Describe one or more zero-ETL integrations with Amazon Redshift
<code>describe_option_group_options</code>	Describes all available options for the specified engine
<code>describe_option_groups</code>	Describes the available option groups
<code>describe_orderable_db_instance_options</code>	Describes the orderable DB instance options for a specified DB engine
<code>describe_pending_maintenance_actions</code>	Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action
<code>describe_reserved_db_instances</code>	Returns information about reserved DB instances for this account, or about all reserved DB instances
<code>describe_reserved_db_instances_offerings</code>	Lists available reserved DB instance offerings
<code>describe_source_regions</code>	Returns a list of the source Amazon Web Services Regions where the current DB instance is replicated
<code>describe_tenant_databases</code>	Describes the tenant databases in a DB instance that uses the multi-tenant architecture
<code>describe_valid_db_instance_modifications</code>	You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modifications are valid for a DB instance
<code>disable_http_endpoint</code>	Disables the HTTP endpoint for the specified DB cluster
<code>download_db_log_file_portion</code>	Downloads all or a portion of the specified log file, up to 1 MB in size
<code>enable_http_endpoint</code>	Enables the HTTP endpoint for the DB cluster
<code>failover_db_cluster</code>	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
<code>failover_global_cluster</code>	Promotes the specified secondary DB cluster to be the primary DB cluster
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags on an Amazon RDS resource
<code>modify_activity_stream</code>	Changes the audit policy state of a database activity stream to either locked or unlocked
<code>modify_certificates</code>	Override the system-default Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates
<code>modify_current_db_cluster_capacity</code>	Set the capacity of an Aurora Serverless v1 DB cluster to a specific value
<code>modify_custom_db_engine_version</code>	Modifies the status of a custom engine version (CEV)
<code>modify_db_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings of an Amazon Aurora DB cluster or a Multi-AZ DB instance
<code>modify_db_cluster_endpoint</code>	Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<code>modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group
<code>modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</code>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a DB cluster snapshot

modify_db_instance	Modifies settings for a DB instance
modify_db_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group
modify_db_proxy	Changes the settings for an existing DB proxy
modify_db_proxy_endpoint	Changes the settings for an existing DB proxy endpoint
modify_db_proxy_target_group	Modifies the properties of a DBProxyTargetGroup
modify_db_recommendation	Updates the recommendation status and recommended action status for the
modify_db_shard_group	Modifies the settings of an Aurora Limitless Database DB shard group
modify_db_snapshot	Updates a manual DB snapshot with a new engine version
modify_db_snapshot_attribute	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from,
modify_db_subnet_group	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
modify_event_subscription	Modifies an existing RDS event notification subscription
modify_global_cluster	Modifies a setting for an Amazon Aurora global database cluster
modify_integration	Modifies a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift
modify_option_group	Modifies an existing option group
modify_tenant_database	Modifies an existing tenant database in a DB instance
promote_read_replica	Promotes a read replica DB instance to a standalone DB instance
promote_read_replica_db_cluster	Promotes a read replica DB cluster to a standalone DB cluster
purchase_reserved_db_instances_offering	Purchases a reserved DB instance offering
reboot_db_cluster	You might need to reboot your DB cluster, usually for maintenance reasons
reboot_db_instance	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
reboot_db_shard_group	You might need to reboot your DB shard group, usually for maintenance reasons
register_db_proxy_targets	Associate one or more DBProxyTarget data structures with a DBProxyTarget
remove_from_global_cluster	Detaches an Aurora secondary cluster from an Aurora global database cluster
remove_role_from_db_cluster	Removes the association of an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Managemen
remove_role_from_db_instance	Disassociates an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Management role from
remove_source_identifier_from_subscription	Removes a source identifier from an existing RDS event notification subscription
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon RDS resource
reset_db_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default values
reset_db_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default
restore_db_cluster_from_s3	Creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster from MySQL data stored in an Amazon S3
restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot	Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time	Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time
restore_db_instance_from_db_snapshot	Creates a new DB instance from a DB snapshot
restore_db_instance_from_s3	Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) supports importing data from
restore_db_instance_to_point_in_time	Restores a DB instance to an arbitrary point in time
revoke_db_security_group_ingress	Revokes ingress from a DBSecurityGroup for previously authorized IP ranges
start_activity_stream	Starts a database activity stream to monitor activity on the database
start_db_cluster	Starts an Amazon Aurora DB cluster that was stopped using the Amazon RDS console
start_db_instance	Starts an Amazon RDS DB instance that was stopped using the Amazon RDS console
start_db_instance_automated_backups_replication	Enables replication of automated backups to a different Amazon Web Services
start_export_task	Starts an export of DB snapshot or DB cluster data to Amazon S3
stop_activity_stream	Stops a database activity stream that was started using the Amazon Web Services
stop_db_cluster	Stops an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
stop_db_instance	Stops an Amazon RDS DB instance temporarily
stop_db_instance_automated_backups_replication	Stops automated backup replication for a DB instance
switchover_blue_green_deployment	Switches over a blue/green deployment
switchover_global_cluster	Switches over the specified secondary DB cluster to be the new primary
switchover_read_replica	Switches over an Oracle standby database in an Oracle Data Guard environment

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- rds()
# This example add a source identifier to an event notification
# subscription.
svc$add_source_identifier_to_subscription(
  SourceIdentifier = "mmysqlinstance",
  SubscriptionName = "mmysqlleventsubscription"
)

## End(Not run)
```

rdsdataservice

AWS RDS DataService

Description

RDS Data API

Amazon RDS provides an HTTP endpoint to run SQL statements on an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. To run these statements, you use the RDS Data API (Data API).

Data API is available with the following types of Aurora databases:

- Aurora PostgreSQL - Serverless v2, provisioned, and Serverless v1
- Aurora MySQL - Serverless v2, provisioned, and Serverless v1

For more information about the Data API, see [Using RDS Data API](#) in the *Amazon Aurora User Guide*.

Usage

```
rdsdataservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

	* secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- rdsdataservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

batch_execute_statement	Runs a batch SQL statement over an array of data
begin_transaction	Starts a SQL transaction
commit_transaction	Ends a SQL transaction started with the BeginTransaction operation and commits the changes
execute_sql	Runs one or more SQL statements
execute_statement	Runs a SQL statement against a database
rollback_transaction	Performs a rollback of a transaction

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- rdsdataservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Overview

This is an interface reference for Amazon Redshift. It contains documentation for one of the programming or command line interfaces you can use to manage Amazon Redshift clusters. Note that Amazon Redshift is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces may require techniques, such as polling or asynchronous callback handlers, to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a change is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the next maintenance window. For a summary of the Amazon Redshift cluster management interfaces, go to [Using the Amazon Redshift Management Interfaces](#).

Amazon Redshift manages all the work of setting up, operating, and scaling a data warehouse: provisioning capacity, monitoring and backing up the cluster, and applying patches and upgrades to the Amazon Redshift engine. You can focus on using your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers.

If you are a first-time user of Amazon Redshift, we recommend that you begin by reading the [Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide](#).

If you are a database developer, the [Amazon Redshift Database Developer Guide](#) explains how to design, build, query, and maintain the databases that make up your data warehouse.

Usage

```
redshift(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshift(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

<code>accept_reserved_node_exchange</code>	Exchanges a DC1 Reserved Node for a DC2 Reserved Node with no cl
<code>add_partner</code>	Adds a partner integration to a cluster
<code>associate_data_share_consumer</code>	From a datashare consumer account, associates a datashare with the ac
<code>authorize_cluster_security_group_ingress</code>	Adds an inbound (ingress) rule to an Amazon Redshift security group
<code>authorize_data_share</code>	From a data producer account, authorizes the sharing of a datashare wi
<code>authorize_endpoint_access</code>	Grants access to a cluster
<code>authorize_snapshot_access</code>	Authorizes the specified Amazon Web Services account to restore the s
<code>batch_delete_cluster_snapshots</code>	Deletes a set of cluster snapshots
<code>batch_modify_cluster_snapshots</code>	Modifies the settings for a set of cluster snapshots
<code>cancel_resize</code>	Cancels a resize operation for a cluster
<code>copy_cluster_snapshot</code>	Copies the specified automated cluster snapshot to a new manual cluster
<code>create_authentication_profile</code>	Creates an authentication profile with the specified parameters
<code>create_cluster</code>	Creates a new cluster with the specified parameters
<code>create_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Creates an Amazon Redshift parameter group
<code>create_cluster_security_group</code>	Creates a new Amazon Redshift security group
<code>create_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a manual snapshot of the specified cluster
<code>create_cluster_subnet_group</code>	Creates a new Amazon Redshift subnet group
<code>create_custom_domain_association</code>	Used to create a custom domain name for a cluster
<code>create_endpoint_access</code>	Creates a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint
<code>create_event_subscription</code>	Creates an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
<code>create_hsm_client_certificate</code>	Creates an HSM client certificate that an Amazon Redshift cluster will
<code>create_hsm_configuration</code>	Creates an HSM configuration that contains the information required b
<code>create_integration</code>	Creates a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon R
<code>create_redshift_idc_application</code>	Creates an Amazon Redshift application for use with IAM Identity Cer
<code>create_scheduled_action</code>	Creates a scheduled action
<code>create_snapshot_copy_grant</code>	Creates a snapshot copy grant that permits Amazon Redshift to use an
<code>create_snapshot_schedule</code>	Create a snapshot schedule that can be associated to a cluster and whic
<code>create_tags</code>	Adds tags to a cluster
<code>create_usage_limit</code>	Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift feature on a clus
<code>deauthorize_data_share</code>	From a datashare producer account, removes authorization from the sp
<code>delete_authentication_profile</code>	Deletes an authentication profile
<code>delete_cluster</code>	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster without its final snapshot bein
<code>delete_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
<code>delete_cluster_security_group</code>	Deletes an Amazon Redshift security group
<code>delete_cluster_snapshot</code>	Deletes the specified manual snapshot
<code>delete_cluster_subnet_group</code>	Deletes the specified cluster subnet group
<code>delete_custom_domain_association</code>	Contains information about deleting a custom domain association for a
<code>delete_endpoint_access</code>	Deletes a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint
<code>delete_event_subscription</code>	Deletes an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
<code>delete_hsm_client_certificate</code>	Deletes the specified HSM client certificate
<code>delete_hsm_configuration</code>	Deletes the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration
<code>delete_integration</code>	Deletes a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon R
<code>delete_partner</code>	Deletes a partner integration from a cluster
<code>delete_redshift_idc_application</code>	Deletes an Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center application
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes the resource policy for a specified resource
<code>delete_scheduled_action</code>	Deletes a scheduled action

<code>delete_snapshot_copy_grant</code>	Deletes the specified snapshot copy grant
<code>delete_snapshot_schedule</code>	Deletes a snapshot schedule
<code>delete_tags</code>	Deletes tags from a resource
<code>delete_usage_limit</code>	Deletes a usage limit from a cluster
<code>deregister_namespace</code>	Deregisters a cluster or serverless namespace from the Amazon Web Services console
<code>describe_account_attributes</code>	Returns a list of attributes attached to an account
<code>describe_authentication_profiles</code>	Describes an authentication profile
<code>describe_cluster_db_revisions</code>	Returns an array of ClusterDbRevision objects
<code>describe_cluster_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of Amazon Redshift parameter groups, including parameter group names
<code>describe_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns a detailed list of parameters contained within the specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
<code>describe_clusters</code>	Returns properties of provisioned clusters including general cluster properties
<code>describe_cluster_security_groups</code>	Returns information about Amazon Redshift security groups
<code>describe_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns one or more snapshot objects, which contain metadata about your Amazon Redshift clusters
<code>describe_cluster_subnet_groups</code>	Returns one or more cluster subnet group objects, which contain metadata about your Amazon Redshift clusters
<code>describe_cluster_tracks</code>	Returns a list of all the available maintenance tracks
<code>describe_cluster_versions</code>	Returns descriptions of the available Amazon Redshift cluster versions
<code>describe_custom_domain_associations</code>	Contains information about custom domain associations for a cluster
<code>describe_data_shares</code>	Shows the status of any inbound or outbound datashares available in the account
<code>describe_data_shares_for_consumer</code>	Returns a list of datashares where the account identifier being called is the consumer
<code>describe_data_shares_for_producer</code>	Returns a list of datashares when the account identifier being called is the producer
<code>describe_default_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns a list of parameter settings for the specified parameter group family
<code>describe_endpoint_access</code>	Describes a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint
<code>describe_endpoint_authorization</code>	Describes an endpoint authorization
<code>describe_event_categories</code>	Displays a list of event categories for all event source types, or for a specific event source type
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to clusters, security groups, snapshots, and parameter groups
<code>describe_event_subscriptions</code>	Lists descriptions of all the Amazon Redshift event notification subscriptions
<code>describe_hsm_client_certificates</code>	Returns information about the specified HSM client certificate
<code>describe_hsm_configurations</code>	Returns information about the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration
<code>describe_inbound_integrations</code>	Returns a list of inbound integrations
<code>describe_integrations</code>	Describes one or more zero-ETL or S3 event integrations with Amazon S3
<code>describe_logging_status</code>	Describes whether information, such as queries and connection attempts, is being logged
<code>describe_node_configuration_options</code>	Returns properties of possible node configurations such as node type, node size, and node role
<code>describe_orderable_cluster_options</code>	Returns a list of orderable cluster options
<code>describe_partners</code>	Returns information about the partner integrations defined for a cluster
<code>describe_redshift_idc_applications</code>	Lists the Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center applications
<code>describe_reserved_node_exchange_status</code>	Returns exchange status details and associated metadata for a reserved node
<code>describe_reserved_node_offerings</code>	Returns a list of the available reserved node offerings by Amazon Redshift
<code>describe_reserved_nodes</code>	Returns the descriptions of the reserved nodes
<code>describe_resize</code>	Returns information about the last resize operation for the specified cluster
<code>describe_scheduled_actions</code>	Describes properties of scheduled actions
<code>describe_snapshot_copy_grants</code>	Returns a list of snapshot copy grants owned by the Amazon Web Services account
<code>describe_snapshot_schedules</code>	Returns a list of snapshot schedules
<code>describe_storage</code>	Returns account level backups storage size and provisional storage
<code>describe_table_restore_status</code>	Lists the status of one or more table restore requests made using the Redshift console
<code>describe_tags</code>	Returns a list of tags
<code>describe_usage_limits</code>	Shows usage limits on a cluster
<code>disable_logging</code>	Stops logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for a cluster
<code>disable_snapshot_copy</code>	Disables the automatic copying of snapshots from one region to another

<code>disassociate_data_share_consumer</code>	From a datashare consumer account, remove association for the specified datashare
<code>enable_logging</code>	Starts logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for a cluster
<code>enable_snapshot_copy</code>	Enables the automatic copy of snapshots from one region to another region
<code>failover_primary_compute</code>	Fails over the primary compute unit of the specified Multi-AZ cluster to the secondary compute unit
<code>get_cluster_credentials</code>	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary security credentials
<code>get_cluster_credentials_with_iam</code>	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary security credentials
<code>get_reserved_node_exchange_configuration_options</code>	Gets the configuration options for the reserved-node exchange
<code>get_reserved_node_exchange_offerings</code>	Returns an array of DC2 ReservedNodeOfferings that matches the payment type and availability zone
<code>get_resource_policy</code>	Get the resource policy for a specified resource
<code>list_recommendations</code>	List the Amazon Redshift Advisor recommendations for one or multiple clusters
<code>modify_aqua_configuration</code>	This operation is retired
<code>modify_authentication_profile</code>	Modifies an authentication profile
<code>modify_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings for a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_db_revision</code>	Modifies the database revision of a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_iam_roles</code>	Modifies the list of Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_maintenance</code>	Modifies the maintenance settings of a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
<code>modify_cluster_snapshot</code>	Modifies the settings for a snapshot
<code>modify_cluster_snapshot_schedule</code>	Modifies a snapshot schedule for a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_subnet_group</code>	Modifies a cluster subnet group to include the specified list of VPC subnets
<code>modify_custom_domain_association</code>	Contains information for changing a custom domain association
<code>modify_endpoint_access</code>	Modifies a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint
<code>modify_event_subscription</code>	Modifies an existing Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
<code>modify_integration</code>	Modifies a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon S3
<code>modify_redshift_idc_application</code>	Changes an existing Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center application
<code>modify_scheduled_action</code>	Modifies a scheduled action
<code>modify_snapshot_copy_retention_period</code>	Modifies the number of days to retain snapshots in the destination Amazon S3 bucket
<code>modify_snapshot_schedule</code>	Modifies a snapshot schedule
<code>modify_usage_limit</code>	Modifies a usage limit in a cluster
<code>pause_cluster</code>	Pauses a cluster
<code>purchase_reserved_node_offering</code>	Allows you to purchase reserved nodes
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Updates the resource policy for a specified resource
<code>reboot_cluster</code>	Reboots a cluster
<code>register_namespace</code>	Registers a cluster or serverless namespace to the Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Management console
<code>reject_data_share</code>	From a datashare consumer account, rejects the specified datashare
<code>reset_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Sets one or more parameters of the specified parameter group to their default values
<code>resize_cluster</code>	Changes the size of the cluster
<code>restore_from_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a new cluster from a snapshot
<code>restore_table_from_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a new table from a table in an Amazon Redshift cluster snapshot
<code>resume_cluster</code>	Resumes a paused cluster
<code>revoke_cluster_security_group_ingress</code>	Revokes an ingress rule in an Amazon Redshift security group for a particular IP address
<code>revoke_endpoint_access</code>	Revokes access to a cluster
<code>revoke_snapshot_access</code>	Removes the ability of the specified Amazon Web Services account to restore from a snapshot
<code>rotate_encryption_key</code>	Rotates the encryption keys for a cluster
<code>update_partner_status</code>	Updates the status of a partner integration

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- redshift()
svc$accept_reserved_node_exchange(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

redshiftdataapiservice

Redshift Data API Service

Description

You can use the Amazon Redshift Data API to run queries on Amazon Redshift tables. You can run SQL statements, which are committed if the statement succeeds.

For more information about the Amazon Redshift Data API and CLI usage examples, see [Using the Amazon Redshift Data API](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Management Guide*.

Usage

```
redshiftdataapiservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. |
|--------|---|
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

	• timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshiftdataapiservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

batch_execute_statement	Runs one or more SQL statements, which can be data manipulation language (DML) or data definition language (DDL)
cancel_statement	Cancel a running query
describe_statement	Describe the details about a specific instance when a query was run by the Amazon Redshift Data API
describe_table	Describe the detailed information about a table from metadata in the cluster
execute_statement	Runs an SQL statement, which can be data manipulation language (DML) or data definition language (DDL)
get_statement_result	Fetches the temporarily cached result of an SQL statement in JSON format
get_statement_result_v2	Fetches the temporarily cached result of an SQL statement in CSV format
list_databases	List the databases in a cluster
list_schemas	Lists the schemas in a database
list_statements	List of SQL statements
list_tables	List the tables in a database

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- redshiftdataapiservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

redshiftserverless *Redshift Serverless*

Description

This is an interface reference for Amazon Redshift Serverless. It contains documentation for one of the programming or command line interfaces you can use to manage Amazon Redshift Serverless.

Amazon Redshift Serverless automatically provisions data warehouse capacity and intelligently scales the underlying resources based on workload demands. Amazon Redshift Serverless adjusts capacity in seconds to deliver consistently high performance and simplified operations for even the

most demanding and volatile workloads. Amazon Redshift Serverless lets you focus on using your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers.

To learn more about Amazon Redshift Serverless, see [What is Amazon Redshift Serverless?](#).

Usage

```
redshiftserverless(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • credentials: – creds: * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshiftserverless(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

convert_recovery_point_to_snapshot	Converts a recovery point to a snapshot
create_custom_domain_association	Creates a custom domain association for Amazon Redshift Serverless
create_endpoint_access	Creates an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed VPC endpoint
create_namespace	Creates a namespace in Amazon Redshift Serverless
create_scheduled_action	Creates a scheduled action
create_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of all databases in a namespace
create_snapshot_copy_configuration	Creates a snapshot copy configuration that lets you copy snapshots to another Amazon
create_usage_limit	Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift Serverless usage type

<code>create_workgroup</code>	Creates an workgroup in Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>delete_custom_domain_association</code>	Deletes a custom domain association for Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>delete_endpoint_access</code>	Deletes an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed VPC endpoint
<code>delete_namespace</code>	Deletes a namespace from Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes the specified resource policy
<code>delete_scheduled_action</code>	Deletes a scheduled action
<code>delete_snapshot</code>	Deletes a snapshot from Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>delete_snapshot_copy_configuration</code>	Deletes a snapshot copy configuration
<code>delete_usage_limit</code>	Deletes a usage limit from Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>delete_workgroup</code>	Deletes a workgroup
<code>get_credentials</code>	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary authorization token
<code>get_custom_domain_association</code>	Gets information about a specific custom domain association
<code>get_endpoint_access</code>	Returns information, such as the name, about a VPC endpoint
<code>get_namespace</code>	Returns information about a namespace in Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>get_recovery_point</code>	Returns information about a recovery point
<code>get_resource_policy</code>	Returns a resource policy
<code>get_scheduled_action</code>	Returns information about a scheduled action
<code>get_snapshot</code>	Returns information about a specific snapshot
<code>get_table_restore_status</code>	Returns information about a TableRestoreStatus object
<code>get_usage_limit</code>	Returns information about a usage limit
<code>get_workgroup</code>	Returns information about a specific workgroup
<code>list_custom_domain_associations</code>	Lists custom domain associations for Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>list_endpoint_access</code>	Returns an array of EndpointAccess objects and relevant information
<code>list_managed_workgroups</code>	Returns information about a list of specified managed workgroups in your account
<code>list_namespaces</code>	Returns information about a list of specified namespaces
<code>list_recovery_points</code>	Returns an array of recovery points
<code>list_scheduled_actions</code>	Returns a list of scheduled actions
<code>list_snapshot_copy_configurations</code>	Returns a list of snapshot copy configurations
<code>list_snapshots</code>	Returns a list of snapshots
<code>list_table_restore_status</code>	Returns information about an array of TableRestoreStatus objects
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags assigned to a resource
<code>list_usage_limits</code>	Lists all usage limits within Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>list_workgroups</code>	Returns information about a list of specified workgroups
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Creates or updates a resource policy
<code>restore_from_recovery_point</code>	Restore the data from a recovery point
<code>restore_from_snapshot</code>	Restores a namespace from a snapshot
<code>restore_table_from_recovery_point</code>	Restores a table from a recovery point to your Amazon Redshift Serverless instance
<code>restore_table_from_snapshot</code>	Restores a table from a snapshot to your Amazon Redshift Serverless instance
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns one or more tags to a resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes a tag or set of tags from a resource
<code>update_custom_domain_association</code>	Updates an Amazon Redshift Serverless certificate associated with a custom domain
<code>update_endpoint_access</code>	Updates an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed endpoint
<code>update_namespace</code>	Updates a namespace with the specified settings
<code>update_scheduled_action</code>	Updates a scheduled action
<code>update_snapshot</code>	Updates a snapshot
<code>update_snapshot_copy_configuration</code>	Updates a snapshot copy configuration
<code>update_usage_limit</code>	Update a usage limit in Amazon Redshift Serverless
<code>update_workgroup</code>	Updates a workgroup with the specified configuration settings

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- redshiftserverless()
svc$convert_recovery_point_to_snapshot(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

simplifiedb

Amazon SimpleDB

Description

Amazon SimpleDB is a web service providing the core database functions of data indexing and querying in the cloud. By offloading the time and effort associated with building and operating a web-scale database, SimpleDB provides developers the freedom to focus on application development.

A traditional, clustered relational database requires a sizable upfront capital outlay, is complex to design, and often requires extensive and repetitive database administration. Amazon SimpleDB is dramatically simpler, requiring no schema, automatically indexing your data and providing a simple API for storage and access. This approach eliminates the administrative burden of data modeling, index maintenance, and performance tuning. Developers gain access to this functionality within Amazon's proven computing environment, are able to scale instantly, and pay only for what they use.

Visit <http://aws.amazon.com/simplifiedb/> for more information.

Usage

```
simplifiedb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. |
|--------|---|
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

	• endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- simplifiedb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_delete_attributes	Performs multiple DeleteAttributes operations in a single call, which reduces round trips and latency
batch_put_attributes	The BatchPutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes within one or more items
create_domain	The CreateDomain operation creates a new domain
delete_attributes	Deletes one or more attributes associated with an item
delete_domain	The DeleteDomain operation deletes a domain
domain_metadata	Returns information about the domain, including when the domain was created, the number of items
get_attributes	Returns all of the attributes associated with the specified item
list_domains	The ListDomains operation lists all domains associated with the Access Key ID
put_attributes	The PutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes in an item
select	The Select operation returns a set of attributes for ItemNames that match the select expression

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- simplifiedb()
svc$batch_delete_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

timestreamquery	Amazon Timestream Query
-----------------	-------------------------

Description

Amazon Timestream Query

Usage

```
timestreamquery(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • credentials: – creds: * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- timestreamquery(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

cancel_query	Cancels a query that has been issued
create_scheduled_query	Create a scheduled query that will be run on your behalf at the configured schedule
delete_scheduled_query	Deletes a given scheduled query
describe_account_settings	Describes the settings for your account that include the query pricing model and the configured n
describe_endpoints	DescribeEndpoints returns a list of available endpoints to make Timestream API calls against
describe_scheduled_query	Provides detailed information about a scheduled query
execute_scheduled_query	You can use this API to run a scheduled query manually
list_scheduled_queries	Gets a list of all scheduled queries in the caller's Amazon account and Region
list_tags_for_resource	List all tags on a Timestream query resource
prepare_query	A synchronous operation that allows you to submit a query with parameters to be stored by Time
query	Query is a synchronous operation that enables you to run a query against your Amazon Timestre
tag_resource	Associate a set of tags with a Timestream resource
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from a Timestream query resource

update_account_settings	Transitions your account to use TCUs for query pricing and modifies the maximum query computation time
update_scheduled_query	Update a scheduled query

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- timestreamquery()
svc$cancel_query(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

timestreamwrite	<i>Amazon Timestream Write</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Amazon Timestream is a fast, scalable, fully managed time-series database service that makes it easy to store and analyze trillions of time-series data points per day. With Timestream, you can easily store and analyze IoT sensor data to derive insights from your IoT applications. You can analyze industrial telemetry to streamline equipment management and maintenance. You can also store and analyze log data and metrics to improve the performance and availability of your applications.

Timestream is built from the ground up to effectively ingest, process, and store time-series data. It organizes data to optimize query processing. It automatically scales based on the volume of data ingested and on the query volume to ensure you receive optimal performance while inserting and querying data. As your data grows over time, Timestream's adaptive query processing engine spans across storage tiers to provide fast analysis while reducing costs.

Usage

```
timestreamwrite(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

	* secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • creds: – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- timestreamwrite(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

create_batch_load_task	Creates a new Timestream batch load task
create_database	Creates a new Timestream database
create_table	Adds a new table to an existing database in your account
delete_database	Deletes a given Timestream database
delete_table	Deletes a given Timestream table
describe_batch_load_task	Returns information about the batch load task, including configurations, mappings, progress, and
describe_database	Returns information about the database, including the database name, time that the database was
describe_endpoints	Returns a list of available endpoints to make Timestream API calls against
describe_table	Returns information about the table, including the table name, database name, retention duration
list_batch_load_tasks	Provides a list of batch load tasks, along with the name, status, when the task is resumable until, a
list_databases	Returns a list of your Timestream databases
list_tables	Provides a list of tables, along with the name, status, and retention properties of each table
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on a Timestream resource
resume_batch_load_task	Resume batch load task
tag_resource	Associates a set of tags with a Timestream resource
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from a Timestream resource
update_database	Modifies the KMS key for an existing database
update_table	Modifies the retention duration of the memory store and magnetic store for your Timestream table
write_records	Enables you to write your time-series data into Timestream

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- timestreamwrite()
svc$create_batch_load_task(

```

```
    Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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