Amazon Neptune
User Guide
API Version 2017-11-29
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What Is Amazon Neptune?

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 Neptune is a purpose-built, high-performance graph database engine. This engine is optimized for storing billions of relationships and querying the graph with milliseconds latency. Neptune supports the popular graph query languages Apache TinkerPop Gremlin and W3C’s SPARQL, enabling you to 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.

Neptune is highly available, with read replicas, point-in-time recovery, continuous backup to Amazon S3, and replication across Availability Zones. Neptune provides data security features, with support for encryption at rest and in transit. Neptune is fully managed, so you no longer need to worry about database management tasks like hardware provisioning, software patching, setup, configuration, or backups.

To learn about using Amazon Neptune, we recommend that you start with the following sections:

- Overview of Amazon Neptune Features (p. 15)
- Getting Started with Neptune (p. 129)

Before you begin designing your database, we also recommend that you consult the GitHub repository AWS Reference Architectures for Using Graph Databases, where you can inform your choices about graph data models and query languages, and browse examples of reference deployment architectures.

Key Service Components

- **Primary DB instance** – Supports read and write operations, and performs all of the data modifications to the cluster volume. Each Neptune DB cluster has one primary DB instance that is responsible for writing (that is, loading or modifying) graph database contents.

- **Neptune replica** – Connects to the same storage volume as the primary DB instance and supports only read operations. Each Neptune DB cluster can have up to 15 Neptune Replicas in addition to the primary DB instance. This provides high availability by locating Neptune Replicas in separate Availability Zones and distribution load from reading clients.

- **Cluster volume** – Neptune data is stored in the cluster volume, which is designed for reliability and high availability. A cluster volume consists of copies of the data across multiple Availability Zones in a single AWS Region. Because your data is automatically replicated across Availability Zones, it is highly durable, and there is little possibility of data loss.

Supports Open Graph APIs

Amazon Neptune supports open graph APIs for both Gremlin and SPARQL. It provides high performance for both of these graph models and their query languages. You can choose the Property Graph (PG) model and its open source query language, or the Apache TinkerPop Gremlin graph traversal language. Or, you can use the W3C standard Resource Description Framework (RDF) model and its standard SPARQL Query Language.

Highly Secure

Neptune provides multiple levels of security for your database. Security features include network isolation using Amazon VPC, and encryption at rest using keys that you create and control through AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). On an encrypted Neptune instance, data in the underlying storage is encrypted, as are the automated backups, snapshots, and replicas in the same cluster.
Fully Managed

With Amazon Neptune, you don't have to worry about database management tasks like hardware provisioning, software patching, setup, configuration, or backups.

You can use Neptune to create sophisticated, interactive graph applications that can query billions of relationships in milliseconds. SQL queries for highly connected data are complex and hard to tune for performance. With Neptune, you can use the popular graph query languages TinkerPop Gremlin and SPARQL to execute powerful queries that are easy to write and perform well on connected data. This capability significantly reduces code complexity so that you can quickly create applications that process relationships.

Neptune is designed to offer greater than 99.99 percent availability. It increases database performance and availability by tightly integrating the database engine with an SSD-backed virtualized storage layer that is built for database workloads. Neptune storage is fault-tolerant and self-healing. Disk failures are repaired in the background without loss of database availability. Neptune automatically detects database crashes and restarts without the need for crash recovery or rebuilding the database cache. If the entire instance fails, Neptune automatically fails over to one of up to 15 read replicas.
## Changes and Updates to Amazon Neptune

The following table describes important changes to Amazon Neptune.

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<tr>
<td>Event notifications now available (p. 3)</td>
<td>Neptune now supports event notifications that you can use to more easily monitor DB clusters. See Using Neptune Event Notification.</td>
<td>October 29, 2020</td>
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<td>Customs endpoints now available (p. 3)</td>
<td>Neptune now supports custom endpoints for greater control connecting to DB instances. See Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints.</td>
<td>October 29, 2020</td>
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<td>Blog post about using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) to populate your Neptune graph (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Populating your graph in Amazon Neptune from a relational database using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) – Part 4: Putting it all together, by Chris Smith.</td>
<td>October 22, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) to populate your Neptune graph (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Populating your graph in Amazon Neptune from a relational database using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) – Part 3: Designing the RDF Model, by Chris Smith.</td>
<td>October 22, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) to populate your Neptune graph (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Populating your graph in Amazon Neptune from a relational database using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) – Part 2: Designing the property graph model, by Chris Smith.</td>
<td>October 22, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) to populate your Neptune graph (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Populating your graph in Amazon Neptune from a relational database using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) – Part 1: Setting the stage, by Chris Smith.</td>
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<td>Engine version 1.0.4.0 (p. 443)</td>
<td>As of 2020-10-12, engine version 1.0.4.0 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version</td>
<td>As of 2020-10-12, engine version is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release.</td>
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<td>1.0.3.0.R2 (p. 447)</td>
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<td>1.0.2.2.R5 (p. 451)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about configuring your VPC for SPARQL federated queries (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Configure Amazon VPC for SPARQL 1.1 Federated Query with Amazon Neptune, by Charles Ivie.</td>
<td>October 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about writing a SPARQL cascading delete (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Write a cascading delete in SPARQL, by Ora Lassila.</td>
<td>October 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about graphing AWS resources using Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Graph your AWS resources with Amazon Neptune, by Dave Bechberger.</td>
<td>September 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about building MedDRA terminology mapping for pharmacovigilance and adverse event reporting using Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Building Amazon Neptune based MedDRA terminology mapping for pharmacovigilance and adverse event reporting, by Vaijayanti Joshi, Deven Atnoor, Ph.D, and Sudhanshu Malhotra.</td>
<td>September 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about building a knowledge graph out of a data warehouse using Neptune, to complement commercial intelligence (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Complement Commercial Intelligence by Building a Knowledge Graph out of a Data Warehouse with Amazon Neptune, by Shahria Hossain and Mikael Graindorge.</td>
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<td>Blog post about load balancing using the Neptune Gremlin client (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Load balance graph queries using the Amazon Neptune Gremlin Client, by Ian Robinson.</td>
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<td>Blog post about digital personalization using an identity graph at Cox Automotive (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Cox Automotive scales digital personalization using an identity graph powered by Amazon Neptune, by Carlos Rendon and Niraj Jetly.</td>
<td>September 16, 2020</td>
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<td>Blog post about collaborative filtering on Yelp data (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Using collaborative filtering on Yelp data to build a recommendation system in Amazon Neptune, by Chad Tindel.</td>
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<td>Blog post about query-result visualization in Amazon Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Visualize query results using the Amazon Neptune workbench, by Kelvin Lawrence.</td>
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<td>Neptune released graph visualization (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune now provides extensive graph visualizaton capabilities in Jupyter notebooks in the Neptune workbench, along with a number of new features that make notebooks easier to use. See Graph visualization.</td>
<td>August 12, 2020</td>
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<td>Neptune launched in South America (São Paulo) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in South America (São Paulo) (sa-east-1).</td>
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<td>Neptune launched in Asia Pacific (Hong Kong) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Asia Pacific (Hong Kong) (ap-east-1).</td>
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<td>Engine version 1.0.3.0 (p. 445)</td>
<td>As of 2020-08-03, engine version 1.0.3.0 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.3.0.</td>
<td>August 3, 2020</td>
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<td>Engine version 1.0.2.2.R4 (p. 452)</td>
<td>As of 2020-07-23, engine version 1.0.2.2.R4 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.2.R4.</td>
<td>July 23, 2020</td>
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<td>Blog post about Zerobase's automated contact tracing using Amazon Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Zerobase creates private, secure, and automated contact tracing using Amazon Neptune, by David Harris and Aron Szanto.</td>
<td>July 13, 2020</td>
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<td>Neptune launched in US West (N. California)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in US West (N. California) (us-west-1).</td>
<td>July 9, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amazon Neptune supports tag-based access control</td>
<td>You can now use AWS tags in IAM policies to control access to your Neptune database. See Tag-based access control in Amazon Neptune.</td>
<td>July 7, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Java stream poller is now available</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune now supports a Java version of the lambda stream poller for Neptune streams as well as the Python one. See Add details about the Neptune streams consumer stack you are creating.</td>
<td>July 6, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about the AWS COVID-19 knowledge graph</td>
<td>See Building and querying the AWS COVID-19 knowledge graph, by Ninad Kulkarni, Colby Wise, George Price, and Miguel Romero.</td>
<td>July 1, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.1</td>
<td>As of 2020-06-26, engine version 1.0.1.1 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.1.1.</td>
<td>June 26, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about migrating from Blazegraph to Amazon Neptune</td>
<td>See Moving to the cloud: Migrating Blazegraph to Amazon Neptune, by Dave Bechberger.</td>
<td>June 25, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about changing data capture from Neo4j to Amazon Neptune</td>
<td>See Change data capture from Neo4j to Amazon Neptune using Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka, by Sanjeet Sahay.</td>
<td>June 22, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about how Waves is using Amazon Neptune</td>
<td>See How Waves runs user queries and recommendations at scale with Amazon Neptune, by Pavel Vasilyev.</td>
<td>June 16, 2020</td>
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<td>Engine version 1.0.1.2</td>
<td>As of 2020-06-10, engine version 1.0.1.2 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.1.2.</td>
<td>June 10, 2020</td>
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<td>Blog post about building a customer knowledge repository (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Building a customer 360 knowledge repository with Amazon Neptune and Amazon Redshift, by Ram Bhandarkar.</td>
<td>June 9, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about how Gunosy is using Amazon Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See How Gunosy built a comment feature in News Pass using Amazon Neptune by Yosuke Uchiyama.</td>
<td>June 8, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post about the AWS COVID-19 knowledge graph (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Building and querying the AWS COVID-19 knowledge graph by Ninad Kulkarni, Colby Wise, George Price, and Miguel Romero.</td>
<td>June 2, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about exploring COVID-19 research using Amazon Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Exploring scientific research on COVID-19 with Amazon Neptune, Amazon Comprehend Medical, and the Tom Sawyer Graph Database Browser by George Price, Colby Wise, Miguel Romero, and Ninad Kulkarni.</td>
<td>June 2, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>You can now load data into Neptune using AWS DMS (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Using AWS Database Migration Service to load data into Amazon Neptune from a different data store.</td>
<td>June 1, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.0 is being deprecated (p. 461)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.2.0 is now deprecated. Clusters running on this engine version will be upgraded to version 1.0.2.1 automatically during the first maintenance window following June 1, 2020.</td>
<td>May 19, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about building a customer identity graph using Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Building a customer identity graph with Amazon Neptune by Rajesh Wunnava and Taylor Riggan.</td>
<td>May 12, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.0.R3 (p. 463)</td>
<td>As of 2020-05-05, engine version 1.0.2.0.R3 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.0.R3.</td>
<td>May 5, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.1.R6 (p. 457)</td>
<td>As of 2020-04-22, engine version 1.0.2.1.R6 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R6.</td>
<td>April 22, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about migrating data from Neo4j to Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Migrating a Neo4j graph database to Amazon Neptune with a fully automated utility by Sanjeet Sahay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blog post about lowering the cost of building graph applications with Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Lower the cost of building graph apps by up to 76% with Amazon Neptune T3 instances by Karthik Bharathy and Brad Bebee.</td>
<td>April 9, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neptune offers a T3 burstable instance class (p. 3)</td>
<td>You can now create an Amazon Neptune T3 burstable instance for cost-effective development and testing purposes. See Neptune T3 Burstable Instance Class.</td>
<td>April 8, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.2.R2 (p. 454)</td>
<td>As of 2020-04-02, engine version 1.0.2.2.R2 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.2.R2.</td>
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<td>Blog post about graphing investment dependency at EDGAR (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Graphing investment dependency with Amazon Neptune by Lawrence Verdi.</td>
<td>March 17, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in Europe (Paris) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Europe (Paris) (eu-west-3).</td>
<td>March 11, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.2 (p. 449)</td>
<td>As of 2020-03-09, engine version 1.0.2.2 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region. For more information about this engine version, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.2.</td>
<td>March 9, 2020</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Stopping and Restarting a DB Cluster (p. 3)</td>
<td>You can now stop a DB Cluster for 7 days using the Neptune console, and later restart it when you need it again. While your DB cluster is stopped, you are charged only for cluster storage, manual snapshots, and automated backup storage, but not for any DB instance hours. See Stopping and Starting an Amazon Neptune DB Cluster.</td>
<td>February 19, 2020</td>
</tr>
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<td>Video about a social graph at Nike (p. 3)</td>
<td>Listen in as Todd Escalona of AWS talks with Marc Wangenheim, Senior Engineering Manager at Nike, about how the company powers a number of applications via a social graph built on Amazon Neptune. See Nike: A Social Graph at Scale with Amazon Neptune.</td>
<td>February 11, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neptune clusters can now be configured to require SSL connections (p. 3)</td>
<td>In regions that still support HTTP connections, SSL is now turned on by default in all new parameter groups. There are no changes to existing parameter groups, but you can force clients to use SSL by changing the neptune_enforce_ssl parameter to 1. See Encryption in Transit: Connecting to Neptune Using SSL/HTTPS for information about how to enable HTTP connections for a cluster in a region that still supports them. See Parameters That You Can Use to Configure Amazon Neptune for a description of cluster and instance parameters.</td>
<td>February 10, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>You can now specify engine version and deletion protection in Neptune's CloudFormation template (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune has updated its CloudFormation template to include an AWS::Neptune::DBCluster.EngineVersion parameter that lets you specify a particular engine version for your new DB cluster, and an AWS::Neptune::DBCluster.DeletionProtection parameter that lets you turn on deletion protection for it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deletion protection (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune has delivered deletion protection for DB clusters and instances. As long as deletion protection is enabled on a DB cluster or instance, you cannot delete it. See You cannot delete a DB Instance if Deletion Protection is enabled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in China (Ningxia) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in China (Ningxia) (cn-northwest-1).</td>
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<td>Blog post about the year 2019 in review for Neptune (p. 3)</td>
<td>See 2019: The year in review for Amazon Neptune.</td>
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<td>Engine version 1.0.2.1.R4 (p. 458)</td>
<td>Patch R4 for engine version 1.0.2.1 is generally available. For more information, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.1.R3 (p. 459)</td>
<td>Patch R3 for engine version 1.0.2.1 is generally available. For more information, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R3.</td>
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<td>Blog post about using Neptune to analyze social media feeds (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Analyzing social media feeds using Amazon Neptune.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.1.R2 (p. 460)</td>
<td>Patch R2 for engine version 1.0.2.1 is generally available. For more information, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R2.</td>
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<td>Engine version 1.0.2.1.R1 (p. 455)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.2.1.R1 is generally available. For more information, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.0.R2 (p. 464)</td>
<td>Patch R2 for engine version 1.0.2.0 is generally available. For more information, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.0.R2.</td>
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<td>Blog post about Neptune sessions and workshops at re:Invent 2019 (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Your guide to Amazon Neptune sessions, workshops, and chalk talks at AWS re:Invent 2019.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.2.0.R1 (p. 461)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.2.0.R1 is generally available. For more information, see Neptune Engine Release 1.0.2.0.R1.</td>
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<td>Blog post about capturing graph changes using Neptune Streams (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Capture Graph Changes using Neptune Streams.</td>
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<td>Engine version</td>
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<td>1.0.1.0.200502.0 (p. 467)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200502.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200502.0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in Middle East (Bahrain) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Middle East (Bahrain) (me-south-1).</td>
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<td>Neptune launched in Canada (Central) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Canada (Central) (ca-central-1).</td>
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<td>Blog post about Neptune's new SPARQL Streams feature and SPARQL federated query support (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Amazon Neptune releases Streams, SPARQL federated query for graphs and more.</td>
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<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200463.0 (p. 468)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200463.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200463.0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200457.0 (p. 469)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200457.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200457.0.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post about Neptune's new SPARQL explain feature (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Using SPARQL explain to understand query execution in Amazon Neptune.</td>
<td>September 17, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post about Neptune support for TinkerPop 3.4 (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Amazon Neptune now supports TinkerPop 3.4 features.</td>
<td>September 6, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post about using Neptune with PyTorch on Amazon SageMaker (p. 3)</td>
<td>See A personalized 'shop-by-style' experience using PyTorch on Amazon SageMaker and Amazon Neptune.</td>
<td>August 22, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post about using Neptune with AWS AppSync and Amazon ElastiCache (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Integrating alternative data sources with AWS AppSync: Amazon Neptune and Amazon ElastiCache.</td>
<td>August 22, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in AWS GovCloud (US-East) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in AWS GovCloud (US-East) (us-gov-east-1).</td>
<td>August 21, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in AWS GovCloud (US-West) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in AWS GovCloud (US-West) (us-gov-west-1).</td>
<td>August 14, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200369.0 (p. 470)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200369.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200369.0.</td>
<td>August 13, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200366.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200366.0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200348.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200348.0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Europe (Stockholm) (eu-north-1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 18, 2019</td>
<td>For more information, see Publishing Neptune Logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200310.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200310.0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2, 2019</td>
<td>See How LifeOmic's JupiterOne simplifies security and compliance operations with Amazon Neptune.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Asia Pacific (Seoul) (ap-northeast-2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200296.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200296.0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 6, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Asia Pacific (Mumbai) (ap-south-1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 26, 2019</td>
<td>See Introducing Gremlin query hints for Amazon Neptune.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 23, 2019</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Asia Pacific (Tokyo) (ap-northeast-1).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated the getting started section and added an AWS CloudFormation</td>
<td>Updated the getting started section and added an AWS CloudFormation template to access Neptune. For more information, see Getting Started with Neptune.</td>
<td>January 23, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>template for creating an AWS Lambda function to access Neptune (p. 129)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200267.0 (p. 475)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200267.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200267.0.</td>
<td>January 21, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in Asia Pacific (Sydney) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Asia Pacific (Sydney) (ap-southeast-2).</td>
<td>January 9, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post about using Metaphactory (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Exploring Knowledge Graphs on Amazon Neptune Using Metaphactory.</td>
<td>January 9, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in Asia Pacific (Singapore) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Asia Pacific (Singapore) (ap-southeast-1).</td>
<td>December 13, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200264.0 (p. 476)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200264.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200264.0.</td>
<td>November 19, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Neptune SSL Support (p. 73)</td>
<td>Neptune now supports SSL connections.</td>
<td>November 19, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Error topics (p. 436)</td>
<td>All error message and code information are now in a single topic.</td>
<td>November 15, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated Getting Started Topic (p. 129)</td>
<td>Updated Getting Started topic with additional links and reorganized documentation.</td>
<td>November 14, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200258.0 (p. 476)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200258.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200258.0.</td>
<td>November 8, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in Europe (Frankfurt) (p. 3)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Europe (Frankfurt) (eu-central-1).</td>
<td>November 7, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post #1 in a series (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Let Me Graph That For You – Part 1 – Air Routes.</td>
<td>November 7, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog post about using Amazon SageMaker Jupyter Notebooks (p. 3)</td>
<td>See Analyze Amazon Neptune Graphs using Amazon SageMaker Jupyter Notebooks.</td>
<td>November 1, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200255.0</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200255.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200255.0.</td>
<td>October 29, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune launched in Europe (London)</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune is now available in Europe (London) (eu-west-2).</td>
<td>October 3, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200237.0</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200237.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200237.0.</td>
<td>September 6, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200236.0</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200236.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200236.0.</td>
<td>July 24, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine version 1.0.1.0.200233.0</td>
<td>Amazon Neptune engine version 1.0.1.0.200233.0 is generally available. For more information, see Update 1.0.1.0.200233.0.</td>
<td>June 22, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Neptune Quick Start</td>
<td>Updated quick start with AWS CloudFormation and the Gremlin Console tutorial. For more information, see Amazon Neptune Quick Start Using AWS CloudFormation.</td>
<td>June 19, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Neptune initial release</td>
<td>This is the initial release of the Neptune User Guide. See also the release blog post, Amazon Neptune Generally Available.</td>
<td>May 30, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introductory Neptune Blog Post</td>
<td>See Amazon Neptune – A Fully Managed Graph Database Service.</td>
<td>November 29, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview of Amazon Neptune Features

This section provides an overview of Neptune features, including:

- An introduction to graph databases (p. 16).
- Neptune compliance with query-language standards (p. 22).
- Neptune's graph data model (p. 36).
- An explanation of the new transaction semantics that Neptune has implemented (p. 39).
- An introduction to Neptune clusters and instances (p. 46).
- Neptune's storage, reliability and availability (p. 49).
- An explanation of Neptune endpoints (p. 50).
- How Neptune's custom query IDs let you check query status (p. 55).
- Using Neptune's lab mode to enable experimental features (p. 57).
- A description of Neptune's experimental DFE engine (p. 59).
- A list of Neptune engine releases and how to update your engine (p. 443).

Note
This section does not cover access to the data in a Neptune graph using a query language. For information about how to connect to a running Neptune DB cluster with Gremlin, see Accessing the Neptune Graph with Gremlin (p. 199). For information about how to connect to a running Neptune DB cluster with SPARQL, see Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL (p. 253).

Topics
- What Is a Graph Database? (p. 16)
- Notes on Amazon Neptune Standards Compliance (p. 22)
- Neptune Graph Data Model (p. 36)
- Transaction Semantics in Neptune (p. 39)
- Amazon Neptune DB Clusters and Instances (p. 46)
- Amazon Neptune storage reliability and high availability (p. 49)
- Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50)
- Inject a Custom ID Into a Neptune Gremlin or SPARQL Query (p. 55)
- Neptune Lab Mode (p. 57)
- The Amazon Neptune alternative query engine (DFE) (p. 59)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65)
What Is a Graph Database?

Topics

• Graph Database Uses (p. 17)
• Graph Queries and Traversals (p. 19)

Graph databases like Amazon Neptune are purpose-built to store and navigate relationships. Graph databases have advantages over relational databases for certain use cases—including social networking, recommendation engines, and fraud detection—when you want to create relationships between data and quickly query these relationships. There are a number of challenges to building these types of applications using a relational database. It requires you to have multiple tables with multiple foreign keys. The SQL queries to navigate this data require nested queries and complex joins that quickly become unwieldy. And the queries don't perform well as your data size grows over time.

Neptune uses graph structures such as nodes (data entities), edges (relationships), and properties to represent and store data. The relationships are stored as first-order citizens of the data model. This condition allows data in nodes to be directly linked, dramatically improving the performance of queries that navigate relationships in the data. The interactive performance at scale in Neptune effectively enables a broad set of graph use cases.

A graph in a graph database can be traversed along specific edge types, or across the entire graph.

Graph databases can represent how entities relate by using actions, ownership, parentage, and so on. Whenever connections or relationships between entities are at the core of the data that you're trying to model, a graph database is a natural choice. Therefore, graph databases are useful for modeling and querying social networks, business relationships, dependencies, shipping movements, and similar items.

You can use edges to show typed relationships between entities (also called vertices or nodes). Edges can describe parent-child relationships, actions, product recommendations, purchases, and so on. A relationship, or edge, is a connection between two vertices that always has a start node, end node, type, and direction.

An example of a common use case that is suited to a graph is social networking data. Amazon Neptune can quickly and easily process large sets of user profiles and interactions to build social networking applications. Neptune enables highly interactive graph queries with high throughput to bring social features into your applications. For example, suppose that you want to build a social feed into your application. You can use Neptune to provide results that prioritize showing your users the latest updates from their family, from friends whose updates they “Like,” and from friends who live close to them.

Following is an example of a social network graph.
This example models a group of friends and their hobbies as a graph. A simple traversal of this graph can tell you what Justin's friends like.

**Graph Database Uses**

Graph databases are useful for connected, contextual, relationship-driven data. An example is modeling social media data, as shown in the previous section. Other examples include recommendation engines, driving directions (route finding), logistics, diagnostics, and scientific data analysis in fields like neuroscience.

**Fraud Detection**

Another use case for graph databases is detecting fraud. For example, you can track credit card purchases and purchase locations to detect uncharacteristic use. Detecting fraudulent accounts is another example.

With Amazon Neptune, you can use relationships to process financial and purchase transactions in near-real time to easily detect fraud patterns. Neptune provides a fully managed service to execute fast graph queries to detect that a potential purchaser is using the same email address and credit card as a known fraud case. If you are building a retail fraud detection application, Neptune can help you build graph queries. These queries can help you easily detect relationship patterns, such as multiple people associated with a personal email address or multiple people who share the same IP address but reside in different physical addresses.
The following graph shows the relationship of three people and their identity-related information. Each person has an address, a bank account, and a social security number. However, we can see that Matt and Justin share the same social security number, which is irregular and indicates possible fraud by one or more of the connected people. A query to the graph database could help you discover these types of connections so that they can be reviewed.
Recommendation Engines

With Amazon Neptune, you can store relationships between information categories such as customer interests, friends, and purchase history in a graph. You can then quickly query it to make recommendations that are personalized and relevant. For example, you can use a highly available graph database to make product recommendations to a user based on which products are purchased by others who follow the same sport and have similar purchase history. Or, you can identify people who have a friend in common, but don’t yet know each other, and make a friendship recommendation.

Knowledge Graphs

Amazon Neptune helps you build knowledge graph applications. A knowledge graph lets you store information in a graph model and use graph queries to help your users navigate highly connected datasets more easily. Neptune supports open source and open standard APIs so that you can quickly use existing information resources to build your knowledge graphs and host them on a fully managed service. For example, suppose that a user is interested in the *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci. You can help this user discover other works of art by the same artist or other works located in The Louvre. Using a knowledge graph, you can add topical information to product catalogs, build and query complex models of regulatory rules, or model general information, like Wikidata.

Life Sciences

Amazon Neptune helps you build applications that store and navigate information in the life sciences, and process sensitive data easily using encryption at rest. For example, you can use Neptune to store models of disease and gene interactions. You can search for graph patterns within protein pathways to find other genes that might be associated with a disease. You can model chemical compounds as a graph and query for patterns in molecular structures. Neptune helps you integrate information to tackle challenges in healthcare and life sciences research. You can use Neptune to create and store patient relationships from medical records across different systems. You can topically organize research publications to find relevant information quickly.

Network / IT Operations

You can use Amazon Neptune to store a graph of your network. You can then use graph queries to answer questions like how many hosts are running a specific application. Neptune can store and process billions of events to manage and secure your network. If you detect an event, you can use Neptune to quickly understand how it might affect your network by querying for a graph pattern using the attributes of the event. You can issue graph queries to Neptune to find other hosts or devices that may be compromised. For example, if you detect a malicious file on a host, Neptune can help you find the connections between the hosts that spread the malicious file. It can help you trace it to the original host that downloaded it.

Graph Queries and Traversals

Neptune supports two different graph query languages: Gremlin ([Apache TinkerPop](https://tinkerpop.apache.org)) and SPARQL ([SPARQL 1.1](https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query)).

- Gremlin is a graph traversal language and, as such, a query in Gremlin is a traversal made up of discrete steps. Each step follows an edge to a node.
- SPARQL is a declarative query language based on graph pattern-matching standardized by the W3C.

Given the following graph of people (nodes) and their relationships (edges), you can find out who the “friends of friends” of a particular person are—for example, the friends of Howard's friends.
Looking at the graph, you can see that Howard has one friend, Jack, and Jack has four friends: Annie, Harry, Doug, and Mac. This is a simple example with a simple graph, but these types of queries can scale in complexity, dataset size, and result size.

The following is a Gremlin traversal query that returns the names of the friends of Howard's friends.

```java
g.V().has('name', 'Howard').out('friend').out('friend').values('name')
```
The following is a SPARQL query that returns the names of the friends of Howard's friends.

**Note**
Each part of any Resource Description Framework (RDF) triple has a URI associated with it. In this example, the URI prefix is intentionally short. For more information, see Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL (p. 253).

```
prefix : <#>

select ?names where {
  ?howard :name "Howard" .
}
```

For more examples of Gremlin queries, see Accessing the Neptune Graph with Gremlin (p. 199).

For more examples of SPARQL queries, see Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL (p. 253).

To learn about using Amazon Neptune, we recommend that you start with the following sections:

- Overview of Amazon Neptune Features (p. 15)
- Getting Started with Neptune (p. 129)
Notes on Amazon Neptune Standards Compliance

Amazon Neptune complies with applicable standards in implementing the Gremlin and SPARQL graph query languages in most cases.

These sections describe the standards as well as those areas where Neptune extends or diverges from them.

Topics
• Gremlin Standards Compliance in Amazon Neptune (p. 22)
• SPARQL Standards Compliance in Amazon Neptune (p. 31)

Gremlin Standards Compliance in Amazon Neptune

The following sections provide an overview of the Neptune implementation of Gremlin and how it differs from the Apache TinkerPop implementation.

Neptune implements some Gremlin steps natively in its engine, and uses the Apache TinkerPop Gremlin implementation to process others (see Native Gremlin step support in Amazon Neptune (p. 249)). The following sections provide an overview of cases where Neptune's implementation differs from the TinkerPop implementation.

Topics
• Applicable Standards for Gremlin (p. 22)
• Neptune Gremlin Implementation Differences (p. 22)

Applicable Standards for Gremlin

• The Gremlin language is defined by Apache TinkerPop Documentation and the Apache TinkerPop implementation of Gremlin rather than by a formal specification.
• For numeric formats, Gremlin follows the IEEE 754 standard (IEEE 754-2019 - IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic. For more information, also see the Wikipedia IEEE 754 page).

Neptune Gremlin Implementation Differences

There are a few important differences between the Amazon Neptune implementation of Gremlin and the implementation defined by Apache TinkerPop.

Note
For some concrete examples of these implementation differences shown in Gremlin Console and Amazon Neptune, see the the section called “Using Gremlin” (p. 143) section of the Quick Start.

The following is a list of implementation differences:

Topics
• Pre-Bound Variables (p. 23)
• TinkerPop Enumerations (p. 23)
• Java Code (p. 24)
• Date and Time (p. 24)
• Script Execution (p. 24)
Pre-Bound Variables

The traversal object \( g \) is Pre-bound. The \( graph \) object is not supported.

TinkerPop Enumerations

Neptune does not support fully qualified class names for enumeration values. For example, you must use `single` and not `org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.VertexProperty.Cardinality.single` in your Groovy request.

The enumeration type is determined by parameter type.

The following table shows the allowed enumeration values and the related TinkerPop fully qualified name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowed Values</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id, key, label, value</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.T</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.id, T.key, T.label, T.value</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.T</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set, single</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.VertexProperty.Cardinality</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decr, incr, shuffle</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.Order</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order.decr, Order.incr, Order.shuffle</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.Order</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global, local</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.Scope</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope.global, Scope.local</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.Scope</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all, first, last, mixed</td>
<td><code>org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.Pop</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Java Code

Neptune does not support calls to methods defined by arbitrary Java or Java library calls other than supported Gremlin APIs. For example, `java.lang.*, Date()`, and `g.V().tryNext().orElseGet()` are not allowed.

Date and Time

Neptune provides the `datetime` method for specifying dates and times for queries sent in the Gremlin Groovy variant. This includes the Gremlin Console, text strings using the HTTP REST API, and any other serialization that uses Groovy. A date and time value must be specified with the `datetime()` function.

**Important**
This only applies to methods where you send the Gremlin query as a **text string**. If you are using a Gremlin Language Variant (GLV), you must use the native date classes and functions for the language. For more information, see the Best Practices section, the section called “Native Date and Time” (p. 422).

The `datetime()` function takes a string value with an ISO-8601 compliant datetime up to millisecond precision. For example, `datetime('2018-01-01T00:00:00')`.

Some examples of ISO-8601 datetime formats are as follows:

- `YYYY-MM-DD`
- `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm`
- `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SS`
- `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SS.ssss`
- `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SSZ`

**Important**
If you enter a datetime value in your graph that has an explicit time zone specified, and later query that value, the value is returned in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) without any time-zone information.

The reason for this is that Neptune transforms and stores all dates and times as UTC so that they can be compared efficiently. This is important for performance, but results in the loss of information about the originating time zone.

Script Execution

All queries must begin with `g`, the traversal object.

In String query submissions, multiple traversals can be issued separated by a semicolon (`;`) or a newline character (`\n`). To be executed, every statement other than the last must end with an `.iterate()` step. Only the final traversal data is returned. Note that this does not apply to GLV ByteCode query submissions.
Sessions

Sessions in Neptune are limited to only 10 minutes in duration. See Gremlin sessions (p. 218) and the TinkerPop Session Reference for more information.

Transactions

Neptune opens a new transaction at the beginning of each Gremlin traversal and closes the transaction upon the successful completion of the traversal. The transaction is rolled back when there is an error.

Multiple statements separated by a semicolon (\;) or a newline character (\n) are included in a single transaction. Every statement other than the last must end with a next() step to be executed. Only the final traversal data is returned.

Manual transaction logic using tx.commit() and tx.rollback() is not supported.

Vertex and Edge IDs

Neptune Gremlin Vertex and Edge IDs must be of type String. If you don't supply an ID when you add a vertex or an edge, a UUID is generated and converted to a string; for example, "48af8178-50ce-971a-fc41-8c9a954cea62".

Note
This means that user-supplied IDs are supported, but they are optional in normal usage. However, the Neptune Load command requires that all IDs be specified using the ~id field in the Neptune CSV format.

User-Supplied IDs

User-supplied IDs are allowed in Neptune Gremlin with the following stipulations.

• Supplied IDs are optional.
• Only vertexes and edges are supported.
• Only type String is supported.

To create a new vertex with a custom ID, use the property step with the id keyword:

```
g.addV().property(id, 'customid').
```

Note
Do not put quotation marks around the id keyword.

All vertex IDs must be unique, and all edge IDs must be unique. However, Neptune does allow a vertex and an edge to have the same ID.

If you try to create a new vertex using the g.addV() and a vertex with that ID already exists, the operation fails. The exception to this is if you specify a new label for the vertex, the operation succeeds but adds the new label and any additional properties specified to the existing vertex. Nothing is overwritten. A new vertex is not created. The vertex ID does not change and remains unique.

For example, the following Gremlin Console commands succeed:

```
gremlin> g.addV('label1').property(id, 'customid')
gremlin> g.addV('label2').property(id, 'customid')
gremlin> g.V('customid').label()
===>label1::label2
```

Vertex Property IDs

Vertex property IDs are generated automatically and can show up as positive or negative numbers when queried.
Cardinality of Vertex Properties

Neptune supports set cardinality and single cardinality. If it isn't specified, set cardinality is selected. This means that if you set a property value, it adds a new value to the property, but only if it doesn't already appear in the set of values. This is the Gremlin enumeration value of Set.

List is not supported. For more information about property cardinality, see the Vertex topic in the Gremlin JavaDoc.

Updating a Vertex Property

To update a property value without adding an additional value to the set of values, specify single cardinality in the property step.

```
g.V('exampleid01').property(single, 'age', 25)
```

This removes all existing values for the property.

Labels

Neptune supports multiple labels for a vertex. When you create a label, you can specify multiple labels by separating them with ::. For example, `g.addV("Label1::Label2::Label3")` adds a vertex with three different labels. The `hasLabel` step matches this vertex with any of those three labels: `hasLabel("Label1")`, `hasLabel("Label2")`, and `hasLabel("Label3")`.

Important
The :: delimiter is reserved for this use only. You cannot specify multiple labels in the `hasLabel` step. For example, `hasLabel("Label1::Label2")` does not match anything.

Variables

Neptune does not support Gremlin variables and does not support the bindings property.

Timeouts

The Gremlin Console command `:remote config timeout` sets the local timeout only. To set the remote query timeout for Neptune, use the `neptune_query_timeout` parameter. For more information, see Amazon Neptune DB Parameter Groups (p. 302).

Escape Characters

Neptune resolves all escape characters as described in the Escaping Special Characters section of the Apache Groovy language documentation.

Groovy Limitations

Neptune doesn't support Groovy commands that don't start with g. This includes math (for example, 1+1), system calls (for example, `System.nanoTime()`), and variable definitions (for example, 1+1).

Important
Neptune does not support fully qualified class names. For example, you must use `single` and not `org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.VertexProperty.Cardinality.single` in your Groovy request.

Serialization

Neptune supports the following serializations based on the requested MIME type.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIME type</th>
<th>Serialization</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>application/vnd.gremlin-v1.0+gryo</td>
<td>GryoMessageSerializerV1d0</td>
<td>ioRegistries: [org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.tinkergraph.structure.TinkerIoRegistryV1d0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application/vnd.gremlin-v1.0+gryo-stringd</td>
<td>GryoMessageSerializerV1d0</td>
<td>serializeResultToString: true}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application/vnd.gremlin-v3.0+gryo</td>
<td>GryoMessageSerializerV3d0</td>
<td>ioRegistries: [org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.tinkergraph.structure.TinkerIoRegistryV3d0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application/vnd.gremlin-v3.0+gryo-stringd</td>
<td>GryoMessageSerializerV3d0</td>
<td>serializeResultToString: true}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application/vnd.gremlin-v1.0+json</td>
<td>GraphSONMessageSerializerGremlinV1d0</td>
<td>ioRegistries: [org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.tinkergraph.structure.TinkerIoRegistryV1d0]</td>
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<tr>
<td>application/vnd.gremlin-v2.0+json</td>
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<td>ioRegistries: [org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.tinkergraph.structure.TinkerIoRegistryV2d0]</td>
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<td>ioRegistries: [org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.tinkergraph.structure.TinkerIoRegistryV3d0]</td>
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<td>application/json</td>
<td>GraphSONMessageSerializerV3d0</td>
<td>ioRegistries: [org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.tinkergraph.structure.TinkerIoRegistryV3d0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application/vnd.graphbinary-v1.0</td>
<td>GraphBinaryMessageSerializerV1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lambda Steps**

Neptune does not support Lambda Steps.

**Unsupported Gremlin Methods**

Neptune does not support the following Gremlin methods:

- org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.dsl.graph.GraphTraversal.program(org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.computer.VertexProgram)
- org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.dsl.graph.GraphTraversal.sideEffect(java.util.function.Consumer)
- org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.dsl.graph.GraphTraversal.from(org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.Vertex)
- org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.dsl.graph.GraphTraversal.to(org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.Vertex)

For example, the following traversal is not allowed:

```
g.V().addE('something').from(g.V().next()).to(g.V().next())
```

**Unsupported Gremlin Steps**

Neptune does not support the following Gremlin steps:

- The Gremlin `io()` Step is not supported in Neptune. For example, the query
  `g.io("graph.xml").read().iterate()` would not work with Neptune.

**Other Features**

The Neptune implementation of Gremlin does not expose the `graph` object. The following section describes the supported and unsupported `graph` features.
**Gremlin Graph Supported Features**

The following is a set of features as implemented by the Neptune Gremlin graph. These features are the same as would be returned by the `graph.features()` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph Feature</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transactions</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThreadedTransactions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistence</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConcurrentAccess</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Feature</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variables</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SerializableValues</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UniformListValues</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BooleanArrayValues</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoubleArrayValues</td>
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<td>FloatValues</td>
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<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LongValues</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MapValues</td>
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<td>ByteArrayValues</td>
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<td>FloatArrayValues</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LongArrayValues</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vertex Feature</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MetaProperties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuplicateMultiProperties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AddVertices</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveVertices</td>
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<tr>
<td>MultiProperties</td>
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<tr>
<td>UserSuppliedIds</td>
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</tr>
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<td>RemoveProperty</td>
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<td>StringIds</td>
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<td>UuidIds</td>
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<td>CustomIds</td>
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<tr>
<td>AnyIds</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertex Property Feature</td>
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<td>RemoveProperty</td>
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<td>ByteValues</td>
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### Gremlin Standards Compliance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FloatValues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IntegerValues</td>
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<td>LongValues</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Edge Feature</th>
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<td>AddEdges</td>
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<td>RemoveEdges</td>
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<td>UserSuppliedIds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AddProperty</td>
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<tr>
<td>RemoveProperty</td>
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<td>NumericIds</td>
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<tr>
<td>StringIds</td>
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<td>UuidIds</td>
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<td>AnyIds</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edge Property Feature</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>true</td>
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<tr>
<td>SerializableValues</td>
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<tr>
<td>BooleanValues</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ByteValues</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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SPARQL Standards Compliance in Amazon Neptune

Amazon Neptune complies with the following standards in implementing the SPARQL graph query language.

Topics
- Applicable Standards for SPARQL (p. 31)
- Neptune SPARQL Implementation Specifics (p. 31)

Applicable Standards for SPARQL

- SPARQL is defined by the W3C SPARQL 1.1 Query Language recommendation of March 21, 2013.
- The SPARQL Update protocol and query language are defined by the W3C SPARQL 1.1 Update specification.
- For numeric formats, SPARQL follows the W3C XML Schema Definition Language (XSD) 1.1 Part 2: Datatypes specification, which is consistent with the IEEE 754 specification (IEEE 754-2019 - IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic. For more information, see also the Wikipedia IEEE 754 page). However, features that were introduced after the IEEE 754-1985 version are not included in the specification.

Neptune SPARQL Implementation Specifics

The following sections provide specific details of how SPARQL is implemented in Neptune.

Topics
- Default Namespace Prefixes in Neptune SPARQL (p. 32)
- SPARQL Default Graph and Named Graphs (p. 32)
- SPARQL XPath Constructor Functions Supported by Neptune (p. 32)
- xsd:dateTime Values in Neptune (p. 33)
- Neptune Handling of Special Floating Point Values (p. 33)
- Neptune Limitation of Arbitrary-Length Values (p. 33)
- Neptune Extends Equals Comparison in SPARQL (p. 34)
- Handling of Out-of-Range Literals in Neptune SPARQL (p. 34)
Default Namespace Prefixes in Neptune SPARQL

Neptune defines the following prefixes by default for use in SPARQL queries. For more information, see Prefixed Names in the SPARQL specification.

- rdf – http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#
- rdfs – http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#
- owl – http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#
- xsd – http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#

SPARQL Default Graph and Named Graphs

Amazon Neptune associates every triple with a named graph. The default graph is defined as the union of all named graphs.

Default Graph for Queries

If you submit a SPARQL query without explicitly specifying a graph via the GRAPH keyword or constructs such as FROM NAMED, Neptune always considers all triples in your DB instance. For example, the following query returns all triples from a Neptune SPARQL endpoint:

```
SELECT * WHERE { ?s ?p ?o }
```

Triples that appear in more than one graph are returned only once.

For information about the default graph specification, see the RDF Dataset section of the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language specification.

Specifying the Named Graph for Loading, Inserts, or Updates

If you don’t specify a named graph when loading, inserting, or updating triples, Neptune uses the fallback named graph defined by the URI http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph.

When you issue a Neptune Load request using a triple-based format, you can specify the named graph to use for all triples by using the parserConfiguration: namedGraphUri parameter. For information about the Load command syntax, see the section called “Loader Command” (p. 176).

**Important**

If you don’t use this parameter, and you don’t specify a named graph, the fallback URI is used: http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph.

This fallback named graph is also used if you load triples via SPARQL UPDATE without explicitly providing a named graph target.

You can use the quads-based format N-Quads to specify a named graph for each triple in the database.

**Note**

Using N-Quads allows you to leave the named graph blank. In this case, http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph is used.

You can override the default named graph for N-Quads using the namedGraphUri parser configuration option.

SPARQL XPath Constructor Functions Supported by Neptune

The SPARQL standard allows SPARQL engines to support an extensible set of XPath constructor functions. Neptune currently supports the following constructor functions, where the xsd prefix is defined as http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#:
XSD:DateTime Values in Neptune

For performance reasons, Neptune always stores date/time values as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This makes direct comparisons very efficient.

This also means that if you enter a dateTime value that specifies a particular time zone, Neptune translates the value to UTC and discards that time-zone information. Then, when you retrieve the dateTime value later, it is expressed in UTC, not the time of the original time zone, and you can no longer tell what that original time zone was.

Neptune Handling of Special Floating Point Values

Neptune handles special floating-point values in SPARQL as follows.

SPARQL NaN Handling in Neptune

In Neptune, SPARQL can accept a value of NaN in a query. No distinction is made between signaling and quiet NaN values. Neptune treats all NaN values as quiet.

Semantically, no comparison of a NaN is possible, because nothing is greater than, less than, or equal to a NaN. This means that a value of NaN on one side of a comparison in theory never matches anything on the other side.

However, the XSD specification does treat two xsd:double or xsd:float NaN values as equal. Neptune follows this for the IN filter, for the equal operator in filter expressions, and for exact match semantics (having a NaN in the object position of a triple pattern).

SPARQL Infinite Value Handling in Neptune

In Neptune, SPARQL can accept a value of INF or -INF in a query. INF compares as greater than any other numeric value, and -INF compares as less than any other numeric value.

Two INF values with matching signs compare as equal to each other regardless of their type (for example, a float -INF compares as equal to a double -INF).

Of course, no comparison with a NaN is possible because nothing is greater than, less than, or equal to a NaN.

SPARQL Negative Zero Handling in Neptune

Neptune normalizes a negative zero value to an unsigned zero. You can use negative zero values in a query, but they aren't recorded as such in the database, and they compare as equal to unsigned zeros.

Neptune Limitation of Arbitrary-Length Values

Neptune limits the storage size of XSD integer, floating point, and decimal values in SPARQL to 64 bits. As a result, larger values might be arbitrarily truncated, with unexpected results.
Neptune Extends Equals Comparison in SPARQL

The SPARQL standard defines a ternary logic for value expressions, where a value expression can either evaluate to true, false, or error. The default semantics for term equality as defined in the SPARQL 1.1 specification, which applies to = and != comparisons in FILTER conditions, produces an error when comparing data types that are not explicitly comparable in the operators table in the specification.

This behavior can lead to unintuitive results, as in the following example.

Data:

```
<http://example.com/Server/1> <http://example.com/ip> "127.0.0.1"^^<http://example.com/datatype/IPAddress>
```

Query 1:

```
SELECT * WHERE {
  FILTER(?o = "127.0.0.2"^^<http://example.com/datatype/IPAddress>)
}
```

Query 2:

```
SELECT * WHERE {
  FILTER(?o != "127.0.0.2"^^<http://example.com/datatype/IPAddress>)
}
```

With the default SPARQL semantics that Neptune used before release 1.0.2.1, both queries would return the empty result. The reason is that \( ?o = "127.0.0.2"\) when evaluated for \( ?o := "127.0.0.1"\) produces an error rather than false because there are no explicit comparison rules specified for the custom data type \(<http://example.com/IPAddress>\). As a result, the negated version in the second query also produces an error. In both queries, the error causes the candidate solution to be filtered out.

Starting with release 1.0.2.1, Neptune has extended the SPARQL inequality operator in accord with the specification. See the SPARQL 1.1 section on operator extensibility, which allows engines to define additional rules on how to compare across user-defined and non-comparable built-in data types.

Using this option, Neptune now treats a comparison of any two data types that is not explicitly defined in the operator-mapping table as evaluating to true if the literal values and data types are syntactically equal, and false otherwise. An error is not produced in any case.

Using these new semantics, the second query would return "127.0.0.1"^^<http://example.com/IPAddress> instead of an empty result.

Handling of Out-of-Range Literals in Neptune SPARQL

XSD semantics define each numeric type with its value space, except for integer and decimal. These definitions limit each type to a range of values. For example, the range of an xsd:byte range is from -128 to +127, inclusive. Any value outside of this range is considered invalid.

If you try to assign a literal value outside of the value space of a type (for example, if you try to set an xsd:byte to a literal value of 999), Neptune accepts the out-of-range value as-is, without rounding or truncating it. But it doesn't persist it as a numeric value because the given type can't represent it.

That is, Neptune accepts "999"^^xsd:byte even though it is a value outside of the defined xsd:byte value range. However, after the value is persisted in the database, it can only be used in exact match
semantics, in an object position of a triple pattern. No range filter can be executed on it because out-of-range literals are not treated as numeric values.

The SPARQL 1.1 specification defines range operators in the form numeric-operator-numeric, string-operator-string, literal-operator-literal, and so forth. Neptune can't execute a range comparison operator anything like invalid-literal-operator-numeric-value.
Neptune Graph Data Model

The basic unit of Amazon Neptune graph data is a four-position (quad) element, which is similar to a Resource Description Framework (RDF) quad. The following are the four positions of a Neptune quad:

- **subject** (S)
- **predicate** (P)
- **object** (O)
- **graph** (G)

Each quad is a statement that makes an assertion about one or more resources. A statement can assert the existence of a relationship between two resources, or it can attach a property (key-value pair) to a resource. You can think of the quad predicate value generally as the verb of the statement. It describes the type of relationship or property that's being defined. The object is the target of the relationship, or the value of the property. The following are examples:

- A relationship between two vertices can be represented by storing the source vertex identifier in the S position, the target vertex identifier in the O position, and the edge label in the P position.
- A property can be represented by storing the element identifier in the S position, the property key in the P position, and the property value in the O position.

The graph position G is used differently in the different stacks. For RDF data in Neptune, the G position contains a named graph identifier. For property graphs in Gremlin, it is used to store the edge ID value in the case of an edge. In all other cases, it defaults to a fixed value.

User-facing values in a quad statement are usually stored separately in a dictionary index, where the statement indexes reference them using an 8-byte long term identifier. The exception to this is numeric values, including date and datetime values (represented as milliseconds from the epoch). These can be stored inline directly in the statement indexes.

A set of quad statements with shared resource identifiers creates a graph.

How Statements Are Indexed in Neptune

When you query a graph of quads, for each quad position, you can either specify a value constraint, or not. The query returns all the quads that match the value constraints that you specified.

Neptune uses indexes to resolve queries. In the 2005 paper, *Optimized Index Structures for Querying RDF from the Web*, Andreas Harth and Stefan Decker observed that there are 16 ($2^4$) possible access patterns for the four quad positions. You can query all 16 patterns efficiently without having to scan and filter by using six quad statement indexes. Each quad statement index uses a key that is composed of the four position values concatenated in a different order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access Pattern</th>
<th>Index key order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ???? (No constraints; returns every quad)</td>
<td>SPOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SPOG (Every position is constrained)</td>
<td>SPOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. SPO? (S, P, and O are constrained; G is not)</td>
<td>SPOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. SP?? (S and P are constrained; O and G are not)</td>
<td>SPOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. S??? (S is constrained; P, O, and G are not)</td>
<td>SPOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ?POG (P, O, and G are constrained; S is not)</td>
<td>POGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ?PO? (P and O are constrained; S and G are not)</td>
<td>POGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ?P?? (P is constrained; S, O, and G are not)</td>
<td>POGS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neptune creates and maintains only three out of those six indexes by default:

- **SPOG** - Uses a key composed of Subject + Predicate + Object + Graph.
- **POGS** - Uses a key composed of Predicate + Object + Graph + Subject.
- **GPSO** - Uses a key composed of Graph + Predicate + Subject + Object.

These three indexes handle many of the most common access patterns. Maintaining only three full statement indexes instead of six greatly reduces the resources that you need to support rapid access without scanning and filtering. For example, the SPOG index allows efficient lookup whenever a prefix of the positions, such as the vertex or vertex and property identifier, is bound. The POGS index allows efficient access when only the edge or property label stored in P position is bound.

The low-level API for finding statements takes a statement pattern in which some positions are known and the rest are left for discovery by index search. By composing the known positions into a key prefix according to the index key order for one of the statement indexes, Neptune performs a range scan to retrieve all the statements matching the known positions.

However, one of the statement indexes that Neptune does not create by default is a reverse traversal OSGP index, which can gather predicates across objects and subjects. Instead, Neptune by default tracks distinct predicates in a separate index that it uses to do a union scan of \{all P x POGS\}. When you are working with Gremlin, a predicate corresponds to a property or an edge label.

If the number of distinct predicates in a graph becomes large, the default Neptune access strategy can become inefficient. In Gremlin, for example, an `in()` step where no edge labels are given, or any step that uses `in()` internally such as `both()` or `drop()`, may become quite inefficient.

### Enabling OSGP Index Creation Using Lab Mode

If your data model creates a large number of distinct predicates, you may experience reduced performance and higher operational costs that can be dramatically improved by using Lab Mode to enable the OSGP index (p. 58), in addition to the three indexes that Neptune maintains by default.

This can have a few down-sides:

- The insert rate may slow by up to 23%.
- Storage increases by up to 20%.
- Read queries that touch all indexes equally (which is quite rare) may have increased latencies.

In general, however, it is worth enabling the OSGP index for DB Clusters with a large number of distinct predicates. Object-based searches become highly efficient (for example, finding all incoming edges to a vertex, or all subjects connected to a given object), and as a result dropping vertices becomes much more efficient too.

**Important**

You can only enable the OSGP index in an empty DB cluster, before you load any data into it.
Gremlin statements in the Neptune data model

Gremlin property-graph data is expressed in the SPOG model using three classes of statements, namely:

- Vertex Label Statements (p. 221)
- Edge Statements (p. 221)
- Property Statements (p. 221)

For an explanation of how these are used in Gremlin queries, see Understanding how Gremlin queries work in Neptune (p. 220).
Transaction Semantics in Neptune

Amazon Neptune is designed to support highly concurrent online transactional processing (OLTP) workloads over data graphs. The W3C SPARQL Query Language for RDF specification and the Apache TinkerPop Gremlin Graph Traversal Language documentation do not define transaction semantics for concurrent query processing. Because ACID support and well-defined transaction guarantees can be very important, Neptune has introduced formalized semantics to help you avoid data anomalies.

This section defines these semantics and illustrates how they apply to various common use cases in Neptune.

Topics
- Definition of Isolation Levels (p. 39)
- Transaction Isolation Levels in Neptune (p. 40)
- Examples of Neptune Transaction Semantics (p. 42)
- Exception Handling and Retries (p. 44)

Definition of Isolation Levels

The "I" in ACID stands for isolation. The degree of isolation of a transaction determines how much or little other concurrent transactions can affect the data that it operates on.

The SQL:1992 Standard created a vocabulary for describing isolation levels. It defines three types of interactions (that it calls phenomena) that can occur between two concurrent transactions, Tx1 and Tx2:

- **Dirty read** – This occurs when Tx1 modifies an item, and then Tx2 reads that item before Tx1 has committed the change. Then, if Tx1 never succeeds in committing the change, or rolls it back, Tx2 has read a value that never made it into the database.

- **Non-repeatable read** – This happens when Tx1 reads an item, then Tx2 modifies or deletes that item and commits the change, and then Tx1 tries to reread the item. Tx1 now reads a different value than before, or finds that the item no longer exists.

- **Phantom read** – This happens when Tx1 reads a set of items that satisfy a search criterion, and then Tx2 adds a new item that satisfies the search criterion, and then Tx1 repeats the search. Tx1 now obtains a different set of items than it did before.

Each of these three types of interaction can cause inconsistencies in the resulting data in a database.

The SQL:1992 standard defined four isolation levels that have different guarantees in terms of the three types of interaction and the inconsistencies that they can produce. At all four levels, a transaction can be guaranteed to execute completely or not at all:

- **READ UNCOMMITTED** – Allows all three kinds of interaction (that is, dirty reads, non-repeatable reads, and phantom reads).
- **READ COMMITTED** – Dirty reads are not possible, but nonrepeatable and phantom reads are.
- **REPEATABLE READ** – Neither dirty reads nor nonrepeatable reads are possible, but phantom reads still are.
- **SERIALIZABLE** – None of the three types of interaction phenomena can occur.

Multiversion concurrency control (MVCC) allows one other kind of isolation, namely SNAPSHOT isolation. This guarantees that a transaction operates on a snapshot of data as it exists when the transaction begins, and that no other transaction can change that snapshot.
Transaction Isolation Levels in Neptune

Amazon Neptune implements different transaction isolation levels for read-only queries and for mutation queries. SPARQL and Gremlin queries are classified as read-only or mutation based on the following criteria:

- In SPARQL, there is a clear distinction between read queries (SELECT, ASK, CONSTRUCT, and DESCRIBE as defined in the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language specification), and mutation queries (INSERT and DELETE as defined in the SPARQL 1.1 Update specification).

Note that Neptune treats multiple mutation queries submitted together (for example, in a POST message, separated by semicolons) as a single transaction. They are guaranteed either to succeed or fail as an atomic unit, and in the case of failure, partial changes are rolled back.

- However, in Gremlin, Neptune classifies a query as a read-only query or a mutation query based on whether it contains any query-path steps such as addE(), addV(), or drop() that manipulates data. If the query contains any such path step, it is classified and executed as a mutation query.

It is also possible to use standing sessions in Gremlin. For more information, see Gremlin sessions (p. 218). In these sessions, all queries, including read-only queries, are executed with locking reads as if they were mutation queries.

Topics
- Read-Only Query Isolation (p. 40)
- Mutation Query Isolation (p. 41)
- Conflict Resolution Using Lock-Wait Timeouts (p. 41)

Read-Only Query Isolation

Neptune evaluates read-only queries under snapshot isolation semantics. This means that a read-only query logically operates on a consistent snapshot of the database taken when query evaluation begins. Neptune can then guarantee that none of the following phenomena will happen:

- **Dirty reads** – Read-only queries in Neptune will never see uncommitted data from a concurrent transaction.
- **Non-repeatable reads** – A read-only transaction that reads the same data more than once will always get back the same values.
- **Phantom reads** – A read-only transaction will never read data that was added after the transaction began.

Because snapshot isolation is achieved using multiversion concurrency control (MVCC), read-only queries have no need to lock data and therefore do not block mutation queries.

Read replicas only accept read-only queries, so all queries against read replicas execute under **SNAPSHOT** isolation semantics.

The only additional consideration when querying a read replica is that there can be a small replication lag between the writer and read replicas. This means that an update made on the writer might take a short time to be propagated to the read replica you are reading from. The actual replication time depends on the write-load against the master. Neptune architecture supports low-latency replication and the replication lag is instrumented in an Amazon CloudWatch metric.

Still, because of the **SNAPSHOT** isolation level, read queries always see a consistent state of the database, even if it is not the most recent one.
In cases where you require a strong guarantee that a query observes the result of a previous update, send the query to the writer endpoint itself rather than to a read replica.

**Mutation Query Isolation**

Reads made as part of mutation queries are executed under **READ COMMITTED** transaction isolation, which rules out the possibility of dirty reads. Going beyond the usual guarantees provided for **READ COMMITTED** transaction isolation, Neptune provides the strong guarantee that neither **NON-REPEATABLE** nor **PHANTOM** reads can happen.

These strong guarantees are achieved by locking records and ranges of records when reading data. This prevents concurrent transactions from making insertions or deletions in index ranges after they have been read, thus guaranteeing repeatable reads.

**Note**

However, a concurrent mutation transaction \( T_2 \) could begin after the start of mutation transaction \( T_1 \), and could commit a change before \( T_1 \) had locked data to read it. In that case, \( T_1 \) would see \( T_2 \)'s change just as if \( T_2 \) had completed before \( T_1 \) started. Because this only applies to committed changes, a **dirty read** could never occur.

To understand the locking mechanism that Neptune uses for mutation queries, it helps first to understand the details of the Neptune Graph Data Model (p. 36) and Indexing Strategy (p. 36). Neptune manages data using three indexes, namely **SPOG**, **POGS**, and **GPSO**.

To achieve repeatable reads for the **READ COMMITTED** transaction level, Neptune takes range locks in the index that is being used. For example, if a mutation query reads all properties and outgoing edges of a vertex named **person1**, the node would lock the entire range defined by the prefix \( S=person1 \) in the **SPOG** index before reading the data.

The same mechanism applies when using other indexes. For example, when a mutation transaction looks up all the source-target vertex pairs for a given edge label using the **POGS** index, the range for the edge label in the **P** position would be locked. Any concurrent transaction, regardless of whether it was a read-only or mutation query, could still perform reads within the locked range. However, any mutation involving insertion or deletion of new records in the locked prefix range would require an exclusive lock and would be prevented.

In other words, when a range of the index has been read by a mutation transaction, there is a strong guarantee that this range will not be modified by any concurrent transactions until the end of the reading transaction. This guarantees that no **non-repeatable reads** will occur.

**Conflict Resolution Using Lock-Wait Timeouts**

If a second transaction tries to modify a record in a range that a first transaction has locked, Neptune detects the conflict immediately and blocks the second transaction.

If no dependency deadlock is detected, Neptune automatically applies a lock-wait timeout mechanism, in which the blocked transaction waits for up to 60 seconds for the transaction that holds the lock to finish and release the lock.

- If the lock-wait timeout expires before the lock is released, the blocked transaction is rolled back.
- If the lock is released within the lock-wait timeout, the second transaction is unblocked and can finish successfully without needing to retry.

However, if Neptune detects a dependency deadlock between the two transactions, automatic reconciliation of the conflict is not possible. In this case, Neptune immediately cancels and rolls back the second transaction without initiating a lock-wait timeout.
Examples of Neptune Transaction Semantics

The following examples illustrate different use cases for transaction semantics in Amazon Neptune.

Topics

- Example 1 – Inserting a Property Only If It Does Not Exist (p. 42)
- Example 2 – Asserting That a Property Value Is Globally Unique (p. 42)
- Example 3 – Changing a Property If Another Property Has a Specified Value (p. 43)
- Example 4 – Replacing an Existing Property (p. 43)
- Example 5 – Avoiding Dangling Properties or Edges (p. 44)

Example 1 – Inserting a Property Only If It Does Not Exist

Suppose that you want to ensure that a property is set only once. For example, suppose that multiple queries are trying to assign a person a credit score concurrently. You only want one instance of the property to be inserted, and the other queries to fail because the property has already been set.

```
# GREMLIN:
g.V('person1').hasLabel('Person').coalesce(has('creditScore'), property('creditScore', 'AAA+'))
# SPARQL:
INSERT { :person1 :creditScore "AAA+" .}
WHERE { :person1 rdf:type :Person .
FILTER NOT EXISTS { :person1 :creditScore ?o .}
```

The Gremlin `property()` step inserts a property with the given key and value. The `coalesce()` step executes the first argument in the first step, and if it fails, then it executes the second step:

Before inserting the value for the `creditScore` property for a given `person1` vertex, a transaction must try to read the possibly non-existent `creditScore` value for `person1`. This attempted read locks the SP range for S=`person1` and P=`creditScore` in the SPOG index where the `creditScore` value either exists or will be written.

Taking this range lock prevents any concurrent transaction from inserting a `creditScore` value concurrently. When there are multiple parallel transactions, at most one of them can update the value at a time. This rules out the anomaly of more than one `creditScore` property being created.

Example 2 – Asserting That a Property Value Is Globally Unique

Suppose that you want to insert a person with a Social Security number as a primary key. You would want your mutation query to guarantee that, at a global level, no one else in the database has that same Social Security number:

```
# GREMLIN:
g.V().has('ssn', 123456789).fold()
 .coalesce(__.unfold(),
     __.addV('Person').property('name', 'John Doe').property('ssn', 123456789))
# SPARQL:
INSERT { :person1 rdf:type :Person .
:person1 :name "John Doe" .
:person1 :ssn 123456789 .}
WHERE { FILTER NOT EXISTS { ?person :ssn 123456789 } }
```
This example is similar to the previous one. The main difference is that the range lock is taken on the POGS index rather than the SPOG index.

The transaction executing the query must read the pattern, \( \text{?person} :\text{ssn} \ 123456789 \), in which the \( P \) and \( O \) positions are bound. The range lock is taken on the POGS index for \( P=\text{ssn} \) and \( O=123456789 \).

- If the pattern does exist, no action is taken.
- If it does not exist, the lock prevents any concurrent transaction from inserting that Social Security number also.

**Example 3 – Changing a Property If Another Property Has a Specified Value**

Suppose that various events in a game move a person from level one to level two, and assign them a new `level2Score` property set to zero. You need to be sure that multiple concurrent instances of such a transaction could not create multiple instances of the level-two score property. The queries in Gremlin and SPARQL might look like the following.

```graphql
# GREMLIN:
g.V('person1').hasLabel('Person').has('level', 1)
   .property('level2Score', 0)
   .property(Cardinality.single, 'level', 2)

# SPARQL:
DELETE { :person1 :level 1 .}
INSERT { :person1 :level2Score 0 .
   :person1 :level 2 .}
WHERE { :person1 rdf:type :Person .
   :person1 :level 1 .}
```

In Gremlin, when `Cardinality.single` is specified, the `property()` step either adds a new property or replaces an existing property value with the new value that is specified.

Any update to a property value, such as increasing the `level` from 1 to 2, is implemented as a deletion of the current record and insertion of a new record with the new property value. In this case, the record with level number 1 is deleted and a record with level number 2 is reinserted.

For the transaction to be able to add `level2Score` and update the `level` from 1 to 2, it must first validate that the `level` value is currently equal to 1. In doing so, it takes a range lock on the SPO prefix for \( S=\text{person1}, P=\text{level}, \) and \( O=1 \) in the SPOG index. This lock prevents concurrent transactions from deleting the version 1 triple, and as a result, no conflicting concurrent updates can happen.

**Example 4 – Replacing an Existing Property**

Certain events might update a person's credit score to a new value (here BBB). But you want to be sure that concurrent events of that type can't create multiple credit score properties for a person.

```graphql
# GREMLIN:
g.V('person1').hasLabel('Person').sideEffect(properties('creditScore').drop())
   .property('creditScore', 'BBB')

# SPARQL:
DELETE { :person1 :creditScore ?o .}
INSERT { :person1 :creditScore "BBB" .}
WHERE { :person1 rdf:type :Person .
   :person1 :creditScore ?o .}
```
This case is similar to example 2, except that instead of locking the SPO prefix, Neptune locks the SP prefix with $S=person1$ and $P=creditScore$ only. This prevents concurrent transactions from inserting or deleting any triples with the $creditScore$ property for the $person1$ subject.

Example 5 – Avoiding Dangling Properties or Edges

The update on an entity should not leave a dangling element, that is, a property or edge associated to an entity that is not typed. This is only an issue in SPARQL, because Gremlin has built-in constraints to prevent dangling elements.

```
# SPARQL:
tx1: INSERT { :person1 :age 23 } WHERE { :person1 rdf:type :Person }
tx2: DELETE { :person1 ?p ?o }
```

The INSERT query must read and lock the SPO prefix with $S=person1$, $P=rdf:type$, and $O=Person$ in the SPOG index. The lock prevents the DELETE query from succeeding in parallel.

In the race between the DELETE query trying to delete the :person1 rdf:type :Person record and the INSERT query reading the record and creating a range lock on its SPO in the SPOG index, the following outcomes are possible:

- If the INSERT query commits before the DELETE query reads and deletes all records for :person1, :person1 is removed entirely from the database, including the newly inserted record.
- If the DELETE query commits before the INSERT query tries to read the :person1 rdf:type :Person record, the read observes the committed change. That is, it does not find any :person1 rdf:type :Person record and hence becomes a no-op.
- If the INSERT query reads before the DELETE query does, the :person1 rdf:type :Person triple is locked and the DELETE query is blocked until the INSERT query commits, as in the first case previously.
- If the DELETE reads before the INSERT query, and the INSERT query tries to read and take a lock on the SPO prefix for the record, a conflict is detected. This is because the triple has been marked for removal, and the INSERT then fails.

In all these different possible sequences of events, no dangling edge is created.

Exception Handling and Retries

When transactions are canceled because of unresolvable conflicts or lock-wait timeouts, Amazon Neptune responds with a ConcurrentModificationException. For more information, see Engine Error Codes (p. 436). As a best practice, clients should always catch and handle these exceptions.

In many cases, when the number of ConcurrentModificationException instances is low, an exponential backoff-based retry mechanism works well as a way to handle them. In such a retry approach, the maximum number of retries and waiting time generally depends on the maximum size and duration of the transactions.

However, if your application has highly concurrent update workloads, and you observe a large number of ConcurrentModificationException events, you might be able to modify your application to reduce the number of conflicting concurrent modifications.

For example, consider an application that makes frequent updates to a set of vertices and uses multiple concurrent threads for these updates to optimize the write throughput. If each thread continuously executes queries that update one or more node properties, concurrent updates of the same node can produce ConcurrentModificationExceptions. This in turn can degrade write performance.

You can greatly reduce the likelihood of such collisions if you can serialize updates that are likely to conflict with each other. For example, if you can ensure that all update queries for a given node are
made on the same thread (maybe using a hash-based assignment), you can be sure that they will be executed one after another rather than concurrently. Although it is still possible that a range lock taken on a neighboring node can cause a `ConcurrentModificationException`, you eliminate concurrent updates to the same node.
Amazon Neptune DB Clusters and Instances

An Amazon Neptune DB cluster manages access to your data through queries. A cluster consists of:

- One primary DB instance.
- Up to 15 read-replica DB instances.

All the instances in a cluster share the same underlying managed storage volume (p. 49), which is designed for reliability and high availability.

You connect to the DB instances in your DB cluster through Neptune endpoints (p. 50).

The primary DB instance in a Neptune DB cluster

The primary DB instance coordinates all write operations to the DB cluster’s underlying storage volume. It also supports read operations.

There can only be one primary DB instance in a Neptune DB cluster. If the primary instance becomes unavailable, Neptune automatically fails over to one of the read-replica instances with a priority that you can specify.

Read-replica DB instances in a Neptune DB cluster

After you create the primary instance for a DB cluster, you can create up to 15 read-replica instances in your DB cluster to support read-only queries.

Neptune read-replica DB instances work well for scaling read capacity because they are fully dedicated to read operations on your cluster volume. All write operations are managed by the primary instance. Each read-replica DB instance has its own endpoint.

Because the cluster storage volume is shared among all instances in a cluster, all read-replica instances return the same data for query results with very little replication lag. This lag is usually much less than 100 milliseconds after the primary instance writes an update, although it can be somewhat longer when the volume of write operations is very large.

Having one or more read-replica instances available in different Availability Zones can increase availability, because read-replicas serve as failover targets for the primary instance. That is, if the primary instance fails, Neptune promotes a read-replica instance to become the primary instance. When this happens, there is a brief interruption while the promoted instance is rebooted, during which read and write requests made to the primary instance fail with an exception.

By contrast, if your DB cluster doesn’t include any read-replica instances, your DB cluster remains unavailable when the primary instance fails until it has been re-created. Re-creating the primary instance takes considerably longer than promoting a read-replica.

To ensure high availability, we recommend that you create one or more read-replica instances that have the same DB instance class as the primary instance and are located in different Availability Zones than the primary instance. See Fault Tolerance for a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 399).

When you create read-replicas across Availability Zones, Neptune automatically provisions and maintains them synchronously. The primary DB instance is synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to the read-replicas to provide data redundancy, eliminate I/O freezes, and minimize latency spikes during system backups. Running a DB instance with high availability can enhance availability during planned system maintenance, and help protect your databases against failure and Availability Zone disruption.
Using the console, you can create a Multi-AZ deployment by simply specifying Multi-AZ when creating a DB cluster. If a DB cluster is in a single Availability Zone, you can make it a Multi-AZ DB cluster adding a Neptune replica in a different Availability Zone.

**Note**
You can't create an encrypted read-replica instance for an unencrypted Neptune DB cluster, or an unencrypted read-replica instance for an encrypted Neptune DB cluster.

For details on how to create a Neptune read-replica DB instance, see Creating a Neptune Replica Using the Console (p. 312).

### Sizing DB instances in a Neptune DB cluster

Size the instances in your Neptune DB cluster based on your CPU and memory requirements. The number of vCPUs on an instance determines the number of query threads that handle incoming queries. The amount of memory on an instance determines the size of the buffer cache, used for storing copies of data pages fetched from the underlying storage volume.

Each Neptune DB instance has a number of query threads equal to 2 x number of vCPUs on that instance. An r4. xlarge, for example, with 2 vCPUs, has 4 query threads, and can therefore process 4 requests concurrently. An r5. 4xlarge, with 16 vCPUs, has 32 query threads, and can therefore process 32 queries concurrently.

Additional queries that arrive while all query threads are occupied are put into a server-side queue, and processed in a FIFO manner as query threads become available. This server-side queue can hold approximately 8000 pending requests. Once it's full, Neptune respond to additional requests with a `ThrottlingException`. You can monitor the number of pending requests with the `MainRequestQueuePendingRequests` CloudWatch metric, or by using the Gremlin query status endpoint (p. 216) with the `includeWaiting` parameter.

Query execution time from a client perspective includes of any time spent in the queue, in addition to the time taken to actually execute the query.

A sustained concurrent write load that utilizes all the query threads on the primary DB instance ideally shows 90% or more CPU utilization, which indicates that all the query threads on the server are actively engaged in doing useful work. However, actual CPU utilization is often somewhat lower, even under a sustained concurrent write load. This is usually because query threads are waiting on I/O operations to the underlying storage volume to complete. Neptune uses quorum writes that make six copies of your data across three Availability Zones, and four out of those six storage nodes must acknowledge a write for it to be considered durable. While a query thread waits for this quorum from the storage volume, it is stalled, which reduces CPU utilization.

If you have a serial write load where you are performing one write after another and waiting for the first to complete before beginning the next, you can expect the CPU utilization to be lower still. The exact amount will be a function of the number of vCPUs and query threads (the more query threads, the less overall CPU per query), with some reduction caused by waiting for I/O.

### Monitoring DB instance performance in Neptune

You can use CloudWatch metrics in Neptune to monitor what is happening on your DB instances and keep track of query latency as observed by the client. See Monitoring Neptune (p. 367). The following metrics are particularly useful:

- **CPUUtilization** – Shows the percentage of CPU utilization.
- **VolumeWriteIOPs** – Shows the average number of disk I/O writes to the cluster volume, reported at 5-minute intervals.
- **MainRequestQueuePendingRequests** – Shows the number of requests waiting in the input queue pending execution.
You can also find out how many requests are pending on the server by using the Gremlin query status endpoint (p. 216) with the `includeWaiting` parameter. This will give you the status of all waiting queries.

The following indicators can help you adjust your Neptune provisioning and query strategies to improve efficiency and performance:

- **Consistent latency, high CPUUtilization, high VolumeWriteIOPs and low MainRequestQueuePendingRequests** together show that the server is actively engaged processing concurrent write requests at a sustainable rate, with little I/O wait.

- **Consistent latency, low CPUUtilization, low VolumeWriteIOPs and no MainRequestQueuePendingRequests** together show that you have excess capacity on the primary DB instance for processing write requests.

- **High CPUUtilization and high VolumeWriteIOPs but variable latency and MainRequestQueuePendingRequests** together show that you are sending more work than the server can process in a given interval. Consider creating or resizing batch requests so as to do the same amount of work with less transactional overhead and/or scaling the primary instance up to increase the number of query threads capable of processing write requests concurrently.

- **Low CPUUtilization with high VolumeWriteIOPs** mean that query threads are waiting for I/O operations to the storage layer to complete. If you see variable latencies and some increase in `MainRequestQueuePendingRequests`, consider creating or resizing batch requests so as to do the same amount of work with less transactional overhead.
Amazon Neptune storage reliability and high availability

Amazon Neptune is designed to be reliable, durable, and fault tolerant.

Neptune data is stored in a cluster volume, which is a single, virtual volume that uses solid-state disk (SSD) drives. The data in the cluster volume is represented as a single logical volume to all the DB instances in the cluster.

The virtual volume contains disk-volume copies of the DB cluster data in multiple Availability Zones within a single AWS Region. Neptune uses quorum writes that make six copies of your data across disk-volumes in three Availability Zones. This ensures that storage of your data in Neptune is highly durable, with little very low likelihood of data loss. The data is replicated automatically across the Availability Zones regardless of whether there are DB instances in them, and the amount of replication is independent of the number of DB instances in your cluster.

Neptune cluster volumes automatically grow as the amount of data in your database increases. A Neptune cluster volume can grow to a maximum size of 64 terabytes (TiB).

Graph size is limited to the size of the cluster volume. That is, the maximum graph size in a Neptune DB cluster is also 64 TiB.

Neptune Storage Auto-Repair

Neptune also automatically detects failures in the disk volumes that make up the virtual cluster volume. When a segment of a disk volume fails, Neptune immediately repairs that segment, using data in other disk volumes in the virtual cluster volume to ensure that the data in the repaired segment is current.

As a result, Neptune can avoid most data loss, which reduces the need to perform frequent point-in-time restores to recover from disk failure.

How Neptune Storage is Billed

Even though a Neptune cluster volume can grow to up to 64 TiB, you are only charged for the space actually allocated. However, when Neptune data is removed, such as by using a drop query like `g.V().drop()`, the overall allocated space remains the same. Unused allocated space is then reused automatically when the amount of data increases in the future.

Because storage costs are based on the storage “high water mark” (the maximum amount allocated to your Neptune DB cluster at any time during its existence), try to avoid ETL practices that create large amounts of temporary information, or that load large amounts of new data prior to removing unneeded older data.

You can determine what the "high water mark" is currently for your Neptune DB cluster by monitoring the `VolumeBytesUsed` CloudWatch metric (see Monitoring Neptune Using Amazon CloudWatch (p. 368)).

If a substantial amount of your allocated storage is not being used, the only way to re-set the high water mark is to export all the data in your graph and then reload it into a new DB cluster. Creating and restoring a snapshot (p. 404) does not reduce the amount allocated storage, because the physical layout of the underlying storage remains unchanged.

For more Neptune pricing information, see Amazon Neptune Pricing.
Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints

Amazon Neptune uses a cluster of DB instances rather than a single instance. Each Neptune connection is handled by a specific DB instance. When you connect to a Neptune cluster, the host name and port that you specify point to an intermediate handler called an endpoint. An endpoint is a URL that contains a host address and a port. Neptune endpoints use encrypted Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer (TLS/SSL) connections.

Neptune uses the endpoint mechanism to abstract these connections so that you don't have to hardcode the hostnames, or write your own logic for rerouting connections when some DB instances are unavailable.

Using endpoints, you can map each connection to the appropriate instance or group of instances, depending on your use case. Custom endpoints let you connect to subsets of DB instances. The following endpoints are available in a Neptune DB cluster:

**Cluster endpoint**

A cluster endpoint is an endpoint for a Neptune DB cluster that connects to the current primary DB instance for that DB cluster. Each Neptune DB cluster has a cluster endpoint and one primary DB instance.

The cluster endpoint provides failover support for read/write connections to the DB cluster. Use the cluster endpoint for all write operations on the DB cluster, including inserts, updates, deletes, and data definition language (DDL) changes. You can also use the cluster endpoint for read operations, such as queries.

If the current primary DB instance of a DB cluster fails, Neptune automatically fails over to a new primary DB instance. During a failover, the DB cluster continues to serve connection requests to the cluster endpoint from the new primary DB instance, with minimal interruption of service.

The following example illustrates a cluster endpoint for a Neptune DB cluster.

mydbcluster.cluster-123456789012.us-east-1.neptune.amazonaws.com:8182

**Reader endpoint**

A reader endpoint is an endpoint for a Neptune DB cluster that connects to one of the available Neptune replicas for that DB cluster. Each Neptune DB cluster has a reader endpoint. If there is more than one Neptune replica, the reader endpoint directs each connection request to one of the Neptune replicas.

The reader endpoint provides round-robin routing for read-only connections to the DB cluster. Use the reader endpoint for read operations, such as queries.

You can't use the reader endpoint for write operations unless you have a single-instance cluster (a cluster with no read-replicas). In that case and that case only, the reader can be used for write operations as well as read operations.

The reader endpoint round-robin routing works by changing the host that the DNS entry points to. Each time you resolve the DNS, you get a different IP, and connections are opened against those IPs. After a connection is established, all the requests for that connection are sent to the same host. The client must create a new connection and resolve the DNS record again to get a connection to potentially different read replica.

**Note**

WebSockets connections are often kept alive for long periods. To get different read replicas, do the following:

- Ensure that your client resolves the DNS entry each time it connects.

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• Close the connection and reconnect.

Various client software might resolve DNS in different ways. For example, if your client resolves DNS and then uses the IP for every connection, it directs all requests to a single host.

DNS caching for clients or proxies resolves the DNS name to the same endpoint from the cache. This is a problem for both round robin routing and failover scenarios.

**Note**

Disable any DNS caching settings to force DNS resolution each time.

The DB cluster distributes connection requests to the reader endpoint among available Neptune replicas. If the DB cluster contains only a primary DB instance, the reader endpoint serves connection requests from the primary DB instance. If a Neptune replica is created for that DB cluster, the reader endpoint continues to serve connection requests to the reader endpoint from the new Neptune replica, with minimal interruption in service.

The following example illustrates a reader endpoint for a Neptune DB cluster.

```
mydbcluster.cluster-ro-123456789012.us-east-1.neptune.amazonaws.com:8182
```

**Instance endpoint**

An instance endpoint is an endpoint for a DB instance in a Neptune DB cluster that connects to that specific DB instance. Each DB instance in a DB cluster, regardless of instance type, has its own unique instance endpoint. So, there is one instance endpoint for the current primary DB instance of the DB cluster. There is also one instance endpoint for each of the Neptune replicas in the DB cluster.

The instance endpoint provides direct control over connections to the DB cluster, for scenarios where using the cluster endpoint or reader endpoint might not be appropriate. For example, your client application might require fine-grained load balancing based on workload type. In this case, you can configure multiple clients to connect to different Neptune replicas in a DB cluster to distribute read workloads.

The following example illustrates an instance endpoint for a DB instance in a Neptune DB cluster.

```
mydbinstance.123456789012.us-east-1.neptune.amazonaws.com:8182
```

**Custom endpoint**

A *custom endpoint* for a Neptune cluster represents a set of DB instances that you choose. When you connect to the endpoint, Neptune chooses one of the instances in the group to handle the connection. You define which instances this endpoint refers to, and you decide what purpose the endpoint serves.

A Neptune DB cluster has no custom endpoints until you create one, and you can create up to five custom endpoints for each provisioned Neptune cluster.

The custom endpoint provides load-balanced database connections based on criteria other than the read-only or read/write capability of the DB instances. Because the connection can go to any DB instance associated with the endpoint, make sure that all the instances within that group share the same performance and memory capacity characteristics. When you use custom endpoints, you typically don't use the reader endpoint for that cluster.

This feature is intended for advanced users with specialized kinds of workloads where it isn't practical to keep all the Neptune Replicas in the cluster identical. With custom endpoints, you can adjust the capacity of the DB instances used with each connection.

For example, if you define several custom endpoints that connect to groups of instances with different instance classes, you can then direct users with different performance needs to the endpoints that best suit their use cases.

The following example illustrates a custom endpoint for a DB instance in a Neptune DB cluster:
Neptune endpoint considerations

Consider the following when working with Neptune endpoints:

- Before using an instance endpoint to connect to a specific DB instance in a DB cluster, consider using the cluster endpoint or reader endpoint for the DB cluster instead.

  The cluster endpoint and reader endpoint provide support for high-availability scenarios. If the primary DB instance of a DB cluster fails, Neptune automatically fails over to a new primary DB instance. It does so by either promoting an existing Neptune replica to a new primary DB instance or creating a new primary DB instance. If a failover occurs, you can use the cluster endpoint to reconnect to the newly promoted or created primary DB instance, or use the reader endpoint to reconnect to one of the other Neptune replicas in the DB cluster.

  If you don't take this approach, you can still make sure that you're connecting to the right DB instance in the DB cluster for the intended operation. To do so, you can manually or programmatically discover the resulting set of available DB instances in the DB cluster and confirm their instance types after failover, before using the instance endpoint of a specific DB instance.

  For more information about failovers, see Fault Tolerance for a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 399).

- The reader endpoint only directs connections to available Neptune replicas in a Neptune DB cluster. It does not direct specific queries.

  **Important**
  Neptune does not load balance.

  If you want to load balance queries to distribute the read workload for a DB cluster, you must manage that in your application. You must use instance endpoints to connect directly to Neptune replicas to balance the load.

- The reader endpoint round-robin routing works by changing the host that the DNS entry points to. The client must create a new connection and resolve the DNS record again to get a connection to a potentially new read replica.

- During a failover, the reader endpoint might direct connections to the new primary DB instance of a DB cluster for a short time, when a Neptune replica is promoted to the new primary DB instance.

Custom endpoints

When you add a DB instance to a custom endpoint or remove it from a custom endpoint, any existing connections to that DB instance remain active.

You can define a list of DB instances to include in a custom endpoint (the static list), or one to exclude from the custom endpoint (the exclusion list). You can use the inclusion/exclusion mechanism to subdivide the DB instances into groups and make sure that the custom endpoints covers all the DB instances in the cluster. Each custom endpoint can contain only one of these list types.

In the AWS Management Console, the choice is represented by the check box **Attach future instances added to this cluster**. When you keep check box clear, the custom endpoint uses a static list containing
only the DB instances specified in the dialog. When you check the check box, the custom endpoint uses an exclusion list. In that case, the custom endpoint represents all DB instances in the cluster (including any that you add in the future) except the ones left unselected in the dialog.

Neptune doesn’t change the DB instances specified in the static or exclusion lists when DB instances change roles between primary instance and Neptune Replica because of failover or promotion.

You can associate a DB instance with more than one custom endpoint. For example, suppose you add a new DB instance to a cluster. In that case the DB instance is added to all custom endpoints for which it is eligible. The static or exclusion list defined for it determines which DB instance can be added to it.

If an endpoint includes a static list of DB instances, newly added Neptune Replicas aren’t added to it. Conversely, if the endpoint has an exclusion list, newly added Neptune Replicas are added to it provided that they aren’t named in the exclusion list.

If a Neptune Replica becomes unavailable, it remains associated with its custom endpoints. This is true whether it is unhealthy, stopped, rebooting, or unavailable for another reason. However, as long as it remains unavailable you can’t connect to it through any endpoint.

Because newly created Neptune clusters have no custom endpoints, you must create and manage them yourself. This is also true for Neptune clusters restored from snapshots, because custom endpoints are not included in the snapshot. You have create them again after restoring, and choose new endpoint names if the restored cluster is in the same region as the original one.

Creating a custom endpoint

Manage custom endpoints using the Neptune console. Do this by navigating to the details page for your Neptune cluster and use the controls in the Custom Endpoints section.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Navigate to the cluster detail page.
3. Choose the Create custom endpoint action in the Endpoints section.
4. Choose a name for the custom endpoint that is unique for your user ID and region. The name must be 63 characters or less in length and take the following form:

   endpointName.cluster-custom-customerDnsIdentifier.dnsSuffix

   Because custom endpoint names don’t include the name of your cluster, you don’t have to change those names if you rename a cluster. However, you can’t reuse the same custom endpoint name for more than one cluster in the same region. Give each custom endpoint a name that is unique across the clusters owned by your user ID within a particular region.
5. To choose a list of DB instances that remains the same even as the cluster expands, keep the check box Attach future instances added to this cluster clear. When that check box is checked, the custom endpoint dynamically adds any new instances as that are added to the cluster.

Viewing custom endpoints

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Navigate to the cluster detail page of your DB cluster.
3. The Endpoints section only contains information about custom endpoints (details about the built-in endpoints are listed in the main Details section). To see details for a specific custom endpoint, select its name to bring up the detail page for that endpoint.
Editing a custom endpoint

You can edit the properties of a custom endpoint to change which DB instances are associated with it. You can also switch between a static list and an exclusion list.

You can't connect to or use a custom endpoint while the changes from an edit action are in progress. It might take some minutes after you make a change before the endpoint status returns to Available and you can connect again.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Navigate to the cluster detail page.
3. In the Endpoints section, choose the name of the custom endpoint you want to edit.
4. In the detail page for that endpoint, choose the Edit action.

Deleting a custom endpoint

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Navigate to the cluster detail page.
3. In the Endpoints section, choose the name of the custom endpoint you want to delete.
4. In the detail page for that endpoint, choose the Delete action.
Inject a Custom ID Into a Neptune Gremlin or SPARQL Query

By default, Neptune assigns a unique queryId value to every query. You can use this ID to get information about a running query (see Gremlin query status API (p. 216) or SPARQL query status API (p. 274)), or cancel it (see Gremlin query cancellation (p. 218) or SPARQL query cancellation (p. 275)).

Neptune also lets you specify your own queryId value for a Gremlin or SPARQL query, either in the HTTP header, or for a SPARQL query by using the queryId query hint. Assigning your own queryID makes it easy to keep track of a query so as to get status or cancel it.

Injecting a Custom queryId Value Using the HTTP Header

For both Gremlin and SPARQL, the HTTP header can be used to inject your own queryId value into a query.

**Gremlin Example**

```
curl -XPOST https://your-neptune-endpoint:port \
   -d "{"gremlin": \"g.V().limit(1).count()\", \"queryId\":\"4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47\" }"
```

**SPARQL Example**

```
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql \
   -d "query=SELECT * WHERE { ?s ?p ?o } " \n   --data-urlencode \n   "queryId=4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47"
```

Injecting a Custom queryId Value Using a SPARQL Query Hint

Here is an example of how you would use the SPARQL queryId query hint to inject a custom queryId value into a SPARQL query:

```
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql \
   -d "PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#> \n       SELECT * WHERE { hint:Query hint:queryId \"4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47\" \ \{?s ?p ?o\}}"
```

Using the queryId Value to Check Query Status

**Gremlin Example**

```
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/status \
   -d "queryId=4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47"
```

**SPARQL Example**
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql/status \
-d "queryId=4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47"
Neptune Lab Mode

You can use Amazon Neptune lab mode to enable new features that are in the current Neptune engine release, but that aren't yet ready for production use and aren't enabled by default. This lets you try out these features in your development and test environments.

Using Neptune Lab Mode

Use the neptune_lab_mode DB cluster parameter to enable or disable features. You do this by including \((\text{feature name})=\text{enabled}\) or \((\text{feature name})=\text{disabled}\) in the value of the neptune_lab_mode parameter in the DB Cluster Parameter group.

For example, in this engine release you might set the neptune_lab_mode parameter to Streams=disabled, ReadWriteConflictDetection=enabled.

For information about how to edit the DB cluster parameter group for your database, see Editing a Parameter Group (p. 303). Note that you cannot edit the default DB cluster parameter group; if you are using the default group, you must create a new DB cluster parameter group before you can set the neptune_lab_mode parameter.

Important

At present, if you supply the wrong lab-mode parameters or your request fails for another reason, you may not be notified of the failure. You should always verify that a lab-mode change request has succeeded by calling the status API (p. 367) as shown below:

```
curl -G https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/status
```

The status results include lab-mode information which will show whether or not the changes you requested were made:

```
{
    "status" : "healthy",
    "startTime" : "Tue Oct 20 22:03:05 UTC 2020",
    "dbEngineVersion" : "1.0.2.4.R1",
    "role" : "writer",
    "gremlin" : {"version":"tinkerpop-3.4.1"},
    "sparql" : {"version":"sparql-1.1"},
    "labMode" : {
        "DFEQueryEngine" : "disabled",
        "ObjectIndex" : "disabled",
        "Streams" : "disabled",
        "ReadWriteConflictDetection" : "enabled"
    }
}
```

The following features are currently accessed using lab mode:

The Neptune DFE alternative query engine

You can enable the new experimental Neptune DFE engine (p. 59) by setting DFEQueryEngine=enabled in the neptune_lab_mode DB cluster parameter, or you can disable it by setting DFEQueryEngine=disabled (the default).

**Note**

When the DFE is enabled, DFE data statistics are also enabled.
The new OSGP index

Neptune can now maintain a fourth index, namely the OSGP index, which is useful for data sets having a large number of predicates (see Enabling an OSGP Index (p. 37)).

You can enable an OSGP index in a new, empty Neptune DB cluster by setting `ObjectIndex=enabled` in the `neptune_lab_mode` DB cluster parameter. An OSGP index can only be enabled in a new, empty DB cluster.

By default, the OSGP index is disabled.

**Warning**

If you disable an enabled OSGP index by setting `ObjectIndex=disabled` after data has been added to the cluster, data will enter an inconsistent state. Rather than disable the index, move the data to a new DB cluster in which the OSGP index has not been enabled.

Neptune Streams

You can use lab mode to enable or disable the new Neptune Streams feature that logs all database changes to a stream as they happen (see Capturing Graph Changes in Real Time Using Neptune Streams (p. 336)).

Use `Streams` as the name in the `neptune_lab_mode` parameter that enables or disables the streams feature.

By default, Neptune Streams is disabled.

Formalized Transaction Semantics

Neptune has updated the formal semantics for concurrent transactions (see Transaction Semantics in Neptune (p. 39)).

Use `ReadWriteConflictDetection` as the name in the `neptune_lab_mode` parameter that enables or disables formalized transaction semantics.

By default, formalized transaction semantics are already enabled. If you want to revert to the earlier behavior, include `ReadWriteConflictDetection=disabled` in the value set for the DB Cluster `neptune_lab_mode` parameter.
The Amazon Neptune alternative query engine (DFE)

Amazon Neptune has a new, alternative query engine known as the DFE that uses DB instance resources such as CPU cores, memory, and I/O more efficiently than the current engine. It is currently available as a lab-mode feature, for development purposes only.

The new DFE runs both SPARQL and Gremlin queries, and supports a wide variety of plan types, including left-deep, bushy, and hybrid ones. Plan operators can invoke both compute operations, which run on a reserved set of compute cores, and I/O operations, each of which runs on its own thread in an I/O thread pool.

The DFE uses pre-generated statistics about your Neptune graph data to make informed decisions about how to structure queries. See DFE statistics (p. 60) for information about how these statistics are generated and how you can manage them.

The choice of plan type and the number of compute threads used is made automatically based on pre-generated statistics and on the resources that are available in the Neptune head node. The order of results is not predetermined for plans that have internal compute parallelism.

Enabling and disabling the Neptune DFE

You can enable or disable the DFE at any time in Neptune Lab Mode (p. 57) by setting DFEQueryEngine to 1 or 0 in the neptune_lab_mode parameter in the DB cluster parameter group. Setting DFEQueryEngine to 1 enables the new query engine, and setting it to 0 enables the older engine.

You can also disable DFE for a specific query with the useDFE query hint (see Gremlin useDFE query hint (p. 216) for Gremlin, and The useDFE SPARQL query hint (p. 274) for SPARQL). This query hint lets you prevent the DFE from executing that specific query.

Important
The DFE is currently experimental. It is intended for use in development, and is not recommended for production use.

You can confirm whether or not the DFE is enabled using an Instance Status (p. 367) call, like this:

```
curl -G https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/status
```

The status response then specifies whether the DFE is enabled or not:

```
{
  "status": "healthy",
  "startTime": "Tue Nov 05 22:49:06 UTC 2019",
  "dbEngineVersion": "development",
  "role": "writer",
  "gremlin": {"version":"tinkerpop-3.4.1"},
  "sparql": {"version":"sparql-1.1"},
  "labMode": {
    "Streams": "disabled",
    "ReadWriteConflictDetection": "enabled",
    "DFEQueryEngine": "enabled"
  },
  "rollingBackTrxCount": "5",
  "rollingBackTrxEarliestStartTime": "Fri Jan 10 01:26:21 UTC 2020"
}
```
The Gremlin `explain` and `profile` results tell you whether a query is being executed by the DFE. See Information contained in a Gremlin `explain` report (p. 224) for `explain` and DFE `profile` reports (p. 233) for `profile`.

Similarly, SPARQL `explain` tells you whether a SPARQL query is being executed by the DFE. See Example of SPARQL `explain` output when the DFE is enabled (p. 285) and `DFENode` operator (p. 292) for more details.

**Query constructs supported by the Neptune DFE**

Currently, the Neptune DFE supports a subset of SPARQL and Gremlin query constructs.

For SPARQL, this is the subset of conjunctive basic graph patterns.

For Gremlin, it is the generally subset of queries that contain a chain of traversals which do not contain some of the more complex steps.

You can find out whether one of your queries is being executed in whole or in part by the DFE as follows:

- In Gremlin, `explain` and `profile` results tell you what parts of a query are being executed by the DFE, if any. See Information contained in a Gremlin `explain` report (p. 224) for `explain` and DFE `profile` reports (p. 233) for `profile`. Also, see Tuning Gremlin queries using `explain` and `profile` (p. 236).

  Details about Neptune engine support for individual Gremlin steps are documented in Gremlin step support (p. 249).

- Similarly, SPARQL `explain` tells you whether a SPARQL query is being executed by the DFE. See Example of SPARQL `explain` output when the DFE is enabled (p. 285) and `DFENode` operator (p. 292) for more details.

**Managing statistics for the Neptune DFE to use**

The experimental DFE query engine uses information about the data in your Neptune graph to make effective trade-offs when planning query execution. This information takes the form of statistics that include so-called characteristic sets and predicate statistics that can guide query planning.

By default, these DFE statistics are auto-generated when you enable DFE.

Currently, as long as auto-generation remains enabled, the DFE statistics are re-generated whenever either more than 10% of data in your graph has changed or when the latest statistics are more than 10 days old, but these triggers may change in the future.

You can manage the generation of DFE statistics through one of the following endpoints:


In the examples below, `#STATISTICS_ENDPOINT` stands for either of these endpoint URLs.

**Note**

If a DFE statistics endpoint is on a reader instance, the only requests that it can process are status requests (p. 61). Other requests will fail with a `ReadOnlyViolationException`.

**Size limits for DFE statistic generation**

Currently, DFE statistics generation halts if either of the following size limits is reached:
• The number of characteristic sets generated may not exceed 50,000.
• The number of predicate statistics generated may not exceed one million.

These limits may change.

**Current status of DFE statistics**

You can check the current status of DFE statistics using the following curl request:

```
curl -G "$STATISTICS_ENDPOINT"
```

The response to a status request contains the following fields:

- **status** – the HTTP return code of the request. If the request succeeded, the code is 200. See Common errors (p. 63) for a list of common errors.
- **payload**: 
  - **autoCompute** – (Boolean) Indicates whether or not automatic statistics generation is enabled.
  - **active** – (Boolean) Indicates whether or not DFE statistics generation is enabled at all.
  - **statisticsId** – Reports the ID of the current statistics generation run. A value of -1 indicates that no statistics have been generated.
  - **date** – The UTC time at which DFE statistics have most recently been generated.
  - **note** – A note about problems in the case where statistics are invalid.
  - **summary** – Contains information about the characteristic sets generated in the statistics. These are generally not directly actionable:
    - **signatureCount** – The total number of signatures across all characteristic sets.
    - **instanceCount** – The total number of characteristic-set instances.
    - **predicateCount** – The total number of unique predicates.

The response to a status request when no statistics have been generated looks like this:

```json
{
    "status" : "200 OK",
    "payload" : {
        "autoCompute" : true,
        "active" : false,
        "statisticsId" : -1
    }
}
```

If DFE statistics are available, the response looks like this:

```json
{
    "status" : "200 OK",
    "payload" : {
        "autoCompute" : false,
        "active" : true,
        "statisticsId" : 1588893232718,
        "date" : "2020-05-07T23:13Z",
        "summary" : {
            "signatureCount" : 5,
            "instanceCount" : 1000,
            "predicateCount" : 20
        }
    }
}
```
If the generation of DFE statistics failed, for example because it exceeded the statistics size limit (p. 60), the response looks like this:

```
{
    "status": "200 OK",
    "payload": {
        "autoCompute": true,
        "active": false,
        "statisticsId": 1588713528304,
        "date": "2020-05-05T21:11:18Z",
        "note": "Limit reached: Statistics are not available"
    }
}
```

Disabling automatic generation of DFE statistics

By default, auto-generation of DFE statistics is enabled when you enable DFE.

You can disable auto-generation as follows:

```
curl -X POST "$STATISTICS_ENDPOINT" -d '{ "mode": "disableAutoCompute" }'
```

If the request is successful, the HTTP response code is 200 and the response is:

```
{
    "status": "200 OK"
}
```

You can confirm that automatic generation is disabled by issuing a status request (p. 61) and checking that the autoCompute field in the response is set to false.

If you make a request to disable auto-generation to a reader instance rather than the writer instance of your DB cluster, the request fails with an HTTP return code of 400 and output like the following:

```
{
    "detailedMessage": "Writes are not permitted on a read replica instance",
    "code": "ReadOnlyViolationException",
    "requestId": "8eb8d3e5-0996-4a1b-616a-74e0ec32d5f7"
}
```

See Common errors (p. 63) for a list of other common errors.

Re-enabling automatic generation of DFE statistics

By default, auto-generation of DFE statistics is already enabled when you enable DFE. If you disable auto-generation, you can re-enable it later as follows:

```
curl -X POST "$STATISTICS_ENDPOINT" -d '{ "mode": "enableAutoCompute" }'
```

If the request is successful, the HTTP response code is 200 and the response is:

```
{
    "status": "200 OK"
}
```
You can confirm that automatic generation is enabled by issuing a status request (p. 61) and checking that the autoCompute field in the response is set to true.

Manually triggering the generation of DFE statistics

You can initiate DFE statistics generation manually as follows:

```bash
curl -X POST "$STATISTICS_ENDPOINT" -d '{ "mode" : "refresh" }'
```

If the request succeeds, the output is as follows, with an HTTP return code of 200:

```json
{
  "status" : "200 OK",
  "payload" : {
    "statisticsId" : 1588893232718
  }
}
```

The `statisticsId` in the output is the ID of the statistics generation run that is currently occurring. If a run was already in process at the time of the request, the request returns the ID of that run rather than initiating a new one. Only one statistics generation run can occur at a time.

If a fail-over happens while DFE statistics are being generated, the new writer node will pick up the last processed checkpoint and resume the statistics run from there.

Using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication with DFE statistics endpoints

You can access DFE statistics endpoints securely with IAM authentication by using awscurl or any other tool that works with HTTP and IAM. After passing in your access key and secret key, you can then make DFE statistics requests that use IAM authentication.

For example, a status request:

```bash
awscurl --service neptune-db "$STATISTICS_ENDPOINT"
```

Or, for example, you can create a JSON file named `request.json` that contains:

```json
{ "mode" : "refresh" }
```

You can then manually initiate statistics generation like this:

```bash
awscurl --service neptune-db "$STATISTICS_ENDPOINT" -X POST -d @request.json
```

Common error codes for DFE statistics request

The following is a list of common errors that can occur when you make a request to a statistics endpoint:


• **InvalidParameterException**  –  *Return code: 400. Message: Statistics command parameter 'mode' has unsupported value 'the invalid value'.*

• **MissingParameterException**  –  *Return code: 400. Message: Content-type header not specified.*

• **ReadOnlyViolationException**  –  *Return code: 400. Message: Writes are not permitted on a read replica instance.*

For example, if you make a request when the DFE and statistics are not enabled, you would get a response like the following:

```
{
    "code" : "BadRequestException",
    "requestId" : "b2b8f8ee-18f1-e164-49ea-836381a3e174",
    "detailedMessage" : "Bad route: /sparql/statistics"
}
```
Amazon Neptune Engine Updates

Amazon Neptune releases engine updates regularly. You can determine which engine release version you currently have installed using the instance-status API (p. 367). Engine version numbers are explained in the section below (p. 66).

Engine releases are listed at Engine Releases for Amazon Neptune (p. 443), and patches are listed at Latest Updates (p. 3).

Before November 2019, Neptune only supported one engine version at a time, and engine version numbers all took the form, 1.0.1.0.200<xxx>, where xxx was the patch number. New engine versions were all released as patches to earlier versions.

Starting in November 2019, Neptune supports multiple versions, allowing customers better control over their upgrade paths. As a result, engine release numbering changed.

Upgrading Your Neptune Engine

Major engine releases can only be installed manually.

Patch releases (R1, R2, etc.) are always installed automatically during your next maintenance window. This is independent of how the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade parameter is set.

If you want, you can choose to have minor engine updates also installed automatically to your entire cluster. You do this by setting the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade parameter of your primary writer instance to true. An automatic minor engine update will then be installed on every instance in your cluster during the maintenance window once the new engine version has proven stable, 2 to 3 weeks after the release.

• You can update your engine manually using the AWS Management Console as explained in Using the Console to Upgrade Your Engine to a More Recent Version (p. 67).
• You can also use the CLI to update your engine manually (p. 67).
• You can use the console to set AutoMinorVersionUpgrade to true in your primary writer instance. The result is that your cluster will always be automatically upgraded to the latest minor version during a maintenance window after a stabilization window of 2 to 3 weeks following the latest release.
• You can also use the CLI to set AutoMinorVersionUpgrade (p. 68) to true in your primary writer instance. Setting it to true in a reader instance has no effect.

If you are manually upgrading using the AWS CLI, be sure to specify the engine version to which you want to upgrade. If you do not, your engine may be upgraded to a version that is not the most recent one or the one you expect.

You can always determine what engine version your DB cluster is running by using the Instance Status (p. 367) API. If you are using the CreateDBCluster (p. 493) to create a cluster, the API returns the engine version used to create the cluster in its response.

The timing of automatic updates depends on the AWS region and maintenance window settings for your DB cluster. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console. For more information, see Neptune Maintenance Window (p. 318).

Cluster updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster again.
Testing a new version of the Neptune engine before you upgrade

When a new major Neptune engine version is released, always test your Neptune applications on it first, before upgrading. If you do not have AutoMinorVersionUpgrade set, you may also want to do that for minor engine versions that introduce new features or behavior that could affect your code.

The best way to test a new version without upgrading your production DB cluster is to clone your cluster so that the clone is running the new engine version. You can then run queries on the clone without affecting your production DB cluster.

Neptune Engine Version Numbering

Neptune version numbers have 3 parts. Take version number 1.0.2.0.R2 as an example:

1. The first part (the first two numbers, namely the 1.0 in 1.0.2.0.R2) is the database major version number.

   This part only changes when a major incompatible change occurs, such as a change in the way data is stored that requires data migration when upgrading. Upgrading to a new major version often requires downtime proportional to the size of the cluster being upgraded, and can take much longer than other upgrades.

2. The second part (the third and fourth numbers, namely the 2.0 in 1.0.2.0.R2) is the minor version number of the engine release.

   You can choose to upgrade your engine to new minor versions automatically, as described below, or choose to decide for each minor version change.

3. The third part (the last number, namely the R2 in 1.0.2.0.R2) is the patch number for the minor version of the engine.

   Patches involve urgent changes such as bug fixes or security changes that are deployed between minor engine releases. The first release of an engine version is implicitly R0, and patches to it are numbered R1, R2, and so forth.

   Patches are always automatically applied during system maintenance windows, as described below.

You can list the available engine releases using the AWS CLI as follows:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune describe-db-engine-versions
   --region <your-region>
   --engine neptune
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune describe-db-engine-versions
   --region <your-region>
   --engine neptune
```

Available engine releases include only those releases that have a version number higher than the current one and for which an upgrade path is defined.
Using the Console to Upgrade Your Engine to a More Recent Version

You can perform a minor version upgrade of a Neptune DB cluster using the AWS Management Console as follows:

To upgrade the engine version of a DB cluster using the console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Clusters, and then choose the DB cluster that you want to modify.
3. Choose Actions, and then choose Modify cluster. The Modify DB cluster page appears.
4. For DB engine version, choose the new version.
5. Choose Continue and check the summary of modifications.
6. To apply the changes immediately, choose Apply immediately.
7. On the confirmation page, review your changes. If they are correct, choose Modify Cluster to save your changes.

Alternatively, choose Back to edit your changes, or choose Cancel to cancel your changes.

Using the Console to Enable Automatic Engine Updates

If you set the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade field to true in the writer instance of a DB cluster, Neptune will automatically update the engine of the entire cluster to the latest minor version after a stabilization window of 2 to 3 weeks.

You can use the AWS Management Console to set this field:

To set the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade for a DB cluster

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the list of DB instances, choose the primary instance (the writer instance) of the DB cluster.
3. Choose Instance actions, and then choose Modify. The Modify DB Instance page appears.
4. Choose Actions, and then choose Modify instance. The Modify DB instance page appears.
5. Set the auto minor version update field.

See Modifying an Instance (p. 329) for more information.

Updating the Neptune DB Engine Manually Using the CLI

You can upgrade the engine version of a DB cluster using the AWS CLI and the ModifyDBInstance (p. 544) API:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
```
Automatic Updates Using the CLI

--db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
--engine-version <new-engine-version> \
--apply-immediately

For Windows:

aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version <new-engine-version> ^
  --apply-immediately

Be sure to include the engine version that you want to upgrade to. If you do not, your engine may be upgraded to a version that is not the latest one.

Using the CLI to Enable Automatic Neptune Engine Updates

You can use the AWS CLI to enable or disable automatic engine updates for a DBcluster by setting the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade parameter of its primary instance.

To enable automatic engine upgrading for your DB cluster:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

aws neptune modify-db-instance \
  --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> \
  --auto-minor-version-upgrade \
  --apply-immediately

For Windows:

aws neptune modify-db-instance ^
  --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> ^
  --auto-minor-version-upgrade ^
  --apply-immediately

Similarly, you can also disable automatic engine updating:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

aws neptune modify-db-instance \
  --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> \
  --no-auto-minor-version-upgrade \
  --apply-immediately

For Windows:

aws neptune modify-db-instance ^
  --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> ^
  --no-auto-minor-version-upgrade ^
  --apply-immediately
Security in Amazon Neptune

Cloud security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from a data center and network architecture that is built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.

Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The shared responsibility model describes this as security of the cloud and security in the cloud:

- **Security of the cloud** – AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services in the AWS Cloud. AWS also provides you with services that you can use securely. Third-party auditors regularly test and verify the effectiveness of our security as part of the AWS compliance programs. To learn about the compliance programs that apply to Amazon Neptune, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program.

- **Security in the cloud** – Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service that you use. You are also responsible for other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your company’s requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

This documentation helps you understand how to apply the shared responsibility model when using Neptune. The following topics show you how to configure Neptune to meet your security and compliance objectives. You also learn how to use other AWS services that help you to monitor and secure your Neptune resources.

**Topics**

- Data Protection in Amazon Neptune (p. 69)
- Identity and Access Management in Amazon Neptune (p. 76)
- Logging and Monitoring Amazon Neptune Resources (p. 127)
- Compliance Validation for Amazon Neptune (p. 127)
- Resilience in Amazon Neptune (p. 128)

Data Protection in Amazon Neptune

As a managed service, Amazon Neptune is protected by the AWS global network security procedures that are described in the Amazon Web Services: Overview of Security Processes whitepaper.

You use AWS published API calls to manage Neptune through the network. Clients must support Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.0 or later. We recommend TLS 1.2 or later. Clients must also support cipher suites with perfect forward secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Additionally, requests must be signed by using an access key ID and a secret access key that is associated with an IAM principal. Or you can use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to generate temporary security credentials to sign requests.

Amazon Neptune conforms to the AWS shared responsibility model, which includes regulations and guidelines for data protection. AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all the AWS services. AWS maintains control over data hosted on this infrastructure, including the security
configuration controls for handling customer content and personal data. AWS customers and AWS Partner Network (APN) partners, acting either as data controllers or data processors, are responsible for any personal data that they put in the AWS Cloud.

For data protection purposes, we recommend that you protect AWS account credentials and set up individual user accounts with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), so that each user is given only the permissions necessary to fulfill their job duties. We also recommend that you secure your data in the following ways:

- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) with each account.
- Use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)/Transport Layer Security (TLS) to communicate with AWS resources.
- Set up API and user activity logging with AWS CloudTrail.
- Use AWS encryption solutions, along with all default security controls within AWS services.
- Use advanced managed security services such as Amazon Macie, which assists in discovering and securing personal data that is stored in Amazon S3.

We strongly recommend that you never put sensitive identifying information, such as your customers’ account numbers, into free-form fields such as a Name field. This includes when you work with Neptune or other AWS services using the console, API, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs. Any data that you enter into Neptune or other services might get picked up for inclusion in diagnostic logs. When you provide a URL to an external server, don’t include credentials information in the URL to validate your request to that server.

For more information about data protection, see the AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR blog post on the AWS Security Blog.

The following sections describe how Neptune data is protected.

Topics

- Accessing Neptune DB Clusters in an Amazon VPC (p. 70)
- Encryption in Transit: Connecting to Neptune Using SSL/HTTPS (p. 73)
- Encrypting Neptune Resources at Rest (p. 74)

Accessing Neptune DB Clusters in an Amazon VPC

An Amazon Neptune DB cluster can only be created in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC). Its endpoints are only accessible within that VPC, usually from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance running in that VPC.
You need to create a VPC security group to allow the Amazon EC2 instance to connect to the Neptune DB instance from within the VPC. Access from the internet is allowed only to the EC2 instance, and access to the graph database is allowed only to the EC2 instance.

**Note**
You can communicate with a Neptune DB cluster in a VPC through an Amazon EC2 instance that is not in that VPC using Amazon EC2 ClassicLink.

### Setting Up a Neptune VPC

If you created your AWS account after December 4, 2013, you already have a default virtual private cloud (VPC) in each AWS Region. If you aren't sure whether you have a default VPC, see Detecting Whether You Have a Default VPC in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

There are many possible ways to configure a VPC or multiple VPCs. For more information about default VPCs, see Default VPC and Default Subnets. For information about creating your own VPCs, see the Amazon VPC User Guide.

An Amazon Neptune DB cluster can only be created in an Amazon VPC that has at least two subnets in at least two Availability Zones. By distributing your cluster instances across at least two Availability Zones, Neptune helps ensure that there are instances available in your DB cluster in the unlikely event of an Availability Zone failure. The cluster volume for your Neptune DB cluster always spans three Availability Zones to provide durable storage with less possibility of data loss.

If you're using the Amazon Neptune console to create your Neptune DB cluster, you can have Neptune automatically create a VPC for you. Or, you can use an existing VPC or create a new VPC for your
Neptune DB cluster. Your VPC must have at least two subnets in order for you to use it with an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

If you have a default VPC, you can create a VPC security group to allow an Amazon EC2 instance to connect to the Neptune DB instance from within that VPC. Access from the internet is allowed only to the EC2 instance. The EC2 instance is allowed access to the graph database.

If you don't have a default VPC, and you haven't created one, you can have Neptune automatically create a VPC for you when you create a Neptune DB cluster using the console. Neptune can also create a VPC security group and a DB subnet group for you. Otherwise, you must do the following:

- Create a VPC with at least two subnets in at least two Availability Zones.
- Specify a VPC security group that authorizes connections to your Neptune DB cluster. You can do this in the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
- Specify a Neptune DB subnet group with at least two subnets with each subnet in a different Availability Zone. You can create a DB subnet group in the Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.

You must create a Neptune DB subnet group using the console. Amazon RDS DB subnet groups don't work with Neptune.

For information about setting up a security group for a VPC, see Creating a Security Group to Provide Access to a Neptune DB Instance in a VPC (p. 72).

**Creating a Security Group to Provide Access to a Neptune DB Instance in a VPC**

Your Neptune DB instance is launched in a virtual private cloud (VPC). Security groups provide access to the Neptune DB instance in the VPC. They act as a firewall for the associated Neptune DB instance, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. Neptune DB instances are created by default with a firewall and a default security group that prevents access to the Neptune DB instance. You must add rules to a security group so that you can connect to your DB instance.

The security group that you need to create is a VPC security group. Neptune DB instances in a VPC require that you add rules to a VPC security group to allow access to the instance.

The following procedure shows you how to add a custom TCP rule that specifies the port range and IP addresses that the Amazon EC2 instance uses to access the database. You can use the VPC security group assigned to the EC2 instance rather than the IP address.

**To create a VPC security group for Neptune on the console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the upper-right corner of the console, choose the AWS Region in which you want to create the VPC security group and the Neptune DB instance. In the list of Amazon VPC resources for that Region, it should show that you have at least one VPC and several subnets. If it does not, you don't have a default VPC in that Region.
3. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups.
5. In the Create Security Group window, enter the Name tag, Group name, and Description of your security group. Choose the VPC that you want to create your Neptune DB instance in. Choose Yes, Create.
6. The VPC security group that you created should still be selected. The details pane at the bottom of the console window displays the details for the security group, and tabs for working with inbound and outbound rules. Choose the Inbound Rules.
7. On the Inbound Rules tab, choose Edit. In the Type list, choose Custom TCP Rule.
8. In the PortRange text box, enter 8182, the default port value for a Neptune DB instance. Then enter
the IP address range (CIDR value) from where you will access the instance. Or, choose a security
group name in the Source text box.
9. If you need to add more IP addresses or different port ranges, choose Add another rule.
10. When you finish, choose Save.

Use the VPC security group that you just created as the security group for your DB instance when you
create it.

If you use a default VPC, a default subnet group spanning all of the VPC’s subnets is already created for
you. When you use the Launch a Neptune DB instance wizard to create a DB instance, you can choose
the default VPC and use default for the DB Subnet Group.

After you complete the setup requirements, you can use your settings and the security group that you
created to launch a Neptune DB instance.

Encryption in Transit: Connecting to Neptune Using
SSL/HTTPS

Beginning with engine version 1.0.4.0, Amazon Neptune only allows Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
connections through HTTPS to any instance or cluster endpoint.

Neptune requires TLS version 1.2, using the following strong cipher suites:

• TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
• TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
• TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
• TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
• TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
• TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA

Even where HTTP connections are allowed in earlier engine versions, any DB cluster that uses a new DB
cluster parameter group is required to use SSL by default. To protect your data, we recommend that you
always connect to Neptune endpoints through SSL, using HTTPS instead of HTTP.

Neptune automatically provides SSL certificates for your Neptune DB instances. You don't need to
request any certificates. The certificates are provided when you create a new instance.

Neptune assigns a single wildcard SSL certificate to the instances in your account for each AWS Region.
The certificate provides entries for the cluster endpoints, cluster read-only endpoints, and instance
endpoints.

Certificate Details

The following entries are included in the provided certificate:

• Cluster endpoint — *.cluster-a1b2c3d4wxyz.region.neptune.amazonaws.com
• Read-only endpoint — *.cluster-ro-a1b2c3d4wxyz.region.neptune.amazonaws.com
• Instance endpoints — *.a1b2c3d4wxyz.region.neptune.amazonaws.com

Only the entries listed here are supported.

Proxy Connections
The certificates support only the hostnames that are listed in the previous section.

If you are using a load balancer or a proxy server (such as HAProxy), you must use SSL termination and have your own SSL certificate on the proxy server.

SSL passthrough doesn't work because the provided SSL certificates don't match the proxy server hostname.

**Root CA Certificates**

The certificates for Neptune instances are normally validated using the local trust store of the operating system or SDK (such as the Java SDK).

If you need to provide a root certificate manually, you can download the Amazon Root CA certificate in PEM format from the Amazon Trust Services Policy Repository.

**More Information**

For more information about connecting to Neptune endpoints with SSL, see the section called "Installing the Gremlin console" (p. 200) and the section called "HTTP REST" (p. 260).

### Encrypting Neptune Resources at Rest

Neptune encrypted instances provide an additional layer of data protection by helping to secure your data from unauthorized access to the underlying storage. You can use Neptune encryption to increase data protection of your applications that are deployed in the cloud. You can also use it to fulfill compliance requirements for data-at-rest encryption.

To manage the keys used for encrypting and decrypting your Neptune resources, you use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). AWS KMS combines secure, highly available hardware and software to provide a key management system scaled for the cloud. Using AWS KMS, you can create encryption keys and define the policies that control how these keys can be used. AWS KMS supports AWS CloudTrail, so you can audit key usage to verify that keys are being used appropriately. You can use your AWS KMS keys in combination with Neptune and supported AWS services such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), and Amazon Redshift. For a list of services that support AWS KMS, see How AWS Services Use AWS KMS in the AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

All logs, backups, and snapshots are encrypted for a Neptune encrypted instance.

### Enabling Encryption for a Neptune DB Instance

To enable encryption for a new Neptune DB instance, choose Yes in the Enable encryption section on the Neptune console. For information about creating a Neptune DB instance, see Getting Started with Neptune (p. 129).

When you create an encrypted Neptune DB instance, you can also supply the AWS KMS key identifier for your encryption key. If you don't specify an AWS KMS key identifier, Neptune uses your default Amazon RDS encryption key (aws / rds) for your new Neptune DB instance. AWS KMS creates your default encryption key for Neptune for your AWS account. Your AWS account has a different default encryption key for each AWS Region.

After you create an encrypted Neptune DB instance, you can't change the encryption key for that instance. So, be sure to determine your encryption key requirements before you create your encrypted Neptune DB instance.

You can use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a key from another account to encrypt a Neptune DB instance. If you create a Neptune DB instance with the same AWS account that owns the AWS KMS encryption key that's used to encrypt that new Neptune DB instance, the AWS KMS key ID that you pass can be the AWS KMS key alias instead of the key's ARN.
Important
If Neptune loses access to the encryption key for a Neptune DB instance—for example, when
Neptune access to a key is revoked—the encrypted DB instance is placed into a terminal state
and can only be restored from a backup. We strongly recommend that you always enable
backups for encrypted NeptuneDB instances to guard against the loss of encrypted data in your
databases.

Key permissions needed when enabling encryption

The IAM user or role creating an encrypted Neptune DB instance must have at least the following
permissions for the KMS key:

- "kms:Encrypt"
- "kms:Decrypt"
- "kms:GenerateDataKey"
- "kms:ReEncryptTo"
- "kms:GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext"
- "kms:CreateGrant"
- "kms:ReEncryptFrom"
- "kms:DescribeKey"

Here is an example of a key policy that includes the necessary permissions:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "key-consolepolicy-3",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Enable Permissions for root principal",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
      },
      "Action": "kms:*",
      "Resource": "*"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "Allow use of the key for Neptune",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/NeptuneFullAccess"
      },
      "Action": ["kms:Encrypt",
                  "kms:Decrypt",
                  "kms:GenerateDataKey",
                  "kms:ReEncryptTo",
                  "kms:GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext",
                  "kms:CreateGrant",
                  "kms:ReEncryptFrom",
                  "kms:DescribeKey"
                ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "kms:ViaService": "rds.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```
Identity and Access Management in Amazon Neptune

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be authenticated (signed in) and
authorized (have permissions) to use Neptune resources. IAM is an AWS service that you can use with no additional charge.

You can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to authenticate to your Neptune DB instance or DB cluster. When IAM database authentication is enabled, each request must be signed using AWS Signature Version 4.

AWS Signature Version 4 adds authentication information to AWS requests. For security, all requests to Neptune DB clusters with IAM authentication enabled must be signed with an access key. This key consists of an access key ID and secret access key. The authentication is managed externally using IAM policies.

Neptune authenticates on connection, and for WebSockets connections it verifies the permissions periodically to ensure that the user still has access.

Note

- Revoking, deleting, or rotating of credentials associated with the IAM user is not recommended because it does not terminate any connections that are already open.
- There are limits on the number of concurrent WebSocket connections per database instance, and on how long a connection can remain open. For more information, see WebSockets Limits (p. 434).

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Identity and Access Management Overview

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IAM Use Depends on Your Role

How you use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) differs, depending on the work you do in Neptune.

Service user – If you use the Neptune service to do your job, then your administrator provides you with the credentials and permissions that you need. As you use more Neptune features to do your work, you might need additional permissions. Understanding how access is managed can help you request the right permissions from your administrator.

Service administrator – If you’re in charge of Neptune resources at your company, you probably have full access to Neptune. It’s your job to determine which Neptune features and resources your employees
IAM Overview

should access. You must then submit requests to your IAM administrator to change the permissions of your service users. Review the information on this page to understand the basic concepts of IAM. To learn more about how your company can use IAM with Neptune, see Enabling IAM Database Authentication in Neptune (p. 81).

IAM administrator – If you’re an IAM administrator, you might want to learn details about how you can write policies to manage access to Neptune. To view example Neptune identity-based policies that you can use in IAM, see Creating and using your own IAM policies for access to Neptune (p. 83).

Authenticating with Identities

Authentication is how you sign in to AWS using your identity credentials. For more information about signing in using the AWS Management Console, see The IAM Console and Sign-in Page in the IAM User Guide.

You must be authenticated (signed in to AWS) as the AWS account root user, an IAM user, or by assuming an IAM role. You can also use your company's single sign-on authentication, or even sign in using Google or Facebook. In these cases, your administrator previously set up identity federation using IAM roles. When you access AWS using credentials from another company, you are assuming a role indirectly.

To sign in directly to the AWS Management Console, use your password with your root user email or your IAM user name. You can access AWS programmatically using your root user or IAM user access keys. AWS provides SDK and command line tools to cryptographically sign your request using your credentials. If you don’t use AWS tools, you must sign the request yourself. Do this using Signature Version 4, a protocol for authenticating inbound API requests. For more information about authenticating requests, see Signature Version 4 Signing Process in the AWS General Reference.

Regardless of the authentication method that you use, you might also be required to provide additional security information. For example, AWS recommends that you use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to increase the security of your account. To learn more, see Using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) in AWS in the IAM User Guide.

AWS account root user

When you first create an AWS account, you begin with a single sign-in identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. This identity is called the AWS account root user and is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that you used to create the account. We strongly recommend that you do not use the root user for your everyday tasks, even the administrative ones. Instead, adhere to the best practice of using the root user only to create your first IAM user. Then securely lock away the root user credentials and use them to perform only a few account and service management tasks.

IAM Users and Groups

An IAM user is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions for a single person or application. An IAM user can have long-term credentials such as a user name and password or a set of access keys. To learn how to generate access keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the IAM User Guide. When you generate access keys for an IAM user, make sure you view and securely save the key pair. You cannot recover the secret access key in the future. Instead, you must generate a new access key pair.

An IAM group is an identity that specifies a collection of IAM users. You can't sign in as a group. You can use groups to specify permissions for multiple users at a time. Groups make permissions easier to manage for large sets of users. For example, you could have a group named IAMAdmins and give that group permissions to administer IAM resources.

Users are different from roles. A user is uniquely associated with one person or application, but a role is intended to be assumable by anyone who needs it. Users have permanent long-term credentials, but
IAM Roles

An IAM role is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions. It is similar to an IAM user, but is not associated with a specific person. You can temporarily assume an IAM role in the AWS Management Console by switching roles. You can assume a role by calling an AWS CLI or AWS API operation or by using a custom URL. For more information about methods for using roles, see Using IAM Roles in the IAM User Guide.

IAM roles with temporary credentials are useful in the following situations:

- **Temporary IAM user permissions** – An IAM user can assume an IAM role to temporarily take on different permissions for a specific task.
- **Federated user access** – Instead of creating an IAM user, you can use existing identities from AWS Directory Service, your enterprise user directory, or a web identity provider. These are known as federated users. AWS assigns a role to a federated user when access is requested through an identity provider. For more information about federated users, see Federated Users and Roles in the IAM User Guide.
- **Cross-account access** – You can use an IAM role to allow someone (a trusted principal) in a different account to access resources in your account. Roles are the primary way to grant cross-account access. However, with some AWS services, you can attach a policy directly to a resource (instead of using a role as a proxy). To learn the difference between roles and resource-based policies for cross-account access, see How IAM Roles Differ from Resource-based Policies in the IAM User Guide.
- **AWS service access** – A service role is an IAM role that a service assumes to perform actions in your account on your behalf. When you set up some AWS service environments, you must define a role for the service to assume. This service role must include all the permissions that are required for the service to access the AWS resources that it needs. Service roles vary from service to service, but many allow you to choose your permissions as long as you meet the documented requirements for that service. Service roles provide access only within your account and cannot be used to grant access to services in other accounts. You can create, modify, and delete a service role from within IAM. For example, you can create a role that allows Amazon Redshift to access an Amazon S3 bucket on your behalf and then load data from that bucket into an Amazon Redshift cluster. For more information, see Creating a Role to Delegate Permissions to an AWS Service in the IAM User Guide.
- **Applications running on Amazon EC2** – You can use an IAM role to manage temporary credentials for applications that are running on an EC2 instance and making AWS CLI or AWS API requests. This is preferable to storing access keys within the EC2 instance. To assign an AWS role to an EC2 instance and make it available to all of its applications, you create an instance profile that is attached to the instance. An instance profile contains the role and enables programs that are running on the EC2 instance to get temporary credentials. For more information, see Using an IAM Role to Grant Permissions to Applications Running on Amazon EC2 Instances in the IAM User Guide.

To learn whether to use IAM roles, see When to Create an IAM Role (Instead of a User) in the IAM User Guide.

Enabling IAM Database Authentication in Neptune

By default, IAM database authentication is disabled when you create an Amazon Neptune DB cluster. You can enable IAM database authentication (or disable it again) using the AWS Management Console.

To create a new Neptune DB cluster with IAM authentication by using the console, follow the instructions for creating a Neptune DB cluster in Launching a Neptune DB Cluster Using the Console (p. 305).

On the second page of the creation process, for Enable IAM DB Authentication, choose Yes.
To enable or disable IAM authentication for an existing DB instance or cluster

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Clusters.
3. Choose the Neptune DB cluster that you want to modify, and choose Cluster actions. Then choose Modify cluster.
4. In the Database options section, for IAM DB Authentication, choose either Enable IAM DB authorization or No (to disable). Then choose Continue.
5. To apply the changes immediately, choose Apply immediately.
6. Choose Modify cluster.

Managing Access Using IAM Policies

You control access in AWS by creating policies and attaching them to IAM identities or AWS resources. A policy is an object in AWS that, when associated with an identity or resource, defines their permissions. AWS evaluates these policies when an entity (root user, IAM user, or IAM role) makes a request. Permissions in the policies determine whether the request is allowed or denied. Most policies are stored in AWS as JSON documents. For more information about the structure and contents of JSON policy documents, see Overview of JSON Policies in the IAM User Guide.

An IAM administrator can use policies to specify who has access to AWS resources, and what actions they can perform on those resources. Every IAM entity (user or role) starts with no permissions. In other words, by default, users can do nothing, not even change their own password. To give a user permission to do something, an administrator must attach a permissions policy to a user. Or the administrator can add the user to a group that has the intended permissions. When an administrator gives permissions to a group, all users in that group are granted those permissions.

IAM policies define permissions for an action regardless of the method that you use to perform the operation. For example, suppose that you have a policy that allows the iam:GetRole action. A user with that policy can get role information from the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API.

Identity-Based Policies

Identity-based policies are JSON permissions policy documents that you can attach to an identity, such as an IAM user, role, or group. These policies control what actions that identity can perform, on which resources, and under what conditions. To learn how to create an identity-based policy, see Creating IAM Policies in the IAM User Guide.

Identity-based policies can be further categorized as inline policies or managed policies. Inline policies are embedded directly into a single user, group, or role. Managed policies are standalone policies that you can attach to multiple users, groups, and roles in your AWS account. Managed policies include AWS managed policies and customer managed policies. To learn how to choose between a managed policy or an inline policy, see Choosing Between Managed Policies and Inline Policies in the IAM User Guide.

Access Control Lists (ACLs)

Access control lists (ACLs) are a type of policy that controls which principals (account members, users, or roles) have permissions to access a resource. ACLs are similar to resource-based policies, although they do not use the JSON policy document format. Amazon S3, AWS WAF, and Amazon VPC are examples of services that support ACLs. To learn more about ACLs, see Access Control List (ACL) Overview in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.
Permissions Required to Use the Amazon Neptune Console

For a user to work with the Amazon Neptune console, that user must have a minimum set of permissions. These permissions allow the user to describe the Neptune resources for their AWS account and to provide other related information, including Amazon EC2 security and network information.

If you create an IAM policy that is more restrictive than the minimum required permissions, the console won't function as intended for users with that IAM policy. To ensure that those users can still use the Neptune console, also attach the NeptuneReadOnlyAccess managed policy to the user, as described in AWS Managed (Predefined) Policies for Amazon Neptune (p. 83).

You don't need to allow minimum console permissions for users that are making calls only to the AWS CLI or the Amazon Neptune API.

AWS Managed (Predefined) Policies for Amazon Neptune

AWS addresses many common use cases by providing standalone IAM policies that are created and administered by AWS. Managed policies grant necessary permissions for common use cases so you can avoid having to investigate what permissions are needed. For more information, see AWS Managed Policies in the IAM User Guide.

The following AWS managed policies, which you can attach to users in your account, are for using Amazon Neptune management APIs:

- **NeptuneReadOnlyAccess** – Grants read-only access to all Amazon Neptune resources for the root AWS account.
- **NeptuneFullAccess** – Grants full access to all Amazon Neptune resources for the root AWS account. This is recommended if you need full Neptune access from the AWS CLI or SDK, but not AWS Management Console access.
- **NeptuneConsoleFullAccess** – Grants full access to all Amazon Neptune resources for the root AWS account and includes additional permissions to simplify Neptune access from the console, including limited IAM and EC2 (VPC) permissions.

You can also create custom IAM policies that allow users to access the required Amazon Neptune API actions and resources. You can attach these custom policies to the IAM users or groups that require those permissions.

Neptune IAM roles and policies grant some access to Amazon RDS resources, because Neptune shares operational technology with Amazon RDS for certain management features. This includes management API permissions. To restrict access to a specific set of actions, see Access Control Overview in the Amazon RDS User Guide.

Creating and using your own IAM policies for access to Neptune

To allow an IAM user to connect to your Amazon Neptune DB cluster, you must create an IAM policy. After that, you attach the policy to an IAM user or role. For information about attaching a policy to a role, see Adding and Removing IAM Policies in the IAM User Guide.

**Note**

The IAM policy, IAM user, and Neptune DB cluster must be in the same account. Cross-account access is not supported.

The following example policy allows an IAM user to connect to Neptune DB cluster using IAM database authentication.

**Important**

The `neptune-db` Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the IAM authorization Resource is not the same as the ARN assigned to the cluster on creation. You must construct the ARN as shown in Constructing a Resource ARN for a Cluster (p. 84).
IAM Policies

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": ["neptune-db:*"],
         "Resource": ["arn:aws:neptune-db:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster-ABCD1234EFGH5678IJKL90MNOP/*"]
      }
   ]
}
```

**Important**
The `neptune-db:` prefix and the `neptune-db:*` action are only for IAM database authentication. They are not valid in any other context.

The preceding example includes a resource ARN in a format that is particular to Neptune IAM authentication. To construct the ARN, see Constructing a Resource ARN for a Cluster (p. 84). The ARN for the IAM authorization Resource is not the same as the ARN assigned to the cluster on creation. Construct the ARN as shown.

**Constructing a Resource ARN for a Cluster**

The resource ARN for a cluster in an IAM policy is part of a statement that has these elements:

- **Effect**—To grant access to the DB cluster, specify Allow. If you don’t explicitly allow access, access is denied by default.
- **Action**—To allow connection to the DB cluster, specify `neptune-db:*`.
- **Resource**—The ARN that identifies a the DB cluster, in the following format:

```
arn:aws:neptune-db:region:account-id:cluster-resource-id/*
```

The ARN contains the following parts:

- **region** is the AWS Region for the Amazon Neptune DB cluster. In the example policy, the AWS Region is `us-east-1`.
- **account-id** is the AWS account number for the DB cluster. In the example policy, the account number is `123456789012`.
- **cluster-resource-id** is a resource id for the DB cluster. In the example policy, the identifier is `cluster-ABCD1234EFGH5678IJKL90MNOP`.

**Important**
The `cluster-resource-id` is different from the cluster identifier.

To find a cluster resource ID in the AWS Management Console for Amazon Neptune, choose the DB cluster that you want. The **Resource ID** is shown in the **Details** section.

**More IAM Custom Policy Examples**

The following example policies require that you construct a **resource ARN**. The example resource ARNs can use wildcards to include multiple resources.
Important

- Changes to an IAM policy take up to 10 minutes to apply to the specified Neptune resources.
- IAM policies that are applied to a Neptune DB cluster apply to all instances in that cluster.

Granting Access to All Clusters

The following policy uses the "*" character to match all of the DB clusters for a particular AWS account and Region.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "neptune-db:*"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:neptune-db:us-east-1:123456789012:*/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

The IAM user has access to everything on the Neptune DB cluster. Neptune does not support fine-grained access control.

The resource ARN in the "Resource" list in the policy is not the same as a cluster ARN. It must be constructed according to the resource ARN format. For more information, see Constructing a Resource ARN for a Cluster (p. 84).

Denying Access to a Specific Cluster

The following policy denies access to a DB cluster for a particular AWS account and AWS Region.

The default IAM action is to deny access to a DB cluster unless an Allow Effect is granted.

To ensure that access is blocked, you can use the Deny Effect. The explicit Deny Effect takes precedent over any Allow Effect.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Action": [
        "neptune-db:*"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:neptune-db:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster-ABCD1234EFGH5678IJKL90MNOP/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

The IAM user is denied access to everything on the Neptune DB cluster. Neptune does not support fine-grained access control.
The resource ARN in the "Resource" list in the policy is not the same as a cluster ARN. It must be constructed according to the resource ARN format. For more information, see Constructing a Resource ARN for a Cluster (p. 84).

**Denying Access to All Clusters**

The following policy denies access to all DB clusters for a particular AWS account and Region.

The default IAM action is to deny access to a DB cluster unless an **Allow Effect** is granted.

To ensure that access is blocked, you can use the **Deny Effect**. The explicit **Deny Effect** takes precedent over any **Allow Effect**.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Deny",
            "Action": [
                "neptune-db:*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:neptune-db:us-east-1:123456789012:/*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

The IAM user is denied access to everything on the Neptune DB cluster. Neptune does not support fine-grained access control.

The resource ARN in the "Resource" list in the policy is not the same as a cluster ARN. It must be constructed according to the resource ARN format. For more information, see Constructing a Resource ARN for a Cluster (p. 84).

Next, you attach the IAM policy to a user. For more information, see Attaching an IAM Policy to an IAM User (p. 86).

**Attaching an IAM Policy to an IAM User**

After you create an IAM policy to allow database authentication, you attach the policy to an IAM user. For a tutorial on this topic, see Create and Attach Your First Customer Managed Policy in the IAM User Guide.

As you work through the tutorial, you can use one of the policy examples shown in this section as a starting point and tailor it to your needs. At the end of the tutorial, you have an IAM user with an attached policy that can use the `neptune-db:*` action.

**Important**

- Changes to an IAM policy take up to 10 minutes to apply to the specified Neptune resources.
- IAM policies applied to a Neptune DB cluster apply to all instances in that cluster.

**IAM Policy Limitations**

Changes to an IAM policy take up to 10 minutes to apply to the specified Neptune resources.

IAM policies that are applied to a Neptune DB cluster apply to all instances in that cluster.

Neptune does not support the following:
Tag-based access control

Amazon Neptune supports specifying conditions in an IAM policy using custom tags, to control access to Neptune through the Neptune Management API (p. 485).

For example, if you add a tag named `environment` to your DB instances, with values such as `beta`, `staging`, and `production`, you can then create a policy that restricts access to the instances based on the value of that tag.

**Important**

Tag-based access control only works for access through the Neptune management API, not for access by query connections using SPARQL or Gremlin.

If you manage access to your Neptune resources using tagging, be sure to secure access to the tags. You can restrict access to the tags by creating policies for the `AddTagsToResource` and `RemoveTagsFromResource` actions.

For example, you could use the following policy to deny users the ability to add or remove tags for all resources. Then, you could create policies to allow specific users to add or remove tags.

```json
{ "Version": "2012-10-17",
 "Statement": [ 
 { "Sid": "DenyTagUpdates",
 "Effect": "Deny",
 "Action": [ 
 "rds:AddTagsToResource",
 "rds:RemoveTagsFromResource"
 ],
 "Resource":"*
 }
 ]
}
```

Tags can be attached to a Neptune resource such as a DB instance, or can be passed in the request. You use the `Condition` element of an IAM policy to control access to the resource that those tags are attached to (see `Condition` in the IAM User Guide), and also `Condition Operators` and `Tags as Policy Variables`.

**Note**

Custom tag identifiers, names, and values of this sort are case-sensitive.

The syntax for custom tag conditions is as follows:

```
"Condition": {"StringEquals": {"rds:tag-identifier/tag-name": ["tag-value"] } }
```

For example, the following `Condition` element applies to DB instances with a tag named `environment` and a tag value of `production`:

```
"Condition": {"StringEquals": {"rds:db-tag/environment": ["production"] } }
```

**Note**

Because Neptune shares some functionality with Amazon RDS, the actions and condition keys in Neptune policies use an `rds:` prefix by design.
The following table lists Amazon RDS tag identifiers that you can use in a Condition element:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDS Tag Identifier</th>
<th>Applies To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster-tag</td>
<td>DB clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-pg-tag</td>
<td>DB cluster parameter groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-snapshot-tag</td>
<td>DB cluster snapshots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db-tag</td>
<td>DB instances, including read replicas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es-tag</td>
<td>Event subscriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg-tag</td>
<td>DB parameter groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snapshot-tag</td>
<td>DB snapshots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subgrp-tag</td>
<td>DB subnet groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a list of all the condition keys supported by Neptune, see Condition Keys for Amazon Neptune (p. 101)

**Example 1: Grant permission for actions on a resource using a custom tag that can take multiple values**

The policy below allows use of the ModifyDBInstance, CreateDBInstance or DeleteDBInstance API on any DB instance that has the env tag set to either dev or test:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowDevTestAccess",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "rds:ModifyDBInstance",
        "rds:CreateDBInstance",
        "rds:DeleteDBInstance"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "rds:db-tag/env": [
            "dev",
            "test"
          ],
          "rds:DatabaseEngine": "neptune"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

**Example 2: Limit the set of tag keys and values that can be used to tag a resource**

This policy uses a Condition key to allow a tag that has the key env and a value of test, qa, or dev to be added to a resource:
Example 3: Allow full access to Neptune resources based on aws:ResourceTag

The following policy is similar to the first example above, but uses the aws:ResourceTag instead:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowFullAccessToDev",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["rds:*"],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/env": "dev",
          "rds:DatabaseEngine": "neptune"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

The service-specific actions, resources, and condition keys that you can use in Neptune IAM policies are listed in the following sections.

**Topics**

- Actions that you can use in Neptune policies (p. 90)
- IAM Resource Types Supported by Amazon Neptune (p. 100)
- Condition Keys for Amazon Neptune (p. 101)
Actions that you can use in Neptune policies

You can specify the following actions in the Action element of an IAM policy statement. Use policies to grant permissions to perform an operation in AWS. When you use an action in a policy, you usually allow or deny access to the API operation or CLI command with the same name. However, in some cases, a single action controls access to more than one operation. Alternatively, some operations require several different actions.

The Resource Types column indicates whether each action supports resource-level permissions. If there is no value for this column, you must specify all resources (**) in the Resource element of your policy statement. If the column includes a resource type, then you can specify an ARN of that type in a statement with that action. Required resources are indicated in the table with an asterisk (*). If you specify a resource-level permission ARN in a statement using this action, then it must be of this type. Some actions support multiple resource types. If the resource type is optional (not indicated as required), then you can choose to use one but not the other.

For details about the fields listed here, see action table in the IAM User Guide.

AddRoleToDBCluster

AddRoleToDBCluster (p. 515) associates an IAM role with a Neptune DB cluster.

Access level: Write.

Dependent actions: iam:PassRole.

Resource type: cluster (p. 100) (required).

AddSourceIdentifierToSubscription

AddSourceIdentifierToSubscription (p. 618) adds a source identifier to an existing Neptune event notification subscription.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: es (p. 100) (required).

AddTagsToResource

AddTagsToResource (p. 627) associates an IAM role with a Neptune DB cluster.

Access level: Write.

Resource types:

- db (p. 100)
- es (p. 100)
- pg (p. 101)
- cluster-snapshot (p. 100)
- subgrp (p. 101)

Condition Keys:

- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)
ApplyPendingMaintenanceAction

ApplyPendingMaintenanceAction (p. 629) applies a pending maintenance action to a resource.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: db (p. 100) (required).

CopyDBClusterParameterGroup

CopyDBClusterParameterGroup (p. 564) copies the specified DB cluster parameter group.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).

CopyDBClusterSnapshot

CopyDBClusterSnapshot (p. 592) copies a snapshot of a DB cluster.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: cluster-snapshot (p. 100) (required).

CopyDBParameterGroup

CopyDBParameterGroup (p. 563) copies the specified DB parameter group.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: pg (p. 101) (required).

CreateDBCluster

CreateDBCluster (p. 493) creates a new Neptune DB cluster.

Access level: Tagging.

Dependent actions: iam:PassRole.

Resource types:

- cluster (p. 100) (required).
- cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).
- subgrp (p. 101) (required).

Condition Keys:

- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)
- neptune-rds_DatabaseEngine (p. 101)
- neptune-rds_StorageEncrypted (p. 101)

CreateDBClusterParameterGroup

CreateDBClusterParameterGroup (p. 567) creates a new DB cluster parameter group.

Access level: Tagging.
Resource type: cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).

Condition Keys:
- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

CreateDBClusterSnapshot

CreateDBClusterSnapshot (p. 587) creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

Access level: Tagging.

Resource types:
- cluster (p. 100) (required).
- cluster-snapshot (p. 100) (required).

Condition Keys:
- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

CreateDBInstance

CreateDBInstance (p. 530) creates a new DB instance.

Access level: Tagging.

Dependent actions: iam:PassRole.

Resource types:
- db (p. 100) (required).
- pg (p. 101) (required).
- subgrp (p. 101) (required).

Condition Keys:
- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

CreateDBParameterGroup

CreateDBParameterGroup (p. 565) creates a new DB parameter group.

Access level: Tagging.

Resource type: pg (p. 101) (required).

Condition Keys:
- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)
CreateDBSubnetGroup

CreateDBSubnetGroup (p. 580) creates a new DB subnet group.

*Access level:* Tagging.

*Resource type:* subgrp (p. 101) (required).

*Condition Keys:*

- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

CreateEventSubscription

CreateEventSubscription (p. 612) creates a Neptune event notification subscription.

*Access level:* Tagging.

*Resource type:* es (p. 100) (required).

*Condition Keys:*

- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

DeleteDBCluster

DeleteDBCluster (p. 499) deletes an existing Neptune DB cluster.

*Access level:* Write.

*Resource types:*

- cluster (p. 100) (required).
- cluster-snapshot (p. 100) (required).

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup (p. 569) deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group.

*Access level:* Write.

*Resource type:* cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).

DeleteDBClusterSnapshot

DeleteDBClusterSnapshot (p. 590) deletes a DB cluster snapshot.

*Access level:* Write.

*Resource type:* cluster-snapshot (p. 100) (required).

DeleteDBInstance

DeleteDBInstance (p. 539) deletes a specified DB instance.

*Access level:* Write.
Resource type: db (p. 100) (required).

DeleteDBParameterGroup

DeleteDBParameterGroup (p. 568) deletes a specified DBParameterGroup.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: pg (p. 101) (required).

DeleteDBSubnetGroup

DeleteDBSubnetGroup (p. 582) deletes a DB subnet group.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: subgrp (p. 101) (required).

DeleteEventSubscription

DeleteEventSubscription (p. 614) deletes an event notification subscription.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: es (p. 100) (required).

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups (p. 576) returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions.

Access level: List.

Resource type: cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).

DescribeDBClusterParameters

DescribeDBClusterParameters (p. 575) returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group.

Access level: List.

Resource type: cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).

DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes

DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes (p. 609) returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB cluster snapshot.

Access level: List.

Resource type: cluster-snapshot (p. 100) (required).

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots (p. 607) returns information about DB cluster snapshots.

Access level: Read.

DescribeDBClusters

DescribeDBClusters (p. 523) returns information about a provisioned Neptune DB cluster.
Access level: List.
Resource type: cluster (p. 100) (required).

DescribeDBEngineVersions
DescribeDBEngineVersions (p. 631) returns a list of the available DB engines.
Access level: List.
Resource type: pg (p. 101) (required).

DescribeDBInstances
DescribeDBInstances (p. 557) returns information about DB instances.
Access level: List.
Resource type: es (p. 100) (required).

DescribeDBParameterGroups
DescribeDBParameterGroups (p. 574) returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions.
Access level: List.
Resource type: pg (p. 101) (required).

DescribeDBParameters
DescribeDBParameters (p. 573) returns a detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group.
Access level: List.
Resource type: pg (p. 101) (required).

DescribeDBSubnetGroups
DescribeDBSubnetGroups (p. 583) returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions.
Access level: List.
Resource type: subgrp (p. 101) (required).

DescribeEventCategories
DescribeEventCategories (p. 622) returns a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specified source type.
Access level: List.

DescribeEventSubscriptions
DescribeEventSubscriptions (p. 617) lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account.
Access level: List.
Resource type: es (p. 100) (required).
**DescribeEvents**

DescribeEvents (p. 620) returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, and DB parameter groups for the past 14 days.

*Access level:* List.

*Resource type:* es (p. 100) (required).

**DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions**

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions (p. 558) returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine.

*Access level:* List.

**DescribePendingMaintenanceActions**

DescribePendingMaintenanceActions (p. 630) returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action.

*Access level:* List.

*Resource type:* db (p. 100) (required).

**DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications**

DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications (p. 559) lists available modifications you can make to your DB instance.

*Access level:* List.

*Resource type:* db (p. 100) (required).

**FailoverDBCluster**

FailoverDBCluster (p. 516) forces a failover for a DB cluster.

*Access level:* Write.

*Resource type:* cluster (p. 100) (required).

**ListTagsForResource**

ListTagsForResource (p. 628) lists all tags on a Neptune resource.

*Access level:* Read.

*Resource types:*

- cluster-snapshot (p. 100)
- db (p. 100)
- es (p. 100)
- pg (p. 101)
- subgrp (p. 101)

**ModifyDBCluster**

ModifyDBCluster (p. 503)
Modifies a setting for a Neptune DB cluster.

Access level: Write.

Dependent actions: iam:PassRole.

Resource types:

- cluster (p. 100) (required).
- cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup (p. 570) modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).

ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute

ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute (p. 595) adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual DB cluster snapshot.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: cluster-snapshot (p. 100) (required).

ModifyDBInstance

ModifyDBInstance (p. 544) modifies settings for a DB instance.

Access level: Write.

Dependent actions: iam:PassRole.

Resource types:

- db (p. 100) (required).
- pg (p. 101) (required).

ModifyDBParameterGroup

ModifyDBParameterGroup (p. 569) modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: pg (p. 101) (required).

ModifyDBSubnetGroup

ModifyDBSubnetGroup (p. 582) modifies an existing DB subnet group.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: subgrp (p. 101) (required).

ModifyEventSubscription

ModifyEventSubscription (p. 615) modifies an existing Neptune event notification subscription.
Access level: Write.

Resource type: es (p. 100) (required).

RebootDBInstance

RebootDBInstance (p. 553) restarts the database engine service for the instance.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: db (p. 100) (required).

RemoveRoleFromDBCluster

RemoveRoleFromDBCluster (p. 516) disassociates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

Access level: Write.

Dependent actions: iam:PassRole.

Resource type: cluster (p. 100) (required).

RemoveSourceIdentifierFromSubscription

RemoveSourceIdentifierFromSubscription (p. 619) removes a source identifier from an existing Neptune event notification subscription.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: es (p. 100) (required).

RemoveTagsFromResource

RemoveTagsFromResource (p. 628) removes metadata tags from a Neptune resource.

Access level: Tagging.

Resource types:

- cluster-snapshot (p. 100)
- db (p. 100)
- es (p. 100)
- pg (p. 101)
- subgrp (p. 101)

Condition Keys:

- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

ResetDBClusterParameterGroup

ResetDBClusterParameterGroup (p. 572) modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value.

Access level: Write.

Resource type: cluster-pg (p. 100) (required).
ResetDBParameterGroup

*ResetDBParameterGroup* (p. 571) modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default value.

*Access level:* Write.

*Resource type:* pg (p. 101) (required).

RestoreDBClusterFromSnapshot

*RestoreDBClusterFromSnapshot* (p. 596) creates a new DB cluster from a DB cluster snapshot.

*Access level:* Write.

*Dependent actions:* iam:PassRole.

*Resource types:*
- cluster (p. 100) (required).
- cluster-snapshot (p. 100) (required).

*Condition Keys:*
- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

RestoreDBClusterToPointInTime

*RestoreDBClusterToPointInTime* (p. 601) restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time.

*Access level:* Write.

*Dependent actions:* iam:PassRole.

*Resource types:*
- cluster (p. 100) (required).
- subgrp (p. 101) (required).

*Condition Keys:*
- aws:RequestTag/tag-key (p. 101)
- aws:TagKeys (p. 101)

StartDBCluster

*StartDBCluster* (p. 509) starts the specified DB cluster.

*Access level:* Write.

*Resource type:* cluster (p. 100) (required).

StopDBCluster

*StopDBCluster* (p. 512) stops the specified DB cluster.
Access level: Write.

Resource type: cluster (p. 100) (required).

### IAM Resource Types Supported by Amazon Neptune

Neptune supports the resource types in the following table for use in the Resource element of IAM permission policy statements. For more information about the Resource element, see IAM JSON Policy Elements: Resource.

Each action in the Actions table (p. 90) identifies the resource types that can be specified with that action. A resource type also determines which condition keys you can include in a policy, as specified in the last column of the table below.

The ARN column in the table specifies the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) format that you must use to reference resources of this type. The portions that are preceded by a \$ must be replaced by the actual values for your scenario. For example, if you see \$user-name in an ARN, you must replace that string with either the actual IAM user's name or a policy variable that contains an IAM user's name. For more information about ARNs, see IAM ARNs.

The Condition Keys column specifies condition context keys that you can include in an IAM policy statement only when both this resource and a compatible supporting action are included in the statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Types</th>
<th>ARN</th>
<th>Condition Keys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:cluster-tag/tag-key (p. 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:cluster-snapshot-tag/tag-key (p. 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db (a DB instance)</td>
<td>arn:partition:rds:region:account-id:db:neptune-DbInstanceName</td>
<td>aws:ResourceTag/tag-key (p. 101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:DatabaseClass (p. 101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:DatabaseEngine (p. 101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:StorageEncrypted (p. 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:db-tag/tag-key (p. 102)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tag-based access control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Types</th>
<th>ARN</th>
<th>Condition Keys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(an event subscription)</td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:es-tag/tag-key (p. 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:pg-tag/tag-key (p. 102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rds:subgrp-tag/tag-key (p. 102)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Condition Keys for Amazon Neptune

The **Condition** element in a policy lets you specify conditions in which a statement is in effect. The **Condition** element is optional. You can build conditional expressions that use **condition operators**, such as equals or less than, to match the condition in the policy with values in the request.

If you specify multiple **Condition** elements in a statement, or multiple keys in a single **Condition** element, AWS evaluates them using a logical **AND** operation. If you specify multiple values for a single **condition key**, AWS evaluates the condition using a logical **OR** operation. All of the conditions must be met before the statement's permissions are granted.

You can also use placeholder variables when you specify conditions. For example, you can grant an IAM user permission to access a resource only if it is tagged with their IAM user name. For more information, see **IAM Policy Elements: Variables and Tags** in the **IAM User Guide**.

Neptune defines its own set of condition keys and also supports using some global condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see **AWS Global Condition Context Keys** in the **IAM User Guide**.

Amazon Neptune supports the condition keys in the following table. The **Type** column specifies the data type of the condition key.

The data type in the table's **Type** column determines which condition operators you can use to compare values in the request with the values in the policy statement. If you use an operator that is not compatible with the data type, then the match always fails and the policy statement never applies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Keys</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aws:RequestTag/tag-key</td>
<td>Filters actions based on the presence of tag key-value pairs in the request.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws:ResourceTag/tag-key</td>
<td>Filters actions based on tag key-value pairs attached to the resource.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws:TagKeys</td>
<td>Filters actions based on the presence of tag keys in the request.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rds:DatabaseClass</td>
<td>A type of DB instance class.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rds:DatabaseEngine</td>
<td>The database engine, namely neptune.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Condition Keys | Description | Type
---|---|---
**rds:StorageEncrypted** | A value that specifies whether the DB instance storage should be encrypted. To enforce storage encryption, specify true. | Boolean
**rds:cluster-tag/tag-key** | A tag attached to a DB cluster. | String
**rds:cluster-snapshot-tag/tag-key** | A tag attached to a DB cluster snapshot. | String
**rds:db-tag/tag-key** | A tag attached to a DB instance. | String
**rds:es-tag/tag-key** | A tag attached to an event subscription. | String
**rds:pg-tag/tag-key** | A tag attached to a DB parameter group. | String
**rds:subgrp-tag/tag-key** | A tag attached to a DB subnet group. | String

### Using Service-Linked Roles for Neptune

Amazon Neptune uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service-linked roles. A service-linked role is a unique type of IAM role that is linked directly to Neptune. Service-linked roles are predefined by Neptune and include all the permissions that the service requires to call other AWS services on your behalf.

**Important**

For certain management features, Amazon Neptune uses operational technology that is shared with Amazon RDS. This includes the service-linked role and management API permissions.

A service-linked role makes using Neptune easier because you don’t have to manually add the necessary permissions. Neptune defines the permissions of its service-linked roles, and unless defined otherwise, only Neptune can assume its roles. The defined permissions include the trust policy and the permissions policy, and that permissions policy cannot be attached to any other IAM entity.

You can delete the roles only after first deleting their related resources. This protects your Neptune resources because you can’t inadvertently remove permission to access the resources.

For information about other services that support service-linked roles, see AWS Services That Work with IAM, and look for the services that have Yes in the Service-Linked Role column. Choose a Yes with a link to view the service-linked role documentation for that service.

### Service-Linked Role Permissions for Neptune

Neptune uses the AWSServiceRoleForRDS service-linked role to allow Neptune and Amazon RDS to call AWS services on behalf of your database instances. The AWSServiceRoleForRDS service-linked role trusts the rds.amazonaws.com service to assume the role.

The role permissions policy allows Neptune to complete the following actions on the specified resources:

- Actions on ec2:
Neptune Service-Linked Roles

- AssignPrivateIpAddresses
- AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
- CreateNetworkInterface
- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteNetworkInterface
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeInternetGateways
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeVpcAttribute
- DescribeVpcs
- ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute
- RevokeSecurityGroupIngress
- UnassignPrivateIpAddresses

**Actions on sns:**
- ListTopic
- Publish

**Actions on cloudwatch:**
- PutMetricData
- GetMetricData
- CreateLogStream
- PullLogEvents
- DescribeLogStreams
- CreateLogGroup

**Note**
You must configure permissions to allow an IAM entity (such as a user, group, or role) to create, edit, or delete a service-linked role. You might encounter the following error message:
Unable to create the resource. Verify that you have permission to create service linked role. Otherwise wait and try again later.
If you see this message, make sure that you have the following permissions enabled:

```json
{
   "Action": "iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::*:role/aws-service-role/rds.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForRDS",
   "Condition": {
      "StringLike": {
         "iam:AWSServiceName": "rds.amazonaws.com"
      }
   }
}
```

For more information, see [Service-Linked Role Permissions](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_service-linked-roles.html) in the IAM User Guide.

**Creating a Service-Linked Role for Neptune**

You don't need to manually create a service-linked role. When you create an instance or a cluster, Neptune creates the service-linked role for you.
Important
To learn more, see A New Role Appeared in My IAM Account in the IAM User Guide.

If you delete this service-linked role and then need to create it again, you can use the same process to re-create the role in your account. When you create an instance or a cluster, Neptune creates the service-linked role for you again.

Editing a Service-Linked Role for Neptune

Neptune does not allow you to edit the AWSServiceRoleForRDS service-linked role. After you create a service-linked role, you cannot change the name of the role because various entities might reference the role. However, you can edit the description of the role using IAM. For more information, see Editing a Service-Linked Role in the IAM User Guide.

Deleting a Service-Linked Role for Neptune

If you no longer need to use a feature or service that requires a service-linked role, we recommend that you delete that role. That way you don't have an unused entity that is not actively monitored or maintained. However, you must delete all of your instances and clusters before you can delete the associated service-linked role.

Cleaning Up a Service-Linked Role Before Deleting

Before you can use IAM to delete a service-linked role, you must first confirm that the role has no active sessions and remove any resources used by the role.

To check whether the service-linked role has an active session in the IAM console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the IAM console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.
2. In the navigation pane of the IAM console, choose Roles. Then choose the name (not the check box) of the AWSServiceRoleForRDS role.
3. On the Summary page for the selected role, choose the Access Advisor tab.
4. On the Access Advisor tab, review recent activity for the service-linked role.

Note
If you are unsure whether Neptune is using the AWSServiceRoleForRDS role, you can try to delete the role. If the service is using the role, then the deletion fails and you can view the Regions where the role is being used. If the role is being used, then you must wait for the session to end before you can delete the role. You cannot revoke the session for a service-linked role.

If you want to remove the AWSServiceRoleForRDS role, you must first delete all of your instances and clusters.

Deleting All of Your Instances

Use one of these procedures to delete each of your instances.

To delete an instance (console)

1. Open the Amazon RDS console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. In the Instances list, choose the instance that you want to delete.
4. Choose Instance actions, and then choose Delete.
5. If you are prompted for Create final Snapshot?, choose Yes or No.
6. If you chose Yes in the previous step, for Final snapshot name enter the name of your final snapshot.
7. Choose Delete.

To delete an instance (AWS CLI)

See delete-db-instance in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

To delete an instance (API)

See DeleteDBInstance.

Deleting All of Your Clusters

Use one of the following procedures to delete a single cluster, and then repeat the procedure for each of your clusters.

To delete a cluster (console)

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the Clusters list, choose the cluster that you want to delete.
3. Choose Cluster Actions, and then choose Delete.
4. Choose Delete.

To delete a cluster (CLI)

See delete-db-cluster in the AWS CLI Command Reference.

To delete a cluster (API)

See DeleteDBCluster

You can use the IAM console, the IAM CLI, or the IAM API to delete the AWSServiceRoleForRDS service-linked role. For more information, see Deleting a Service-Linked Role in the IAM User Guide.

IAM Authentication Using Temporary Credentials

Amazon Neptune supports IAM authentication using temporary credentials.

You can use an assumed role to authenticate using an IAM authentication policy, like one of the example policies in the previous sections.

If you are using temporary credentials, you must specify AWS_SESSION_TOKEN in addition to AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY, and SERVICE_REGION.

Note
The temporary credentials expire after a specified interval, including the session token. You must update your session token when you request new credentials. For more information, see Using Temporary Security Credentials to Request Access to AWS Resources.

The following sections describe how to allow access and retrieve temporary credentials.

To authenticate using temporary credentials

1. Create an IAM role with permission to access a Neptune cluster. For information about creating this role, see the section called “Custom IAM Policies” (p. 83).
2. Add a trust relationship to the role that allows access to the credentials.

Retrieve the temporary credentials, including the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY, and AWS_SESSION_TOKEN.

3. Connect to the Neptune cluster and sign the requests using the temporary credentials. For more information about connecting and signing requests, see the section called “Connecting and Signing” (p. 110).

There are various methods for retrieving temporary credentials depending on the environment.

Topics
- Getting Temporary Credentials Using the AWS CLI (p. 106)
- Setting Up AWS Lambda for Neptune IAM Authentication (p. 108)
- Setting Up Amazon EC2 for Neptune IAM Authentication (p. 109)

Getting Temporary Credentials Using the AWS CLI

To get credentials using the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), first you need to add a trust relationship that grants permission to assume the role to the AWS user that will run the AWS CLI command.

Add the following trust relationship to the Neptune IAM authentication role. If you don't have a Neptune IAM authentication role, see the section called “Custom IAM Policies” (p. 83).

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/test"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

For information about adding the trust relationship to the role, see Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing Role in the AWS Directory Service Administration Guide.

If the Neptune policy is not yet attached to a role, create a new role. Attach the Neptune IAM authentication policy, and then add the trust policy. For information about creating a new role, see Creating a New Role.

**Note**
The following sections assume that you have the AWS CLI installed.

To run the AWS CLI manually

1. Enter the following command to request the credentials using the AWS CLI. Replace the role ARN, session name, and profile with your own values.

   ```bash
   aws sts assume-role --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/NeptuneIAMAuthRole --role-session-name test --profile testprofile
   ```

2. The following is example output from the command. The Credentials section contains the values that you need.
Note

Record the Expiration value because you need to get new credentials after this time.

```json
{
  "AssumedRoleId": {
    "AssumedRoleId": "AROA3XFRBF535PLBI4:s3-access-example",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/xaccounts3access/s3-access-example"
  },
  "Credentials": {
    "SecretAccessKey": "9drTJvcXLB89EXAMPLELB892xMFI",
    "SessionToken": "AQoXdzELDDY/////////wEaoAK1wvxJv89P2Mh3m3e3BvH4OY0Mv9QvJ9g9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9i9u9
#!/bin/bash
creds_json=$(aws sts assume-role --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/NeptuneIAMAuthRole --role-session-name test --profile testprofile)
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$(echo "$creds_json" | jq .Credentials.AccessKeyId |tr -d '"
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$(echo "$creds_json" | jq .Credentials.SecretAccessKey| tr -d '"
export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=$(echo "$creds_json" | jq .Credentials.SessionToken|tr -d '"
export SERVICE_REGION= us-east-1 or us-east-2 or us-west-1 or us-west-2 or ca-central-1 or eu-north-1 or eu-west-1 or eu-west-2 or eu-west-3 or eu-central-1 or me-south-1 or ap-northeast-1 or ap-northeast-2 or ap-southeast-1 or ap-southeast-2 or ap-south-1 or cn-northwest-1 or us-gov-east-1 or us-gov-west-1

3. Connect using one of the following methods.
   - the section called “Gremlin Console” (p. 112)
   - the section called “Gremlin Java” (p. 115)
   - the section called “SPARQL Java (RDF4J and Jena)” (p. 117)
   - the section called “Python Example” (p. 119)

Setting Up AWS Lambda for Neptune IAM Authentication

AWS Lambda includes credentials automatically each time the Lambda function is run.

First you add a trust relationship that grants permission to assume the role to the Lambda service.

Add the following trust relationship to the Neptune IAM authentication role. If you don’t have a Neptune IAM authentication role, see the section called “Custom IAM Policies” (p. 83).

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
      }
   ]
}
```

For information about adding the trust relationship to the role, see Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing Role in the AWS Directory Service Administration Guide.

If the Neptune policy is not yet attached to a role, create a new role. Attach the Neptune IAM authentication policy, and then add the trust policy. For information about creating a new role, see Creating a New Role in the AWS Directory Service Administration Guide.
To access Neptune from Lambda

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the AWS Lambda console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/.
2. Create a new Lambda function for Python version 3.6.
3. Assign the AWSLambdaVPCAccessExecutionRole role to the Lambda function. This is required to access Neptune resources, which are VPC only.
4. Assign the Neptune authentication IAM role to the Lambda function.
   For more information, see AWS Lambda Permissions in the AWS Lambda Developer Guide.
5. Copy the IAM authentication Python sample into the Lambda function code.
   For more information about the sample and the sample code, see the section called “Python Example” (p. 119).

Setting Up Amazon EC2 for Neptune IAM Authentication

Amazon EC2 allows you to use instance profiles to automatically provide credentials. For more information, see Using Instance Profiles in the IAM User Guide.

First you add a trust relationship that grants permission to assume the role to the Amazon EC2 service.

Add the following trust relationship to the Neptune IAM authentication role. If you don’t have a Neptune IAM authentication role, see the section called “Custom IAM Policies” (p. 83).

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
      }
   ]
}
```

For information about adding the trust relationship to the role, see Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing Role in the AWS Directory Service Administration Guide.

If the Neptune policy is not yet attached to a role, create a new role. Attach the Neptune IAM authentication policy, and then add the trust policy. For information about creating a new role, see Creating a New Role in the AWS Directory Service Administration Guide.

To use a script to get the credentials

1. Run the following command to install the jq command. The script uses this command to parse the output of the curl command.
   ```bash
   sudo yum -y install jq
   ```
2. Create a file named credentials.sh in a text editor and add the following text. Replace the service Region with your own value.
   ```bash
   ```
creds_json=$(curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/iam/security-credentials/${role_name})
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$(echo "$creds_json" | jq .AccessKeyId | tr -d '"')
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$(echo "$creds_json" | jq .SecretAccessKey | tr -d '"')
export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=$(echo "$creds_json" | jq .Token | tr -d '"')
export SERVICE_REGION=us-east-1 or us-east-2 or us-west-1 or us-west-2 or ca-central-1 or eu-north-1 or eu-west-1 or eu-west-2 or eu-west-3 or eu-central-1 or me-south-1 or ap-northeast-1 or ap-northeast-2 or ap-southeast-1 or ap-southeast-2 or ap-south-1 or cn-northwest-1 or us-gov-east-1 or us-gov-west-1

3. Run the script in the bash shell using the source command:

```bash
source credentials.sh
```

Even better is to add the commands in this script to the .bashrc file on your EC2 instance so that they will be invoked automatically when you log in, making temporary credentials available to the Gremlin console.

4. Connect using one of the following methods.
   - the section called “Gremlin Console” (p. 112)
   - the section called “Gremlin Java” (p. 115)
   - the section called “SPARQL Java (RDF4J and Jena)” (p. 117)
   - the section called “Python Example” (p. 119)

### Connecting and Signing with AWS Signature Version 4

Amazon Neptune resources that have IAM DB authentication enabled require all HTTP requests to be signed using AWS Signature Version 4. For general information about signing requests with AWS Signature Version 4, see Signature Version 4 Signing Process.

AWS Signature Version 4 is the process to add authentication information to AWS requests. For security, most requests to AWS must be signed with an access key, which consists of an access key ID and secret access key.

**Note**

If you are using temporary credentials, they expire after a specified interval, *including the session token*. You must update your session token when you request new credentials. For more information, see Using Temporary Security Credentials to Request Access to AWS Resources.

**Important**

Accessing Neptune with IAM-based authentication requires that you create HTTP requests and sign the requests yourself.

### How Signature Version 4 Works

1. You create a canonical request.
2. You use the canonical request and some other information to create a string-to-sign.
3. You use your AWS secret access key to derive a signing key, and then use that signing key and the string-to-sign to create a signature.
4. You add the resulting signature to the HTTP request in a header or as a query string parameter.

When Neptune receives the request, it performs the same steps that you did to calculate the signature. Neptune then compares the calculated signature to the one you sent with the request. If the signatures match, the request is processed. If the signatures don't match, the request is denied.

For general information about signing requests with AWS Signature Version 4, see Signature Version 4 Signing Process in the AWS General Reference.

The following sections contain examples that show how to send signed requests to the Gremlin and SPARQL endpoints of a Neptune DB instance with IAM authentication enabled.

Topics
- Prerequisites on Amazon Linux EC2 (p. 111)
- Connecting to Neptune Using the Gremlin Console with Signature Version 4 Signing (p. 112)
- Connecting to Neptune Using Java and Gremlin with Signature Version 4 Signing (p. 115)
- Connecting to Neptune Using Java and SPARQL with Signature Version 4 Signing (RDF4J and Jena) (p. 117)
- Example: Connecting to Neptune Using Python with Signature Version 4 Signing (p. 119)

Prerequisites on Amazon Linux EC2

The following are instructions for installing Apache Maven and Java 8 on an Amazon EC2 instance. These are required for the Amazon Neptune Signature Version 4 authentication samples.

To Install Apache Maven and Java 8 on your EC2 instance

1. Connect to your Amazon EC2 instance with an SSH client.
2. Install Apache Maven on your EC2 instance. First, enter the following to add a repository with a Maven package.

   ```
   ```

   Enter the following to set the version number for the packages.

   ```
   sudo sed -i s/\$releasever/6/g /etc/yum.repos.d/epel-apache-maven.repo
   ```

   Then you can use `yum` to install Maven.

   ```
   sudo yum install -y apache-maven
   ```

3. The Gremlin libraries require Java 8. Enter the following to install Java 8 on your EC2 instance.

   ```
   sudo yum install java-1.8.0-devel
   ```

4. Enter the following to set Java 8 as the default runtime on your EC2 instance.

   ```
   sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config java
   ```

   When prompted, enter the number for Java 8.

5. Enter the following to set Java 8 as the default compiler on your EC2 instance.
Connecting to Neptune Using the Gremlin Console with Signature Version 4 Signing

This section shows how to connect to Amazon Neptune using the Gremlin Console with Signature Version 4 authentication.

**Note**
There are limits on the number of concurrent WebSocket connections per database instance, and on how long a connection can remains open. For more information, see WebSockets Limits (p. 434).

**Prerequisites**

- Java 8 or higher.
- Apache Maven 3.3 or higher.
  
  For information about installing these prerequisites on an EC2 instance running Amazon Linux, see Prerequisites on Amazon Linux EC2 (p. 111).
- IAM credentials to sign the requests. For more information, see Using the Default Credential Provider Chain in the AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide.

  **Note**
  
  If you are using temporary credentials, they expire after a specified interval, including the session token. You must update your session token when you request new credentials. For more information, see Using Temporary Security Credentials to Request Access to AWS Resources in the IAM User Guide.

- Set the SERVICE_REGION variable to one of the following, indicating the Region of your Neptune DB instance:
  
  - US East (N. Virginia): us-east-1
  - US East (Ohio): us-east-2
  - US West (N. California): us-west-1
  - US West (Oregon): us-west-2
  - Canada (Central): ca-central-1
  - South America (São Paulo): sa-east-1
  - Europe (Stockholm): eu-north-1
  - Europe (Ireland): eu-west-1
  - Europe (London): eu-west-2
  - Europe (Paris): eu-west-3
  - Europe (Frankfurt): eu-central-1
  - Middle East (Bahrain): me-south-1
  - Asia Pacific (Hong Kong): ap-east-1
  - Asia Pacific (Tokyo): ap-northeast-1
  - Asia Pacific (Seoul): ap-northeast-2
  - Asia Pacific (Singapore): ap-southeast-1
  - Asia Pacific (Sydney): ap-southeast-2
To connect to Neptune using the Gremlin Console with Signature Version 4 signing

1. Download Gremlin Console (version 3.4.8+) from the Apache Tinkerpop3 website to your EC2 instance.
2. Unzip the Gremlin Console zip file.
   
   ```
   unzip apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8-bin.zip
   ```
3. Clone the sample repository from GitHub.
   
   ```
   git clone https://github.com/aws/amazon-neptune-gremlin-java-sigv4.git
   ```
   
   ```
   cd amazon-neptune-gremlin-java-sigv4
   ```
5. Get the latest version of the project by checking out the branch with the latest tag.
   
   ```
   git checkout $(git describe --tags `git rev-list --tags --max-count=1`)
   ```
6. Build, package, and get the dependencies of the project.
   
   ```
   mvn package dependency:copy-dependencies
   ```
7. Copy the package jar and all dependency jars to the Gremlin Console library directory.
   
   ```
   cp target/\{*.jar,dependency/*.jar\} ../apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8/lib
   ```
8. Remove conflicting dependency jars in the Gremlin Console library directory.
   
   ```
   rm ../apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8/lib/netty-all-4.1.22.Final.jar
   ```
9. Change directories into the unzipped Gremlin Console directory.
   
   ```
   cd ../apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8
   ```
10. Download the CA certificate. Gremlin Console requires a certificate to verify the remote certificate.
   
   ```
   wget https://www.amazontrust.com/repository/SFSRootCAG2.pem
   ```
11. In the `conf` subdirectory of the extracted directory, create a file named `neptune-remote.yaml` with the following text. Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the hostname or IP address of your Neptune DB instance. The square brackets ([ ]) are required.

    ```
    hosts: [your-neptune-endpoint]
    port: 8182
    ```

    **Note**
    For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.
12. **Important**
You must provide IAM credentials to sign the requests. Enter the following commands to set your credentials as environment variables, replacing the relevant items with your credentials.

```bash
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=your_access_key_id
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=your_secret_access_key
export SERVICE_REGION=us-east-1 or us-east-2 or us-west-1 or us-west-2 or ca-central-1 or eu-north-1 or eu-west-1 or eu-west-2 or eu-west-3 or eu-central-1 or me-south-1 or ap-northeast-1 or ap-northeast-2 or ap-southeast-1 or ap-southeast-2 or ap-south-1 or cn-northwest-1 or us-gov-east-1 or us-gov-west-1
```


The `SERVICE_REGION` variable is required, even when using a credentials file.

13. In a terminal, navigate to the Gremlin Console directory (`apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8`). Then enter the following command to run the Gremlin Console.

```
bin/gremlin.sh
```

You should see the following output:

```
\,,,/  
( o o )
-----oOOo-(3)-oOOo-----
plugin activated: tinkerpop.server
plugin activated: tinkerpop.utilities
plugin activated: tinkerpop.tinkergraph
gremlin>
```

You are now at the `gremlin>` prompt. You enter the remaining steps at this prompt.

14. At the `gremlin>` prompt, enter the following to connect to the Neptune DB instance.

```
:remote connect tinkerpop.server conf/neptune-remote.yaml
```

15. At the `gremlin>` prompt, enter the following to switch to remote mode. This sends all Gremlin queries to the remote connection.

```
:remote console
```
Connecting to Neptune Using Java and Gremlin with Signature Version 4 Signing

This section shows how to connect to Amazon Neptune using the Gremlin Java API with Signature Version 4 authentication.

**Note**
There are limits on the number of concurrent WebSocket connections per database instance, and on how long a connection can remain open. See WebSockets Limits (p. 434) for details.

**Prerequisites**

- Java 8 or higher.
- Apache Maven 3.3 or higher.

For information about installing these prerequisites on an Amazon EC2 instance running Amazon Linux, see Prerequisites on Amazon Linux EC2 (p. 111).

- IAM credentials to sign the requests. For more information, see Using the Default Credential Provider Chain in the AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide.

**Note**
If you are using temporary credentials, they expire after a specified interval, including the session token.
You must update your session token when you request new credentials. For more information, see Using Temporary Security Credentials to Request Access to AWS Resources in the IAM User Guide.

- Set the SERVICE_REGION variable to one of the following, indicating the Region of your Neptune DB instance:
  - US East (N. Virginia): us-east-1
  - US East (Ohio): us-east-2
  - US West (N. California): us-west-1
  - US West (Oregon): us-west-2
  - Canada (Central): ca-central-1
  - South America (São Paulo): sa-east-1
  - Europe (Stockholm): eu-north-1
  - Europe (Ireland): eu-west-1
  - Europe (London): eu-west-2
  - Europe (Paris): eu-west-3
  - Europe (Frankfurt): eu-central-1
  - Middle East (Bahrain): me-south-1
  - Asia Pacific (Hong Kong): ap-east-1
  - Asia Pacific (Tokyo): ap-northeast-1
  - Asia Pacific (Seoul): ap-northeast-2
  - Asia Pacific (Singapore): ap-southeast-1
  - Asia Pacific (Sydney): ap-southeast-2
  - Asia Pacific (Mumbai): ap-south-1
  - China (Ningxia): cn-northwest-1
  - AWS GovCloud (US-West): us-gov-west-1
  - AWS GovCloud (US-East): us-gov-east-1
To connect to Neptune using the Gremlin Java API with Signature Version 4 signing

1. Clone the sample repository from GitHub.

```bash
git clone https://github.com/aws/amazon-neptune-gremlin-java-sigv4.git
```

2. Change into the cloned directory.

```bash
cd amazon-neptune-gremlin-java-sigv4
```

3. Get the latest version of the project by checking out the branch with the latest tag.

```bash
git checkout $(git describe --tags `git rev-list --tags --max-count=1`)
```

4. **Important**
   You must provide IAM credentials to sign the requests. Enter the following commands to set your credentials as environment variables, replacing the relevant items with your credentials.

```bash
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=access_key_id
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=secret_access_key
export SERVICE_REGION=us-east-1 or us-east-2 or us-west-1 or us-west-2 or ca-central-1 or eu-north-1 or eu-west-1 or eu-west-2 or eu-west-3 or eu-central-1 or me-south-1 or ap-northeast-1 or ap-northeast-2 or ap-southeast-1 or ap-southeast-2 or ap-south-1 or cn-northwest-1 or us-gov-east-1 or us-gov-west-1
```

The Neptune Version 4 Signer uses the default credential provider chain. For additional methods of providing credentials, see Using the Default Credential Provider Chain in the AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide.

The `SERVICE_REGION` variable is required, even when using a credentials file.

5. Enter the following command to compile and run the example code.

```bash
mvn compile exec:java \
-Dexec.mainClass="com.amazon.neptune.gremlin.driver.example.NeptuneGremlinSigV4Example" \
-Dexec.args="-e your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182"
```

6. To view the source code for the example, see the `NeptuneGremlinSigV4Example.java` file in the `src/main/java/com/amazon/neptune/gremlin/driver/example` directory.

To use the SigV4 signing driver in your own Java application, add the following to the `<dependencies>` section of your `pom.xml`.

```xml
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.tinkerpop</groupId>
    <artifactId>gremlin-driver</artifactId>
</dependency>
```
Connecting to Neptune Using Java and SPARQL with Signature Version 4 Signing (RDF4J and Jena)

This section shows how to connect to Neptune using either RDF4J or Apache Jena with Signature Version 4 authentication.

Prerequisites

- Java 8 or higher.
- Apache Maven 3.3 or higher.

For information about installing these prerequisites on an EC2 instance running Amazon Linux, see Prerequisites on Amazon Linux EC2 (p. 111).

- IAM credentials to sign the requests. For more information, see Using the Default Credential Provider Chain in the AWS SDK for Java Developer Guide.

  Note
  If you are using temporary credentials, they expire after a specified interval, including the session token. You must update your session token when you request new credentials. For more information, see Using Temporary Security Credentials to Request Access to AWS Resources in the IAM User Guide.

- Set the SERVICE_REGION variable to one of the following, indicating the Region of your Neptune DB instance:
  - US East (N. Virginia): us-east-1
  - US East (Ohio): us-east-2
  - US West (N. California): us-west-1
  - US West (Oregon): us-west-2
  - Canada (Central): ca-central-1
  - South America (São Paulo): sa-east-1
  - Europe (Stockholm): eu-north-1
  - Europe (Ireland): eu-west-1
  - Europe (London): eu-west-2
  - Europe (Paris): eu-west-3
  - Europe (Frankfurt): eu-central-1
  - Middle East (Bahrain): me-south-1
  - Asia Pacific (Hong Kong): ap-east-1
To connect to Neptune using either RDF4J or Apache Jena with Signature Version 4 signing

1. Clone the sample repository from GitHub.
   ```
   git clone https://github.com/aws/amazon-neptune-sparql-java-sigv4.git
   ```

2. Change into the cloned directory.
   ```
   cd amazon-neptune-sparql-java-sigv4
   ```

3. Get the latest version of the project by checking out the branch with the latest tag.
   ```
   git checkout $(git describe --tags `git rev-list --tags --max-count=1`)
   ```

4. Enter one of the following commands to compile and run the example code.
   Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the hostname or IP address of your Neptune DB instance. The default port is 8182.
   ```
   Note
   For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.
   ```

   **Eclipse RDF4J**
   Enter the following to run the RDF4J example.
   ```
   mvn compile exec:java \
   -Dexec.mainClass="com.amazonaws.neptune.client.rdf4j.NeptuneRdf4JSigV4Example" \
   -Dexec.args="https://your-neptune-endpoint:port"
   ```

   **Apache Jena**
   Enter the following to run the Apache Jena example.
   ```
   mvn compile exec:java \
   -Dexec.mainClass="com.amazonaws.neptune.client.jena.NeptuneJenaSigV4Example" \
   -Dexec.args="https://your-neptune-endpoint:port"
   ```

5. To view the source code for the example, see the examples in the `src/main/java/com/amazonaws/neptune/client` directory.

To use the SigV4 signing driver in your own Java application, add the `amazon-neptune-sigv4-signer` Maven package to the `<dependencies>` section of your `pom.xml`. We recommend that you use the examples as a starting point.
Example: Connecting to Neptune Using Python with Signature Version 4 Signing

This section shows an example program written in Python that illustrates how to work with Signature Version 4 for Amazon Neptune. This example is based on the examples in the Signature Version 4 Signing Process section in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

To work with this example program, you need the following:

- Python 3.x installed on your computer, which you can get from the Python site. These programs were tested using Python 3.6.
- The Python requests library, which is used in the example script to make web requests. A convenient way to install Python packages is to use pip, which gets packages from the Python package index site. You can then install requests by running pip install requests at the command line.
- An access key (access key ID and secret access key) in environment variables named AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY. As a best practice, we recommend that you do not embed credentials in code. For more information, see Best Practices for Managing AWS Access Keys in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

The Region of your Neptune DB cluster in an environment variable named SERVICE_REGION.

If you are using temporary credentials, you must specify AWS_SESSION_TOKEN in addition to AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY, and SERVICE_REGION.

Note
If you are using temporary credentials, they expire after a specified interval, including the session token. You must update your session token when you request new credentials. For more information, see Using Temporary Security Credentials to Request Access to AWS Resources.

The following example shows how to make signed requests to Neptune using Python. The request makes a either a GET or POST request. Authentication information is passed using the Authorization request header.

This example also works as an AWS Lambda function. For more information, see the section called “Setting Up Lambda” (p. 108).

To make signed requests to the Gremlin and SPARQL Neptune endpoints

1. Create a new file named neptunesigv4.py, and open it in a text editor.
2. Copy the following code and paste it into the neptunesigv4.py file.

```python
# Amazon Neptune version 4 signing example (version v2)

# The following script requires python 3.6+
# (sudo yum install python36 python36-virtualenv python36-pip)
# => the reason is that we're using urllib.parse() to manually encode URL
# parameters: the problem here is that SIGV4 encoding requires whitespaces
# to be encoded as %20 rather than not or using '+', as done by previous/
# default versions of the library.

# See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4_signing.html
# This version makes a GET request and passes the signature
# in the Authorization header.
import sys, datetime, hashlib, hmac
import requests  # pip3 install requests

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import urllib
import os
import json
from argparse import RawTextHelpFormatter
from argparse import ArgumentParser

# Configuration. http is required.
protocol = 'https'

# The following lines enable debugging at httplib level (requests->urllib3->http.client)
# You will see the REQUEST, including HEADERS and DATA, and RESPONSE with HEADERS but
# without DATA.
#
# The only thing missing will be the response.body which is not logged.
#
# import logging
# http_client.HTTPConnection.debuglevel = 1
# logging.basicConfig()
# logging.getLogger().setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
# requests_log = logging.getLogger("requests.packages.urllib3")
# requests_log.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
# requests_log.propagate = True

# Read AWS access key from env. variables. Best practice is NOT
to embed credentials in code.
access_key = os.getenv('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID', '')
secret_key = os.getenv('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY', '')
region = os.getenv('SERVICE_REGION', '')

# AWS_SESSION_TOKEN is optional environment variable. Specify a session token only if
you are using temporary
# security credentials.
session_token = os.getenv('AWS_SESSION_TOKEN', '')

### Note same script can be used for AWS Lambda (runtime = python3.6).
## Steps to use this python script for AWS Lambda
# 1. AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY and AWS_SESSION_TOKEN and AWS_REGION
# variables are already part of Lambda’s Execution environment
# No need to set them up explicitly.
# 3. Create Lambda deployment package https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/
lambda-python-how-to-create-deployment-package.html
# 4. Create a Lambda function in the same VPC and assign an IAM role with neptune
access

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # sample_test_input = {
    #     "host": "END_POINT:8182",
    #     "method": "GET",
    #     "query_type": "gremlin",
    #     "query": "g.V().count()"
    # }

    # Lambda uses AWS_REGION instead of SERVICE_REGION
global region
    region = os.getenv('AWS_REGION', '')

    host = event['host']
    method = event['method']
    query_type = event['query_type']
    query = event['query']

    return make_signed_request(host, method, query_type, query)

def normalize_query_string(query):

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kv = (list(map(str.strip, s.split("=")))
    for s in query.split('&')
    if len(s) > 0)

normalized = '&'.join('%s=%s' % (p[0], p[1] if len(p) > 1 else '')
    for p in sorted(kv))

return normalized

# Key derivation functions. See:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/signature-v4-examples.html#signature-v4-examples-python

def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode('utf-8'), hashlib.sha256).digest()

def getSignatureKey(key, dateStamp, regionName, serviceName):
    kDate = sign(('AWS4' + key).encode('utf-8'), dateStamp)
    kRegion = sign(kDate, regionName)
    kService = sign(kRegion, serviceName)
    kSigning = sign(kService, 'aws4_request')
    return kSigning

def validate_input(method, query_type):
    # Supporting GET and POST for now:
    if (method != 'GET' and method != 'POST'):
        print('First parameter must be "GET" or "POST", but is "' + method + '"."
        sys.exit()

    # SPARQL UPDATE requires POST
    if (method == 'GET' and query_type == 'sparqlupdate'):
        print('SPARQL UPDATE is not supported in GET mode. Please choose POST.
        sys.exit()

    # Note: it looks like Gremlin POST requires the query to be encoded in a JSON
    # struct; we haven't implemented this in the python script, so let's for now
    # disable Gremlin POST requests.
    if (method == 'POST' and query_type == 'gremlin'):
        print('POST is currently not supported for Gremlin in this python script.
        sys.exit()

    def get_canonical_uri_and_payload(query_type, query):
        # Set the stack and payload depending on query_type.
        if (query_type == 'sparql'):
            canonical_uri = '/sparql/
            payload = {'query': query}
        elif (query_type == 'sparqlupdate'):
            canonical_uri = '/sparql/
            payload = {'update': query}
        elif (query_type == 'gremlin'):
            canonical_uri = '/gremlin/
            payload = {'gremlin': query}
        elif (query_type == "loader"):
            canonical_uri = "/loader/
            payload = json.loads(query)
        elif (query_type == "status"):
            canonical_uri = "/status/
            payload = {}
        else:
            print(  
                'Third parameter should be from ["gremlin", "sparql", "sparqlupdate", 
                "loader", "status"] but is "' + query_type + '"."')
sys.exit()
## return output as tuple
return canonical_uri, payload

def make_signed_request(host, method, query_type, query):
    service = 'neptune-db'
    endpoint = protocol + '://' + host

    print()
    print('+++++ USER INPUT +++++')
    print('host = ' + host)
    print('method = ' + method)
    print('query_type = ' + query_type)
    print('query = ' + query)

    # validate input
    validate_input(method, query_type)

    # get canonical_uri and payload
    canonical_uri, payload = get_canonical_uri_and_payload(query_type, query)
    print(payload)

    # ************** REQUEST VALUES ***************

    # do the encoding => quote_via=urllib.parse.quote is used to map " " => "%20"
    request_parameters = urllib.parse.urlencode(payload, quote_via=urllib.parse.quote)
    request_parameters = request_parameters.replace('%27', '%22')
    print(request_parameters)

    # ************* TASK 1: CREATE A CANONICAL REQUEST *************
    # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-create-canonical-request.html

    # Step 1 is to define the verb (GET, POST, etc.)--already done.

    # Create a date for headers and the credential string.
    t = datetime.datetime.utcnow()
    amzdate = t.strftime('%Y%m%dT%H%M%SZ')
    datestamp = t.strftime('%Y%m%d')  # Date w/o time, used in credential scope

    # ************* TASK 1: CREATE A CANONICAL REQUEST *************
    # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-create-canonical-request.html

    # Step 3: Create the canonical query string. In this example (a GET request),
    # request parameters are in the query string. Query string values must
    # be URL-encoded (space=%20). The parameters must be sorted by name.
    # For this example, the query string is pre-formatted in the request_parameters
    # variable.
    if (method == 'GET'):
        canonical_querystring = normalize_query_string(request_parameters)
    elif (method == 'POST'):
        canonical_querystring = ''
    else:
        print('Request method is neither "GET" nor "POST", something is wrong here.')
        sys.exit()

    # Step 4: Create the canonical headers and signed headers. Header names
    # must be trimmed and lowercase, and sorted in code point order from
    # low to high. Note that there is a trailing \n.
    canonical_headers = 'host:' + host + ' host:' + amzdate + ' x-amz-date:' + amzdate + '\n'

    # Step 5: Create the list of signed headers. This lists the headers
    # in the canonical_headers list, delimited with ";" and in alpha order.
    canonical_headers and
# signed_headers lists those that you want to be included in the
# hash of the request. "Host" and "x-amz-date" are always required.
signed_headers = 'host;x-amz-date'

# Step 6: Create payload hash (hash of the request body content). For GET
# requests, the payload is an empty string ('').
if (method == 'GET'):
    post_payload = ''
elif (method == 'POST'):
    post_payload = request_parameters
else:
    print('Request method is neither "GET" nor "POST", something is wrong here.')
sys.exit()

payload_hash = hashlib.sha256(post_payload.encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

# Step 7: Combine elements to create canonical request.
canonical_request = method + '
' + canonical_uri + '
' + canonical_querystring + '
' + canonical_headers + '
' + signed_headers + '
' + payload_hash

# ************* TASK 2: CREATE THE STRING TO SIGN*************
# Match the algorithm to the hashing algorithm you use, either SHA-1 or
# SHA-256 (recommended)
algorithm = 'AWS4-HMAC-SHA256'
credential_scope = datestamp + '/' + region + '/' + service + '/' + 'aws4_request'
string_to_sign = algorithm + '
' + amzdate + '
' + credential_scope + '
' + hashlib.sha256(  
    canonical_request.encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()

# ************* TASK 3: CALCULATE THE SIGNATURE *************
# Create the signing key using the function defined above.
signing_key = getSignatureKey(secret_key, datestamp, region, service)

# Sign the string_to_sign using the signing_key
signature = hmac.new(signing_key, (string_to_sign).encode('utf-8'),  
    hashlib.sha256).hexdigest()

# ************* TASK 4: ADD SIGNING INFORMATION TO THE REQUEST *************
# The signing information can be either in a query string value or in
# a header named Authorization. This code shows how to use a header.
# Create authorization header and add to request headers
authorization_header = algorithm + ' ' + 'Credential=' + access_key + '/' +  
    credential_scope + ', ' + 'SignedHeaders=' + signed_headers + ', ' + 'Signature=' +  
    signature

# The request can include any headers, but MUST include "host", "x-amz-date",
# and (for this scenario) "Authorization". "host" and "x-amz-date" must
# be included in the canonical_headers and signed_headers, as noted
# earlier. Order here is not significant.
# Python note: The 'host' header is added automatically by the Python 'requests'
library.
if (method == 'GET'):
    headers = {'x-amz-date': amzdate, 'Authorization': authorization_header}
elif (method == 'POST'):
    headers = {'content-type': 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded', 'x-amz-date':  
        amzdate,  
        'Authorization': authorization_header}
else:
    print('Request method is neither "GET" nor "POST", something is wrong here.')
sys.exit()

# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/sigv4-create-canonical-request.html
# The process for temporary security credentials is the same as using long-term
# credentials and
# for temporary security credentials should be added as parameter name is X-Amz-
# Security-Token.
if session_token:
    headers['x-amz-security-token'] = session_token

# ****************** SEND THE REQUEST ******************
request_url = endpoint + canonical_uri

print(request_url)
print()
if (method == 'GET'):
    print('++++ BEGIN GET REQUEST ++++
    print('Request URL = ' + request_url)
    r = requests.get(request_url, headers=headers, verify=False, params=request_parameters)

    print()
    print('++++ RESPONSE ++++
    print('Response code: %d
    print(r.text)

elif (method == 'POST'):
    print('
++++ BEGIN POST REQUEST ++++
    print('Request URL = ' + request_url)
    r = requests.post(request_url, headers=headers, verify=False, data=request_parameters)

    print()
    print('++++ RESPONSE ++++
    print('Response code: %d
    print(r.text)

else:
    print('Request method is neither "GET" nor "POST", something is wrong here."
return r.text

help_msg = '''
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=[MY_ACCESS_KEY_ID]
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=[MY_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY]
export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=[MY_AWS_SESSION_TOKEN]
export SERVICE_REGION=[us-east-1|us-east-2|us-west-2|eu-west-1]

python version >=3.6 is required.

Examples: For help
python3 program_name.py -h

Examples: Queries
python3 program_name.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q status
python3 program_name.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q sparql -d "SELECT ?s WHERE { ?s ?p ?o }"
python3 program_name.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a POST -q sparql -d "SELECT ?s WHERE { ?s ?p ?o }"
python3 program_name.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q gremlin -d "g.V().count()"
python3 program_name.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q loader -d '{"loadId": "68b28dce-8e15-02b1-133d-9bd0557607e6"}'
python3 program_name.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q loader -d '{"source": "source", "format": "csv", "failOnError": "fail_on_error", "iamRoleArn": "iam_role_arn", "region": "region"}

Environment variables must be defined as AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY and SERVICE_REGION.
You should also set AWS_SESSION_TOKEN environment variable if you are using temporary credentials (ex. IAM Role or EC2 Instance profile).

Current Limitations:
- Query mode "sparqlupdate" requires POST (as per the SPARQL 1.1 protocol)
- The python script currently does not support POST for Gremlin

```python
def exit_and_print_help():
    print(help_msg)
    exit()

def parse_input_and_query_neptune():

    parser = ArgumentParser(description=help_msg, formatter_class=RawTextHelpFormatter)
    group_host = parser.add_mutually_exclusive_group()
    group_host.add_argument("-ho", "--host", type=str)
    group_port = parser.add_mutually_exclusive_group()
    group_port.add_argument("-p", "--port", type=int, help="port ex. 8182, default=8182")
    group_action = parser.add_mutually_exclusive_group()
    group_action.add_argument("-a", "--action", type=str, help="http action, default = GET", default="GET")
    group_endpoint = parser.add_mutually_exclusive_group()
    group_endpoint.add_argument("-q", "--query_type", type=str, help="query_type, default = status ", default="status")
    group_data = parser.add_mutually_exclusive_group()
    group_data.add_argument("-d", "--data", type=str, help="data required for the http action", default="")

    args = parser.parse_args()
    print("parsed input: ")
    print(args)

    # Read command line parameters
    host = args.host
    port = args.port
    method = args.action
    query_type = args.query_type
    query = args.data

    if (access_key == ''):
        print('!!! ERROR: Your AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID environment variable is undefined.')
        exit_and_print_help()

    if (secret_key == ''):
        print('!!! ERROR: Your AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY environment variable is undefined.')
        exit_and_print_help()

    if (region == ''):
        print('!!! ERROR: Your SERVICE_REGION environment variable is undefined.')
        exit_and_print_help()

    if host is None:
        print('!!! ERROR: Neptune dns is missing')
        exit_and_print_help()

    host = host + "::" + str(port)
    make_signed_request(host, method, query_type, query)
```

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3. In a terminal, navigate to the location of the neptunesigv4.py file.

4. Enter the following commands, replacing the access key, secret key, and Region with the correct values.

```
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=MY_ACCESS_KEY_ID
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=MY_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
export SERVICE_REGION=us-east-1 or us-east-2 or us-west-1 or us-west-2 or ca-central-1 or eu-north-1 or eu-west-1 or eu-west-2 or eu-west-3 or eu-central-1 or me-south-1 or ap-northeast-1 or ap-northeast-2 or ap-southeast-1 or ap-southeast-2 or ap-south-1 or cn-northwest-1 or us-gov-east-1 or us-gov-west-1
```

If you are using temporary credentials, you must specify AWS_SESSION_TOKEN in addition to AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY, and SERVICE_REGION.

```
export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=MY_AWS_SESSION_TOKEN
```

**Note**

If you are using temporary credentials, they expire after a specified interval, including the session token. You must update your session token when you request new credentials. For more information, see Using Temporary Security Credentials to Request Access to AWS Resources.

5. Enter one of the following commands to send a signed request to the Neptune DB instance. These examples use Python version 3.6.

**Endpoint Status**

```
python3.6 neptunesigv4.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -a GET -q status
```

**Gremlin**

```
python3.6 neptunesigv4.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q gremlin -d "g.V().count()"
```

**SPARQL**

```
python3.6 neptunesigv4.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q sparql -d "SELECT ?s WHERE { ?s ?p ?o }"
```

**SPARQL UPDATE**

```
```

**Loader**

```
python3.6 neptunesigv4.py -ho your-neptune-endpoint -p 8182 -a GET -q loader -d '{"loadId": "68b28dcc-8e15-02b1-133d-9bd0557607e6"}"
```

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Logging and Monitoring Amazon Neptune Resources

Amazon Neptune supports various methods for monitoring performance and usage:

- **Cluster status** – Check the health of a Neptune cluster's graph database engine. For more information, see the section called “Instance Status” (p. 367).
- **Amazon CloudWatch** – Neptune automatically sends metrics to CloudWatch and also supports CloudWatch Alarms. For more information, see the section called “Using CloudWatch” (p. 368).
- **Audit log files** – View, download, or watch database log files using the Neptune console. For more information, see the section called “Audit Logs with Neptune” (p. 376).
- **Publishing logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs** – You can configure a Neptune DB cluster to publish audit log data to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. With CloudWatch Logs, you can perform real-time analysis of the log data, use CloudWatch to create alarms and view metrics, and use CloudWatch Logs to store your log records in highly durable storage. For more information, see Neptune Logs in CloudWatch Logs (p. 377).
- **AWS CloudTrail** – Neptune supports API logging using CloudTrail. For more information, see the section called “Logging Neptune API Calls with AWS CloudTrail” (p. 379).
- **Tagging** – Use tags to add metadata to your Neptune resources and track usage based on tags. For more information, see the section called “Tagging Neptune Resources” (p. 390).

Compliance Validation for Amazon Neptune

Third-party auditors assess the security and compliance of Amazon Neptune as part of multiple AWS compliance programs. These include SOC, PCI, HIPAA, ISO, and others.

For a list of AWS services in scope of specific compliance programs, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program. For general information, see AWS Compliance Programs.

You can download third-party audit reports using AWS Artifact. For more information, see Downloading Reports in AWS Artifact in the AWS Artifact User Guide.

Your compliance responsibility when using Neptune is determined by the sensitivity of your data, your company's compliance objectives, and applicable laws and regulations. AWS provides the following resources to help with compliance:
• **Security and Compliance Quick Start Guides** – These deployment guides discuss architectural considerations and provide steps for deploying security- and compliance-focused baseline environments on AWS.

• **Architecting for HIPAA Security and Compliance Whitepaper** – This whitepaper describes how companies can use AWS to create HIPAA-compliant applications.

• **AWS Compliance Resources** – This collection of workbooks and guides might apply to your industry and location.

• **AWS Config** – This AWS service assesses how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.

• **AWS Security Hub** – This AWS service provides a comprehensive view of your security state within AWS that helps you check your compliance with security industry standards and best practices.

## Resilience in Amazon Neptune

The AWS global infrastructure is built around AWS Regions and Availability Zones. AWS Regions provide multiple physically separated and isolated Availability Zones, which are connected with low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. With Availability Zones, you can design and operate applications and databases that automatically fail over between Availability Zones without interruption. Availability Zones are more highly available, fault tolerant, and scalable than traditional single or multiple data center infrastructures.

An Amazon Neptune DB cluster can only be created in an Amazon VPC that has at least two subnets in at least two Availability Zones. By distributing your cluster instances across at least two Availability Zones, Neptune helps ensure that there are instances available in your DB cluster in the unlikely event of an Availability Zone failure. The cluster volume for your Neptune DB cluster always spans three Availability Zones to provide durable storage with less possibility of data loss.

For more information about AWS Regions and Availability Zones, see [AWS Global Infrastructure](https://aws.amazon.com/global-infrastructure/).
Getting Started with Neptune

Welcome to Amazon Neptune. This section helps you create a new Neptune DB cluster and find what you are looking for in the Neptune documentation.

**Note**
For AWS graph database reference architectures and reference deployment architectures, See Amazon Neptune Resources. These resources can help inform your choices about graph data models and query languages, and accelerate your development process.

**Topics**
- Be Sure DNS is Set Up in Your VPC (p. 129)
- Creating a New Neptune DB Cluster Using AWS CloudFormation or Manually (p. 129)
- Getting Started Accessing Your Neptune Graph (p. 133)
- Connecting to Neptune Using IAM Authentication (p. 135)
- Using the Neptune Workbench with Jupyter Notebooks (p. 135)
- Using Gremlin to Access the Graph (p. 143)
- Using RDF and SPARQL to Access the Graph (p. 146)
- Loading Data into Neptune (p. 147)
- Security in Amazon Neptune (p. 147)
- Monitoring Amazon Neptune (p. 148)
- Using AWS CloudFormation to Create a Lambda Function to Use in Neptune (p. 148)
- Troubleshooting and Best Practices in Neptune (p. 150)

Be Sure DNS is Set Up in Your VPC

Domain Name System (DNS) is a standard by which names used on the internet are resolved to their corresponding IP addresses. A DNS hostname uniquely names a computer and consists of a host name and a domain name. DNS servers resolve DNS hostnames to their corresponding IP addresses.

Check to make sure that DNS hostnames and DNS resolution are both enabled in your VPC. The VPC network attributes `enableDnsHostnames` and `enableDnsSupport` must be set to `true`. To view and modify these attributes, go to the VPC console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).

For more information, see Using DNS with your VPC.

**Note**
If you are using Route 53, confirm that your configuration does not override DNS network attributes in your VPC.

Creating a New Neptune DB Cluster Using AWS CloudFormation or Manually

This section shows you how to use an AWS CloudFormation template to set up Amazon Neptune and create required resources quickly, without having to do everything by hand. This is the easiest way to get started with Neptune. The AWS CloudFormation template performs much of the setup for you, including creating an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
Important
The AWS CloudFormation stack that is created by this template creates multiple resources, including resources in Neptune, Amazon EC2, Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC), and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
Some of these resources are not free-tier resources. For pricing information, see Amazon Neptune pricing and Amazon EC2 pricing. To stop any charges, you can delete the stack when you are finished with it.

This AWS CloudFormation stack is intended as a basis for a tutorial about Neptune. We recommend that you use stricter AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies and security for your production environment if you use this template. For information about securing resources, see Security in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud and Security in Amazon EC2.

You can also use an AWS CloudFormation template to create a Lambda function to use with Neptune (see Using AWS CloudFormation to Create a Lambda Function to Use in Neptune (p. 148)).

For information about creating an Amazon Neptune cluster manually using the AWS Management Console, see Launching a Neptune DB Cluster Using the Console (p. 305).

For information about managing clusters and instances in Neptune, see Managing Your Amazon Neptune Database (p. 301).

For general information about Neptune, see Overview of Amazon Neptune Features (p. 15).

Prerequisites for Using AWS CloudFormation to Set Up Neptune

Before you create an Amazon Neptune cluster, you need to have the following:

- The required IAM permissions.
- A key pair.

IAM Permissions

The following permissions allow you to create resources for the AWS CloudFormation stack:

AWS Managed Policies

- AWSCloudFormationReadOnlyAccess
- NeptuneFullAccess

Additional IAM Permissions

In addition to the managed policies mentioned above, you will also need to add the following permissions in order to create and delete this CloudFormation stack:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "cloudformation:*Stack",
      "ec2:*Instances",
      "ec2:*InternetGateway",
      "ec2:*Route",
      "ec2:*RouteTable",
    ]
  }]
}
```
Prerequisites

"ec2:*SecurityGroup",
"ec2:*Subnet",
"ec2:*SubnetAttribute",
"ec2:*Vpc",
"ec2:*VpcAttribute",
"ec2:*VpcEndpoint",
"ec2:AllocateAddress",
"ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress",
"ec2:CreateNatGateway",
"ec2:DeleteNatGateway",
"ec2:DeleteVpcEndpoints",
"ec2:DescribeAddresses",
"ec2:DescribeImages",
"ec2:DescribeInternetGateways",
"ec2:DescribeKeyPairs",
"ec2:DescribeNatGateways",
"ec2:DescribeRouteTables",
"ec2:DescribeVpcEndpoints",
"ec2:DisassociateAddress",
"ec2:createTags",
"ec2:disassociateAddress",
"ec2:releaseAddress",
"iam:AddRoleToInstanceProfile",
"iam:CreateInstanceProfile",
"iam:CreatePolicy",
"iam:CreateRole",
"iam:CreateUser",
"iam:DeleteInstanceProfile",
"iam:DeleteRole",
"iam:DeleteRolePolicy",
"iam:DeleteUser",
"iam:DeleteUser",
"iam:DeleteUserPolicy",
"iam:DeleteUserPolicy",
"iam:GetAccountSummary",
"iam:GetRole",
"iam:GetRolePolicy",
"iam:GetSSHPublicKey",
"iam:GetUserPolicy",
"iam:ListAccessKeys",
"iam:ListAccountAliases",
"iam:ListSSHPublicKeys",
"iam:PassRole",
"iam:PutRolePolicy",
"iam:PutUserPolicy",
"iam:RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile",
"rds:AddTagsToResource",
"ssm:GetParameters"
],
"Resource": "*"
}
]
}

Note

The following permissions are only required to delete a stack: `iam:DeleteRole`, `iam:RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile`, `iam:DeleteRolePolicy`, `iam:DeleteInstanceProfile`, and `ec2:DeleteVpcEndpoints`. Also note that `ec2:*Vpc` grants `ec2:DeleteVpc` permissions.

EC2 Key Pair

You must have a key pair (and the PEM file) available in the Region that you create the AWS CloudFormation stack in. If you need to create a key pair, see either Creating a Key Pair Using Amazon

API Version 2017-11-29
131
Using an AWS CloudFormation Stack to Create a Neptune DB Cluster

You can use an AWS CloudFormation template to set up a Neptune DB Cluster.

1. To launch the AWS CloudFormation stack on the AWS CloudFormation console, choose one of the Launch Stack buttons in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>View in Designer</th>
<th>Launch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US East (N. Virginia)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US East (Ohio)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (N. California)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (Oregon)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada (Central)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America (São Paulo)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Stockholm)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Ireland)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (London)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Paris)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Frankfurt)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Bahrain)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Tokyo)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Seoul)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Singapore)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>![Launch Stack](API Version 2017-11-29 132)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Getting Started Accessing Your Neptune Graph

Once you have created a Neptune DB cluster, the next step is to set up a connection to it.

#### Connecting to a Neptune DB Cluster from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

After creating an instance in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2), you can log into that instance using SSH and connect to a Amazon Neptune DB cluster. For information about connecting to an EC2 instance using SSH, see Connect to Your Linux Instance in the Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

If you are using a Linux or macOS command line to connect to the EC2 instance, you can paste the SSH command from the **SSHAccess** item in the **Outputs** section of the AWS CloudFormation stack. You must have the PEM file in the current directory and the PEM file permissions must be set to 400 (`chmod 400 keypair.pem`).

In order for the Amazon EC2 instance to connect to your Neptune endpoint on, for example, port 8182, you will need to set up a security group to do that. If your Amazon EC2 instance is using a security group...
Amazon Neptune User Guide

Setting Up curl

named, for example, ec2-sg1, you need to create another Amazon EC2 security group (let's say db-sg1) that has inbound rules for port 8182 and has ec2-sg1 as its source. Then, add db-sg1 to your Neptune cluster to allow the connection.

Setting Up curl to Communicate with Your Neptune Endpoint

As illustrated in many of the examples in this documentation, the curl command line tool is a handy option for communicating with your Neptune endpoint. For information about the tool, see the curl man page, and the book Everything curl.

To connect using HTTPS (as we recommend and as Neptune requires in most Regions), curl needs access to appropriate certificates. To learn how to obtain these certificates and how to format them properly into a certificate authority (CA) certificate store that curl can use, see SSL Certificate Verification in the curl documentation.

You can then specify the location of this CA certificate store using the CURL_CA_BUNDLE environment variable. On Windows, curl automatically looks for it in a file named curl-ca-bundle.crt. It looks first in the same directory as curl.exe and then elsewhere on the path. For more information, see SSL Certificate Verification.

As long as curl can locate the appropriate certificates, it handles HTTPS connections just like HTTP connections, without extra parameters. Examples in this documentation are based on that scenario.

Using a Query Language to Access Graph Data in Your Neptune DB Cluster

Once you are connected, you can use one of the two graph query languages supported by Neptune to access your new graph: Gremlin and SPARQL.

• **Gremlin** (See Apache TinkerPop3) — Gremlin is a graph traversal language. A query in Gremlin is a traversal made up of discrete steps. Each step follows an edge to a node. To learn about connecting to Neptune using Gremlin, see Accessing the Neptune Graph with Gremlin (p. 199).

  The Neptune implementation of Gremlin has some differences from other implementations, especially when you are using Gremlin-Groovy (Gremlin queries sent as serialized text). For more information, see Gremlin Standards Compliance in Amazon Neptune (p. 22).

  For a walkthrough of basic Gremlin commands, see the section called “Using Gremlin" (p. 143) section of the Amazon Neptune Quick Start.

  • **SPARQL** (See SPARQL 1.1) — SPARQL is a declarative query language that is based on the graph pattern matching that is standardized by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and described in the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language specification. To learn about connecting to Neptune using SPARQL, see Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL (p. 253).

  **Note**
  You can store Gremlin and SPARQL data on the same cluster. However, they are separated on the cluster, and any data that is loaded or stored with one query language cannot be queried by the other.

You might want to use IAM authentication to connect to Gremlin or SPARQL. For more information about this option, see Connecting to Neptune Using IAM Authentication (p. 135).
Connecting to Neptune Using IAM Authentication

For information about setting up AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication, see the section called “Identity and Access Management (IAM)” (p. 76).

For information about using temporary credentials to authenticate, including examples for the AWS CLI, AWS Lambda, and Amazon EC2, see the section called “Temporary Credentials” (p. 105).

The following links provide information about connecting to Neptune using IAM authentication.

**Gremlin**

- the section called “Gremlin Console” (p. 112)
- the section called “Gremlin Java” (p. 115)
- the section called “Python Example” (p. 119)

*Note*

This example applies to both Gremlin and SPARQL.

**SPARQL**

- the section called “SPARQL Java (RDF4J and Jena)” (p. 117)
- the section called “Python Example” (p. 119)

*Note*

This example applies to both Gremlin and SPARQL.

Using the Neptune Workbench with Jupyter Notebooks

The best way to get started with Amazon Neptune is to use the Neptune workbench. The workbench lets you work with your Neptune DB cluster using Jupyter notebooks hosted by Amazon SageMaker.

For information about Jupyter notebooks, see the Jupyter documentation.

You are billed for workbench resources through Amazon SageMaker, separately from your Neptune billing.

**Important**

In order to use the workbench, the security group that you attach in the VPC where Neptune is running must have an additional rule that allows inbound connections from itself.

The console can create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for your notebooks, or you can create one yourself. The policy for this role should include the following:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:ListBucket"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::aws-neptune-notebook",
        "arn:aws:s3:::aws-neptune-notebook/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
Creating a notebook

```
"arn:aws:s3:::aws-neptune-notebook/**
},
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": "neptune-db:connect",
  "Resource": [
    "your-cluster-arn/**
  ]
}
```

Also, the role should establish the following trust relationship:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "sagemaker.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

### Using the Neptune workbench to create a notebook

You can use the Neptune console to set up the Neptune workbench in Amazon SageMaker and create a new Jupyter notebook:

**To create a Jupyter notebook using the Neptune workbench**

1. Make sure that the security group attached in the VPC where Neptune is running has a rule that allows inbound connections from itself.
2. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
3. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Notebooks**.
4. Choose **Create notebook**.
5. In the **Cluster** list, choose your Neptune DB cluster. If you don't yet have a DB cluster, choose **Create cluster** to create one.
6. Give your notebook a name, and optionally a description.
7. Unless you already created an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for your notebooks, choose **Create an IAM role**, and enter an IAM role name.
8. Choose **Create notebook**.
9. After your notebook is created, select it and then choose **Open notebook**.

### Using Neptune workbench magics in your notebooks

The Neptune workbench provides a number of so-called *magic* commands for use in your notebooks. They fall into two categories: *line magics* and *cell magics*.

*Line magics* are commands preceded by a single percent sign (%). They only take line input, not input from the rest of the cell body. Neptune workbench provides the following line magics:
Workbench magics

- %graph_notebook_config (p. 137)
- %graph_notebook_host (p. 137)
- %graph_notebook_version (p. 138)
- %status (p. 138)
- %load (p. 138)
- %load_ids (p. 138)
- %load_status (p. 138)
- %cancel_load (p. 138)
- %query_mode (p. 138)
- %seed (p. 139)
- %graph_notebook_vis_options (p. 139)

Cell magics are preceded by two percent signs (%%) rather than one, and use the cell content as input, although they can also take line content as input. Neptune workbench provides the following cell magics:

- %%graph_notebook_config (p. 139)
- %%sparql (p. 139)
- %%gremlin (p. 140)
- %%graph_notebook_vis_options (p. 140)

The %graph_notebook_config line magic

This line magic displays a JSON object containing the configuration that the notebook is using to communicate with Neptune. The configuration includes:

- host: The endpoint to which to connect and issue commands.
- port: The port used when issuing commands to Neptune. The default is 8182.
- auth_mode: The mode of authentication to use when issuing commands to Neptune. Must be either DEFAULT or IAM.
- iam_credentials_provider_type: how to retrieve credentials if IAM authentication is enabled. The default is ROLE, which uses the Amazon EC2 metadata service to gather temporary credentials. If set to ENV, Neptune looks for the environment variables AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY, and AWS_SESSION_TOKEN when generating requests.
- load_from_s3_arn: Specifies an Amazon S3 ARN for the %load magic to use. If this value is empty, the ARN must be specified in the %load command.
- ssl: A Boolean value indicating whether or not to connect to Neptune using TLS. The default value is true.
- aws_region: The region where this notebook is deployed. This information is used for IAM authentication and for %load requests.

You can change the configuration by copying the %graph_notebook_config output into a new cell and make changes to it there. Then if you run the %%graph_notebook_config (p. 139) cell magic on the new cell, the configuration will be changed accordingly.

The %graph_notebook_host line magic

Sets the line input as the notebook’s host.
The `%graph_notebook_version` line magic

The `%graph_notebook_version` line magic returns the Neptune workbench notebook release number. For example, graph visualization was introduced in version 1.27.

The `%status` line magic

Retrieves status information (p. 367) from the notebook’s host endpoint (%graph_notebook_config (p. 137) shows the host endpoint).

The `%load` line magic

The `%load` line magic generates a form that you can use to submit a bulk load request to Neptune (see Neptune Loader Command (p. 176)). The source must be an Amazon S3 path in the same region as the Neptune cluster.

The `%load_ids` line magic

The `%load_ids` line magic retrieves the load IDs that have been submitted to the notebook’s host endpoint (see Neptune Loader Get-Status request parameters (p. 183)). The request takes this form:

```
GET https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader
```

The `%load_status` line magic

The `%load_status` line magic retrieves the load status of a particular load job that has been submitted to the notebook’s host endpoint, specified by the line input (see Neptune Loader Get-Status request parameters (p. 183)). The request takes this form:

```
GET https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader?loadId=loadId
```

The line magic looks like this:

```
%load_status load id
```

The `%cancel_load` line magic

The `%cancel_load` line magic cancels a particular load job (see Neptune Loader Cancel Job (p. 190)). The request takes this form:

```
DELETE https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader?loadId=loadId
```

The line magic looks like this:

```
%cancel_load load id
```

The `%query_mode` line magic

The `%query_mode` line magic uses line input to set a specified query mode for SPARQL and Gremlin queries. Valid modes are:

- query: This is the default.
- explain: See Gremlin explain (p. 219) and SPARQL explain (p. 277).
• profile (Gremlin only) See Gremlin profile API (p. 229).

The line magic looks like this:

```
%query_mode explain
```

## The %seed line magic

The %seed line magic is a convenient way to add data to your Neptune endpoint that you can use to explore and experiment with Gremlin or SPARQL queries. It provides a form to fill out to add data from a given dataset to the notebook’s Neptune endpoint in a given language variant.

Currently, the only dataset available is sample air-routes data located at [https://github.com/krlawrence/graph](https://github.com/krlawrence/graph). For Gremlin, the dataset is in CSV form, and for SPARQL it is in N-Quad RDF format produced by running the `amazon-neptune-csv-to-rdf-converter` tool over the CSV data.

## The %graph_notebook_vis_options line magic

The %graph_notebook_vis_options line magic displays the current visualization settings that the notebook is using. These options are explained in the vis.js documentation.

You can modify these settings by copying the output into a new cell, making the changes you want, and then running the %graph_notebook_vis_options cell magic on the cell.

To restore the visualization settings to their default values, you can run the %graph_notebook_vis_options line magic with a reset parameter. This resets all the visualization settings:

```
%graph_notebook_vis_options reset
```

## The %graph_notebook_config cell magic

The %graph_notebook_config cell magic uses a JSON object containing configuration information to modify the settings that the notebook is using to communicate with Neptune, if possible. The configuration takes the same form returned by the %graph_notebook_config (p. 137) line magic.

For example:

```
%graph_notebook_config
{
  "host": "my-new-cluster-endpoint.amazon.com",
  "port": 8182,
  "auth_mode": "DEFAULT",
  "iam_credentials_provider_type": "ROLE",
  "load_from_s3_arn": ",",
  "ssl": true,
  "aws_region": "us-east-1"
}
```

## The %%sparql cell magic

The %%sparql cell magic issues a SPARQL query to the Neptune endpoint. It accepts an optional line input to toggle into SPARQL explain (p. 277) mode, and a separate optional input to modify visualization output behavior. These optional line inputs are mutually exclusive, because explain queries are not visualized.

Example of an explain query:
%%sparql explain
SELECT * WHERE {?s ?p ?o} LIMIT 10

Example of a visualization query with an --expand-all visualization hint parameter (see SPARQL visualization (p. 142)):

%%sparql --expand-all
SELECT * WHERE {?s ?p ?o} LIMIT 10

The %%gremlin cell magic

The %%gremlin cell magic issues a Gremlin query to the Neptune endpoint using WebSocket. It accepts an optional line input to toggle into Gremlin explain (p. 219) / profile API (p. 229), and a separate optional visualization hint input to modify visualization output behavior (see Gremlin visualization (p. 141)).

Example of an explain query:

%%gremlin explain
g.V().limit(10)

Example of a profile query:

%%gremlin profile
g.V().limit(10)

Example of a visualization query with a visualization query hint:

%%gremlin -p v,outv
g.V().out().limit(10)

The %%graph_notebook_vis_options cell magic

The %%graph_notebook_vis_options cell magic lets you set visualization options for the notebook. You can copy the settings returned by the %graph-notebook-vis-options line magic into a new cell, make changes to them, and use the %%graph_notebook_vis_options cell magic to set the new values.

These options are explained in the vis.js documentation.

To restore the visualization settings to their default values, you can run the %graph_notebook_vis_options line magic with a reset parameter. This resets all the visualization settings:

%graph_notebook_vis_options reset

Using Neptune's Getting Started notebooks

The Neptune workbench comes with a number of basic notebooks designed to help you get started writing queries and learning interactively using notebooks.
Navigate to the Getting Started notebooks

1. In the navigation pane on the left, choose the Open Notebook button to the right.
2. Once the Neptune workbench opens, running Jupyter, you will see a Neptune folder at the top level. Choose it to open the folder.
3. At the next level is a folder named 01-Getting-Started. Open this folder. Inside are a series of notebooks that walk you through different aspects of Neptune in an interactive way:
   - 01-About-the-Neptune-Notebook.ipynb
   - 02-Using-Gremlin-to-Access-the-Graph.ipynb
   - 03-Using-RDF-and-SPARQL-to-Access-the-Graph.ipynb
   - 04-Social-Network-Recommendations-with-Gremlin.ipynb
4. To begin with, choose 01-About-the-Neptune-Notebook.ipynb. This notebook provides some explanation of what a Jupyter notebook is and what the Neptune workbench is, as well as supplying some background about how to use a notebook.
5. The other Getting Started notebooks that come with Neptune workbench also contain information about querying, with additional opportunities to explore your Neptune graph in an interactive way.

For a more advanced set of tutorials that includes how to use graph visualizations and load sample graph data, try the 02-Visualization folder under the top-level Neptune folder. See Graph visualization in the Neptune workbench (p. 141).

Note
To get recently added functionality in notebooks you are already using, stop and then re-start your notebook instance.

Graph visualization in the Neptune workbench

In many cases the Neptune workbench can create a visual diagram of your query results as well as returning them in tabular form. The graph visualization is available in the Graph tab in the query results whenever visualization is possible.

Note
To get access to recently added functionality and fixes in notebooks that you are already using, first stop and then re-start your notebook instance.

Visualizing Gremlin query results

Neptune workbench creates a visualization of the query results for any Gremlin query that returns a path. To see the visualization, select the Graph tab to the right of the Console tab under the query after you run it.

You can use query visualization hints to control how the visualizer diagrams query output. These hints follow the %%gremlin cell magic and are preceded by the --path-pattern (or its short form, -p) parameter name:

```
%%gremlin -p comma-separated hints
```

The names of the hints reflect the Gremlin steps commonly used when traversing between vertices, and they behave accordingly. Multiple hints can be used in combination, separated by commas, without any spaces between them. The hints used should match the corresponding Gremlin steps in the query being visualized. Here is an example:

```
%%gremlin -p v,oute,inv
```
g.V().hasLabel('airport').outE().inV().path().by('code').by('dist').limit(5)

Available visualization hints are as follows:

v
inv
outv
e
ine
oute

Visualizing SPARQL query results

Neptune workbench creates a visualization of the query results for any SPARQL query that takes either one of these forms:

• SELECT ?subject ?predicate ?object
• SELECT ?s ?p ?o

To see the visualization, select the Graph tab to the right of the Table tab under the query after you run it.

By default, a SPARQL visualization only includes triple patterns where the o is a uri or a bnode (blank node). All other ? o binding types such as literal strings or integers are treated as properties of the ?s node that can be viewed using the Details pane in the Graph tab.

In many cases, however, you may want to include such literal values as vertices in the visualization. To do that, use the --expand-all query hint after the %%sparql cell magic:

```sparql
%%sparql --expand-all
```

This tells the visualizer to include all ?s ?p ?o results in the graph diagram regardless of binding type.

You can see this hint used throughout the Air-Routes-SPARQL.ipynb notebook and you can experiment by running the queries with and without the hint to see what difference it makes in the visualization.

Accessing visualization tutorial notebooks in the Neptune workbench

The two visualization tutorial notebooks that come with the Neptune workbench provide a wealth of examples in Gremlin and in SPARQL of how to query graph data effectively and visualize the results.

Navigate to the Visualization notebooks

1. In the navigation pane on the left, choose the Open Notebook button to the right.
2. Once the Neptune workbench opens, running Jupyter, you will see a Neptune folder at the top level. Choose it to open the folder.
3. At the next level is a folder named 02-Visualization. Open this folder. Inside are a pair of notebooks that walk you through different ways to query your graph data, in Gremlin and in SPARQL, and how to visualize the query results:
   • Air-Routes-Gremlin.ipynb
   • Air-Routes-SPARQL.ipynb
Select a notebook to experiment with the queries it contains.

Using Gremlin to Access the Graph

You can use the Gremlin Console to experiment with TinkerPop graphs and queries in a REPL (read-eval-print loop) environment.

The following tutorial walks you through using the Gremlin console to add vertices, edges, properties, and more to a Neptune graph, highlights some differences in the Neptune-specific Gremlin implementation.

Note
This example assumes that you have completed the following:

- You have connected using SSH to an Amazon EC2 instance.
- You have created a Neptune cluster as detailed in Creating a DB Cluster (p. 129).
- You have installed the Gremlin console as described in Installing the Gremlin console (p. 200).

Using the Gremlin Console

1. Change directories into the folder where the Gremlin console files are unzipped.

   ```
   cd apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8
   ```

2. Enter the following command to run the Gremlin Console.

   ```
   bin/gremlin.sh
   ```

   You should see the following output:
   ```
   
   ,,,/
   (o o)
   -----oOOo-(3)-oOOo-----
   plugin activated: tinkerpop.server
   plugin activated: tinkerpop.utilities
   plugin activated: tinkerpop.tinkergraph
   gremlin>
   ```

   You are now at the `gremlin>` prompt. You enter the remaining steps at this prompt.

3. At the `gremlin>` prompt, enter the following to connect to the Neptune DB instance.

   ```
   :remote connect tinkerpop.server conf/neptune-remote.yaml
   ```

4. At the `gremlin>` prompt, enter the following to switch to remote mode. This sends all Gremlin queries to the remote connection.

   ```
   :remote console
   ```

5. **Add vertex with label and property.**

   ```
   g.addV('person').property('name', 'justin')
   ```
The vertex is assigned a string ID containing a GUID. All vertex IDs are strings in Neptune.

6. **Add a vertex with custom id.**

```gremlin
g.addV('person').property(id, '1').property('name', 'martin')
```

The `id` property is not quoted. It is a keyword for the ID of the vertex. The vertex ID here is a string with the number 1 in it.

Normal property names must be contained in quotation marks.

7. **Change property or add property if it doesn't exist.**

```gremlin
g.V('1').property(single, 'name', 'marko')
```

Here you are changing the `name` property for the vertex from the previous step. This removes all existing values from the `name` property.

If you didn't specify `single`, it instead appends the value to the `name` property if it hasn't done so already.

8. **Add property, but append property if property already has a value.**

```gremlin
g.V('1').property('age', 29)
```

Neptune uses set cardinality as the default action.

This command adds the `age` property with the value 29, but it does not replace any existing values.

If the `age` property already had a value, this command appends 29 to the property. For example, if the `age` property was 27, the new value would be `[ 27, 29 ]`.

9. **Add multiple vertices.**

```gremlin
g.addV('person').property(id, '2').property('name', 'vadas').property('age', 27).next()
g.addV('software').property(id, '3').property('name', 'lop').property('lang', 'java').next()
g.addV('person').property(id, '4').property('name', 'josh').property('age', 32).next()
g.addV('software').property(id, '5').property('name', 'ripple').property('ripple', 'java').next()
g.addV('person').property(id, '6').property('name', 'peter').property('age', 35)
```

You can send multiple statements at the same time to Neptune.

Statements can be separated by newline (`\n`), spaces (` `), semicolon (`;`), or nothing (for example: `g.addV('person').next()g.V()` is valid).

**Note**

The Gremlin Console sends a separate command at every newline (`\n`), so they are each a separate transaction in that case. This example has all the commands on separate lines for readability. Remove the newline (`\n`) characters to send it as a single command via the Gremlin Console.

All statements other than the last statement must end in a terminating step, such as `.next()` or `.iterate()`, or they will not run. The Gremlin Console does not require these terminating steps.

All statements that are sent together are included in a single transaction and succeed or fail together.

10. **Add edges.**
Here are two different ways to add an edge.

11. **Add the rest of the Modern graph.**

```gremlin
g.V('1').addE('created').to(g.V('3')).property('weight', 0.4).next()
g.V('4').addE('created').to(g.V('5')).property('weight', 1.0).next()
g.V('4').addE('knows').to(g.V('3')).property('weight', 0.4).next()
g.V('6').addE('created').to(g.V('3')).property('weight', 0.2)
```

12. **Delete a vertex.**

```gremlin
g.V().has('name', 'justin').drop()
```

Removes the vertex with the name property equal to justin.

**Important**

*Stop here, and you have the full Apache TinkerPop Modern graph. The examples in the Traversal section of the TinkerPop documentation use the Modern graph.*

13. **Run a traversal.**

```gremlin
g.V().hasLabel('person')
```

Returns all person vertices.

14. **Run a Traversal with values (valueMap()).**

```gremlin
g.V().has('name', 'marko').out('knows').valueMap()
```

Returns key, value pairs for all vertices that marko "knows."

15. **Specify multiple labels.**

```gremlin
g.addV("Label1::Label2::Label3")
```

Neptune supports multiple labels for a vertex. When you create a label, you can specify multiple labels by separating them with `::`.

This example adds a vertex with three different labels.

The `hasLabel` step matches this vertex with any of those three labels: `hasLabel("Label1")`, `hasLabel("Label2")`, and `hasLabel("Label3")`.

The `::` delimiter is reserved for this use only.

You cannot specify multiple labels in the `hasLabel` step. For example, `hasLabel("Label1::Label2")` does not match anything.

16. **Specify Time/date.**

```gremlin
g.V().property(single, 'lastUpdate', datetime('2018-01-01T00:00:00'))
```

Neptune does not support Java Date. Use the `datetime()` function instead. `datetime()` accepts an ISO8061-compliant datetime string.
It supports the following formats: `YYYY-MM-DD`, `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm`, `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SS`, and `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SSZ`.

17. **Delete vertices, properties, or edges.**

```java
// Example of deleting a vertex
g.V().hasLabel('person').properties('age').drop().iterate()

// Example of deleting a specific vertex
g.V('1').drop().iterate()

// Example of deleting a property
g.V().outE().hasLabel('created').drop()
```

Here are several drop examples.

**Note**
The `.next()` step does not work with `.drop()`. Use `.iterate()` instead.

18. When you are finished, enter the following to exit the Gremlin Console.

```java
:exit
```

**Note**
Use a semicolon (`;`) or a newline character (`\n`) to separate each statement.
Each traversal preceding the final traversal must end in `.next()` to be executed. Only the data from the final traversal is returned.

---

## Using RDF and SPARQL to Access the Graph

SPARQL is a query language for the Resource Description Framework (RDF), which is a graph data format designed for the web. Amazon Neptune is compatible with SPARQL 1.1. This means that you can connect to a Neptune DB instance and query the graph using the query language described in the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language specification.

A query in SPARQL consists of a `SELECT` clause to specify the variables to return and a `WHERE` clause to specify which data to match in the graph. If you are unfamiliar with SPARQL queries, see Writing Simple Queries in the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language.

The HTTP endpoint for SPARQL queries to a Neptune DB instance is `https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql`.

### To connect to SPARQL

1. You can get the SPARQL endpoint for your Neptune cluster from the `SparqlEndpoint` item in the Outputs section of the AWS CloudFormation stack.
2. Enter the following to submit a SPARQL **UPDATE** using HTTP `POST` and the `curl` command.

   ```bash
   ```

   The preceding example inserts the following triple into the SPARQL default graph: `<https://test.com/s> <https://test.com/p> <https://test.com/o>`

3. Enter the following to submit a SPARQL **QUERY** using HTTP `POST` and the `curl` command.

   ```bash
   ```
The preceding example returns up to 10 of the triples (subject-predicate-object) in the graph by using the ?s ?p ?o query with a limit of 10. To query for something else, replace it with another SPARQL query.

**Note**
The default MIME type of a response is application/sparql-results+json for SELECT and ASK queries.
The default MIME type of a response is application/n-quads for CONSTRUCT and DESCRIBE queries.
For a list of all available MIME types, see SPARQL HTTP API (p. 260).

## Loading Data into Neptune

Amazon Neptune provides a process for loading data from external files directly into a Neptune DB instance. You can use this process instead of executing a large number of INSERT statements, addV and addE steps, or other API calls.

The following are links to additional loading information.

- **Prerequisites for loading** – the section called “IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access” (p. 162)
- **Neptune CSV format** – the section called “Gremlin Data Format” (p. 166)
- **Supported RDF formats** – the section called “RDF Data Formats” (p. 170)
- **Loading example** – the section called “Loading Example” (p. 171)

## Security in Amazon Neptune

There are multiple ways for you to secure your Amazon Neptune clusters.

**IAM Permissions for Cluster Management**

To control who can perform Neptune management actions on Neptune DB clusters and DB instances, you use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). When you connect to AWS using IAM credentials, your IAM account must have IAM policies that grant the permissions that are required to perform Neptune management operations. For more information, see Creating and using your own IAM policies for access to Neptune (p. 83).

If you are using an IAM account to access the Neptune console, you must first sign in to the AWS Management Console using your IAM account. Then open the Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.

**VPC and VPC Security Groups**

Neptune DB clusters must be created in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC). To control which devices and EC2 instances can open connections to the endpoint and port of the DB instance for Neptune DB clusters in a VPC, you use a VPC security group. For more information about VPCs, see Creating a Security Group to Provide Access to a Neptune DB Instance in a VPC (p. 72).

**IAM Authentication**

You can use IAM database authentication for Neptune. With IAM database authentication, you authenticate to your Neptune DB cluster with an IAM user. For more information, see Identity and Access Management in Amazon Neptune (p. 76).
Encryption at Rest

You can use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to create encryption keys and then use those keys to encrypt Neptune cluster data at rest. For more information, see Encrypting Neptune Resources at Rest (p. 74).

Monitoring Amazon Neptune

Amazon Neptune supports the following monitoring methods.

- **Amazon CloudWatch** – Amazon Neptune automatically sends metrics to CloudWatch and also supports CloudWatch Alarms. For more information, see the section called “Using CloudWatch” (p. 368).
- **AWS CloudTrail** – Amazon Neptune supports API logging using CloudTrail. For more information, see the section called “Logging Neptune API Calls with AWS CloudTrail” (p. 379).
- **Tagging** – Use tags to add metadata to your Neptune resources and track usage based on tags. For more information, see the section called “Tagging Neptune Resources” (p. 390).
- **Audit log files** – View, download, or watch database log files using the Neptune console. For more information, see the section called “Audit Logs with Neptune” (p. 376).
- **Instance status** – Check the health of a Neptune instance’s graph database engine, find out what version of the engine is installed, and obtain other engine status information using the instance status API (p. 367).

Using AWS CloudFormation to Create a Lambda Function to Use in Neptune

You can use an AWS CloudFormation template to create an AWS Lambda function that can access Neptune.

1. To launch the Lambda function stack on the AWS CloudFormation console, choose one of the Launch Stack buttons in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>View in Designer</th>
<th>Launch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US East (N. Virginia)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US East (Ohio)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (N. California)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (Oregon)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada (Central)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America (São Paulo)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Stockholm)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. On the **Select Template** page, choose **Next**.

3. On the **Specify Details** page, set the following options:

   a. Choose the Lambda runtime, depending on what language you want to use in your Lambda function. These AWS CloudFormation templates currently support the following languages:
      - **Python 3.6** (maps to `python36` in the Amazon S3 URL)
      - **NodeJS 12** (maps to `nodejs12x` in the Amazon S3 URL)
      - **Ruby 2.5** (maps to `ruby25` in the Amazon S3 URL)
   
   b. Provide the appropriate Neptune cluster endpoint and port number.
   
   c. Provide the appropriate Neptune security group.
   
   d. Provide the appropriate Neptune subnet parameters.

4. Choose **Next**.

5. On the **Options** page, choose **Next**.

6. On the **Review** page, select the first check box to acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation will create IAM resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>View in Designer</th>
<th>Launch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Ireland)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (London)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europe (Paris)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Frankfurt)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East (Bahrain)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Tokyo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Seoul)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Singapore)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Sydney)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Mumbai)</td>
<td>View</td>
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<tr>
<td>China (Ningxia)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS GovCloud (US-West)</td>
<td>View</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS GovCloud (US-East)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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149
Then choose Create.

If you need to make your own changes to the Lambda runtime, you can download a generic one from an Amazon S3 location in your Region:


For example:


Troubleshooting and Best Practices in Neptune

The following links might be helpful for resolving issues with Amazon Neptune.

- **Best practices** – For solutions to common issues and performance suggestions, see Best Practices (p. 416).
- **Service errors** – For a list of errors for both management APIs and graph database connections, see Neptune Errors (p. 436).
- **Service limits** – For information about Neptune limits, see Neptune Limits (p. 432).
- **Engine releases** – For information about graph engine releases, including release notes, see Engine Releases (p. 443).
- **Support forums** – To join a discussion about Neptune, see the Amazon Neptune Forum.
- **Pricing** – For information about the costs of using Amazon Neptune, see Amazon Neptune Pricing.
- **AWS Support** – For help and guidance from the experts, see AWS Support.
Migrating an existing graph to Amazon Neptune

There are a number of tools and techniques that can help you migrate existing graph data into Amazon Neptune from another data store.

A simple migration workflow involves the following steps:

- Export the data from its existing store into Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Clean and format it for import.
- Load it into a Neptune DB cluster using Neptune's Bulk Loader (p. 161).
- Configure your Gremlin or SPARQL application to use the corresponding endpoint that Neptune provides.

**Note**
Your Neptune cluster must be running in a VPC that your application can access.

There are ways to simplify and automate some of these steps, depending on where the data is stored:

**Topics**
- Migrating an existing graph from an Apache TinkerPop Gremlin server to Amazon Neptune (p. 152)
- Migrating an existing graph from an RDF triple store to Amazon Neptune (p. 153)
- Using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate from a relational or NoSQL database to Amazon Neptune (p. 154)
- Migrating from Neo4j to Amazon Neptune (p. 155)
- Migrating from Blazegraph to Amazon Neptune (p. 156)
Migrating an existing graph from an Apache TinkerPop Gremlin server to Amazon Neptune

If you have graph data in an Apache TinkerPop Gremlin Server that you would like to migrate to Amazon Neptune, you would take the following steps:

1. Export the data from Gremlin server into Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
2. Convert the exported data to a CSV format that the Neptune bulk loader can import (p. 166).
3. Using Neptune's Bulk Loader (p. 161), import the data into a Neptune DB cluster that you have prepared.
4. Modify your existing application to connect to Neptune's Gremlin endpoint, and make any changes necessary to conform with Neptune Gremlin implementation differences (p. 22).
Migrating an existing graph from an RDF triple store to Amazon Neptune

If you have graph data in an RDF/SPARQL to migrate to Amazon Neptune, you would take the following steps:

1. Export the data from your RDF triple store.
2. Convert the exported data to a format that the Neptune bulk loader can import (p. 170).
3. Store the data to be imported in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
4. Using Neptune's Bulk Loader (p. 161), import the data from Amazon S3 into a Neptune DB cluster that you have prepared.
5. Modify your existing application to connect to Neptune's SPARQL endpoint.

If you want to try out migrating property-graph CSV data into RDF, you can use the Amazon Neptune CSV to RDF converter.
Using AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate from a relational or NoSQL database to Amazon Neptune

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a cloud service that makes it easy to migrate relational databases, data warehouses, NoSQL databases, and other types of data stores. If you have graph data stored in one of the relational or NoSQL databases that AWS DMS supports, AWS DMS can help you migrate to Neptune quickly and securely, without requiring downtime from your current database. See Using AWS Database Migration Service to load data into Amazon Neptune from a different data store (p. 191) for details.

The migration dataflow using AWS DMS is as follows:

- Create a AWS DMS table-mapping object. This JSON object specifies which tables should be read from your source database and in what order, and how their columns are named. It can also filter the rows being copied and provide simple value transformations such as converting to lower case or rounding.
- Create a Neptune GraphMappingConfig to specify how the data extracted from the source database should be loaded into Neptune.
  - For RDF data (queried using SPARQL), the GraphMappingConfig is written in the W3's standard R2RML mapping language.
  - For property graph data (queried using Gremlin), the GraphMappingConfig is a JSON object, as described in GraphMappingConfig Layout for Property-Graph/Gremlin Data (p. 192)
- Create an AWS DMS replication instance in the same VPC as your Neptune DB cluster, to perform the migration.
- Create an Amazon S3 bucket to be used as intermediary storage for staging the data being migrated.
- Run the AWS DMS migration task.

See Using AWS Database Migration Service to load data into Amazon Neptune from a different data store (p. 191) for the details, and also Chris Smith's four-piece blog post, "Populating your graph in Amazon Neptune from a relational database using AWS Database Migration Service (DMS)."

- Part 1: Setting the stage
- Part 2: Designing the property graph model
- Part 3: Designing the RDF Model
- Part 4: Putting it all together
Migrating from Neo4j to Amazon Neptune

**Migrating from Neo4j** – Neptune provides a neo4j-to-neptune command-line utility and an example AWS CDK application to make migration easy.

See [Migrating a Neo4j graph database to Amazon Neptune with a fully automated utility](https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/) in the AWS Database Blog for a complete, step-by-step walkthrough.

After migrating, you may want to capture and replicate ongoing updates to the Neo4j database in Neptune as well. The blog post, [Change data capture from Neo4j to Amazon Neptune using Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka](https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/) shows you how to set that up.
Migrating from Blazegraph to Amazon Neptune

If you have a graph in the open-source Blazegraph RDF triplestore, you can migrate to your graph data to Amazon Neptune using the following steps:

- **Provision AWS infrastructure.** Begin by provisioning the required Neptune infrastructure using an AWS CloudFormation template (see Creating a DB Cluster (p. 129)).
- **Export data from Blazegraph.** There are two main methods for exporting data from Blazegraph, namely using SPARQL CONSTRUCT queries or using the Blazegraph Export utility.
- **Import the data into Neptune.** You can then load the exported data files into Neptune using the Neptune workbench (p. 135) and Neptune’s Bulk Loader (p. 161).

This approach is also generally applicable for migrating from other RDF triplestore databases.

**Blazegraph to Neptune compatibility**

Before migrating your graph data to Neptune, there are several significant differences between Blazegraph and Neptune that you should be aware of. These differences can require changes to queries, the application architecture, or both, or even make migration impractical:

- **Full-text search** – In Blazegraph, you can either use internal full-text search or external full-text search capabilities through an integration with Apache Solr. If you use either of these features, stay informed about the latest updates on the full-text search features that Neptune supports. See Neptune Full-Text Search (p. 350).
- **Query hints** – Both Blazegraph and Neptune extend SPARQL using the concept of query hints. During a migration, you need to migrate any query hints you use. For information about the latest query hints Neptune supports, see SPARQL query hints (p. 266).
- **Inference** – Blazegraph supports inference as a configurable option in triples mode, but not in quads mode. Neptune does not yet support inference.
- **Geospatial search** – Blazegraph supports the configuration of namespaces that enable geospatial support. This feature is not yet available in Neptune.
- **Multi-tenancy** – Blazegraph supports multi-tenancy within a single database. In Neptune, multi-tenancy is supported either by storing data in named graphs and using the USING NAMED clauses for SPARQL queries, or by creating a separate database cluster for each tenant.
- **Federation** – Neptune currently supports SPARQL 1.1 federation to locations accessible to the Neptune instance, such as within the private VPC, across VPCs, or to external internet endpoints. Depending on the specific setup and required federation endpoints, you may need some additional network configuration.
- **Blazegraph standards extensions** – Blazegraph includes multiple extensions to both the SPARQL and REST API standards, whereas Neptune is only compatible with the standards specifications themselves. This may require changes to your application, or make migration difficult.

**Provisioning AWS infrastructure for Neptune**

Although you can construct the required AWS infrastructure manually through the AWS Management Console or AWS CLI, it’s often more convenient to use a CloudFormation template instead, as described below:

**Provisioning Neptune using a CloudFormation template:**

1. Navigate to Using an AWS CloudFormation Stack to Create a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 132).
2. Choose **Launch Stack** in your preferred region.
3. Set the required parameters (stack name and **EC2SSHKeyPairName**). Also set the following optional parameters to ease the migration process:
   - Set **AttachBulkloadIAMRoleToNeptuneCluster** to `true`. This parameter allows for creating and attaching the appropriate IAM role to your cluster to allow for bulk loading data.
   - Set **NotebookInstanceType** to your preferred instance type. This parameter creates a Neptune workbook that you use to run the bulk load into Neptune and validate the migration.
4. Choose **Next**.
5. Set any other stack options you want.
6. Choose **Next**.
7. Review your options and select both check boxes to acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation may require additional capabilities.
8. Choose **Create stack**.

The stack creation process can take a few minutes.

**Exporting data from Blazegraph**

The next step is to export data out of Blazegraph in a format that is compatible with the Neptune bulk loader (p. 170).

Depending on how the data is stored in Blazegraph (triples or quads) and how many named graphs are in use, Blazegraph may require that you perform the export process multiple times and generate multiple data files:

- If the data is stored as triples, you need to run one export for each named graph.
- If the data is stored as quads, you may choose to either export data in N-Quads format or export each named graph in a triples format.

Below we assume that you export a single namespace as N-Quads, but you can repeat the process for additional namespaces or desired export formats.

If you need Blazegraph to be online and available during the migration, use SPARQL CONSTRUCT queries. This requires that you install, configure, and run a Blazegraph instance with an accessible SPARQL endpoint.

If you don't need Blazegraph to be online, use the **BlazeGraph Export utility**. To do this you must download Blazegraph, and the data file and configuration files need to be accessible, but the server doesn't need to be running.

**Exporting data from Blazegraph using SPARQL CONSTRUCT**

SPARQL CONSTRUCT is a feature of SPARQL that returns an RDF graph matching the a specified query template. For this use case, you use it to export your data one namespace at a time, using a query like the following:

```
```

Although other RDF tools exist to export this data, the easiest way to run this query is by using the REST API endpoint provided by Blazegraph. The following script demonstrates how to use a Python (3.6+) script to export data as N-Quads:
import requests

# Configure the URL here: e.g. http://localhost:9999/sparql
url = "http://localhost:9999/sparql"

payload = {'query': 'CONSTRUCT WHERE { hint:Query hint:analytic "true" . hint:Query
    hint:constructDistinctSPO "false" . ?s ?p ?o }
    # Set the export format to be n-quads
headers = {
   'Accept': 'text/x-nquads'
}

# Run the http request
response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, data = payload, files = []
#open the file in write mode, write the results, and close the file handler
f = open("export.nq", "w")
f.write(response.text)
f.close()

If the data is stored as triples, you need to change the Accept header parameter to export data in an appropriate format (N-Triples, RDF/XML, or Turtle) using the values specified on the Blazegraph GitHub repo.

Using the Blazegraph export utility to export data

Blazegraph contains a utility method to export data, namely the ExportKB class. ExportKB facilitates exporting data from Blazegraph, but unlike the previous method, requires that the server be offline while the export is running. This makes it the ideal method to use when you can take Blazegraph offline during migration, or the migration can occur from a backup of the data.

You run the utility from a Java command line on a machine that has Blazegraph installed but not running. The easiest way to run this command is to download the latest blazegraph.jar release located on GitHub. Running this command requires several parameters:

- `log4j.primary.configuration` – The location of the log4j properties file.
- `log4j.configuration` – The location of the log4j properties file.
- `output` – The output directory for the exported data. Files are located as a .tar.gz in a subdirectory named as documented in the knowledge base.
- `format` – The desired output format followed by the location of the RWStore.properties file. If you're working with triples, you need to change the -format parameter to N-Triples, Turtle, or RDF/XML.

For example, if you have the Blazegraph journal file and properties files, export data as N-Quads using the following code:

```
java -cp blazegraph.jar \ 
   com.bigdata.rdf.sail.ExportKB \ 
   -outdir ~/temp/ \ 
   -format N-Quads \ 
   ./RWStore.properties
```

If the export is successful, you see output like this:

```
Exporting kb as N-Quads on /home/ec2-user/temp/kb
Effective output directory: /home/ec2-user/temp/kb
Writing /home/ec2-user/temp/kb/kb.properties
Writing /home/ec2-user/temp/kb/data.nq.gz
Done
```
Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket and copy the exported data into it

Once you have exported your data from Blazegraph, create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket in the same Region as the target Neptune DB cluster for the Neptune bulk loader to use to import the data from.

For instructions on how to create an Amazon S3 bucket, see How do I create an S3 Bucket? in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Console User Guide, and Examples of creating a bucket in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.

For instructions about how to copy the data files you have exported into the new Amazon S3 bucket, see Uploading an object to a bucket in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Getting Started Guide, or Using high-level (s3) commands with the AWS CLI. You can also use Python code like the following to copy the files one by one:

```python
import boto3

region = 'region name'
bucket_name = 'bucket name'
s3 = boto3.resource('s3')
s3.meta.client.upload_file('export.nq', bucket_name, 'export.nq')
```

Use the Neptune bulk loader to import the data into Neptune

After exporting your data from Blazegraph and copying it into an Amazon S3 bucket, you are ready to import the data into Neptune. Neptune has a bulk loader that loads data faster and with less overhead than performing load operations using SPARQL. The bulk loader process is started by a call to the loader endpoint API to load data stored in the identified S3 bucket into Neptune.

Although you could do this with a direct call to the loader REST endpoint, you must have access to the private VPC in which the target Neptune instance runs. You could set up a bastion host, SSH into that machine, and run the cURL command, but using Neptune Workbench (p. 135) is easier.

Neptune Workbench is a preconfigured Jupyter notebook running as an Amazon SageMaker notebook, with several Neptune-specific notebook magics installed. These magics simplify common Neptune operations such as checking the cluster status, running SPARQL and Gremlin traversals, and running a bulk loading operation.

To start the bulk load process use the `%load` magic, which provides an interface to run the Neptune Loader Command (p. 176):

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Select `aws-neptune-blazegraph-to-neptune`.
3. Choose `Open notebook`.
4. In the running instance of Jupyter, either select an existing notebook or create a new one using the Python 3 kernel.
5. In your notebook, open a cell, enter `%load`, and run the cell.
6. Set the parameters for the bulk loader:

   a. For Source, enter the location of a source file to import: `s3://{bucket_name}/#{file_name}`.
b. For **Format**, choose the appropriate format, which in this example is *nquads*.

c. For **Load ARN**, enter the ARN for the *IAMBulkLoad* role (this information is located on the IAM console under **Roles**).

7. Choose **Submit**.

The result contains the status of the request. Bulk loads are often long-running processes, so the response doesn't mean the that the load has completed, only that it has begun. This status information is updated periodically until it reports that the job is complete.

**Note**

This information is also available in the blog post, *Moving to the cloud: Migrating Blazegraph to Amazon Neptune*. 
Loading Data into Amazon Neptune

There are several different ways to load graph data into Amazon Neptune:

- If you only need to load a relatively small amount of data, you can use queries such as SPARQL INSERT statements or Gremlin addV and addE steps.
- You can take advantage of Neptune's Bulk Loader (p. 161) to ingest large amounts of data that reside in external files. The bulk loader command is faster and has less overhead than the query-language commands. It is optimized for large datasets, and supports both RDF (Resource Description Framework) data and Gremlin data.
- You can use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to import data from other data stores (see Using AWS Database Migration Service to load data into Amazon Neptune from a different data store (p. 191), and AWS Database Migration Service User Guide).

Topics

- Using the Amazon Neptune Bulk Loader to Ingest Data (p. 161)
- Using AWS Database Migration Service to load data into Amazon Neptune from a different data store (p. 191)

Using the Amazon Neptune Bulk Loader to Ingest Data

Amazon Neptune provides a Loader command for loading data from external files directly into a Neptune DB instance. You can use this command instead of executing a large number of INSERT statements, addV and addE steps, or other API calls.

The Neptune Loader command is faster, has less overhead, is optimized for large datasets, and supports both Gremlin data and the RDF (Resource Description Framework) data used by SPARQL.

The following diagram shows an overview of the load process:
Here are the steps of the loading process:

1. Copy the data files to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
2. Create an IAM role with Read and List access to the bucket.
3. Create an Amazon S3 VPC endpoint.
4. Start the Neptune loader by sending a request via HTTP to the Neptune DB instance.
5. The Neptune DB instance assumes the IAM role to load the data from the bucket.

**Note**
You can load encrypted data from Amazon S3 if it was encrypted using the Amazon S3 SSE-S3 mode. In that case, Neptune can impersonate your credentials and issue s3:getObject calls on your behalf. However, Neptune does not currently support loading data encrypted using the SSE-C mode.

The following sections provide instructions for preparing and loading data into Neptune.

**Topics**
- Prerequisites: IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access (p. 162)
- Load Data Formats (p. 165)
- Example: Loading Data into a Neptune DB Instance (p. 171)
- Optimizing an Amazon Neptune bulk load (p. 174)
- Neptune Loader Reference (p. 175)

**Prerequisites: IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access**

Loading data from an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket requires an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that has access to the bucket. Amazon Neptune assumes this role to load the data.
Note
You can load encrypted data from Amazon S3 if it was encrypted using the Amazon S3 SSE-S3 mode. In that case, Neptune is able to impersonate your credentials and issue s3:getObject calls on your behalf.

You can also load encrypted data from Amazon S3 that was encrypted using the SSE-KMS mode, as long as your IAM role includes the necessary permissions to access AWS KMS. Without proper AWS KMS permissions, the bulk load operation fails and returns a LOAD_FAILED response.

Neptune does not currently support loading Amazon S3 data encrypted using the SSE-C mode.

The following sections show how to create an IAM policy and an IAM role, associate the two, and then attach the role to your Neptune cluster.

Topics
- Creating an IAM Role to Allow Amazon Neptune to Access Amazon S3 Resources (p. 163)
- Adding the IAM Role to an Amazon Neptune Cluster (p. 164)
- Creating the Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint (p. 165)

Note
These instructions require that you have access to the IAM console and permissions to manage IAM roles and policies. For more information, see Permissions for Working in the AWS Management Console in the IAM User Guide.

The Amazon Neptune console requires the user to have the following IAM permissions to attach the role to the Neptune cluster:

iam:GetAccountSummary on resource: *
iam:ListAccountAliases on resource: *
iam:PassRole on resource: * with iam:PassedToService restricted to rds.amazonaws.com

Creating an IAM Role to Allow Amazon Neptune to Access Amazon S3 Resources

After creating an IAM policy to allow Neptune to access Amazon S3 resources, create an IAM role and attach the IAM policy to the new IAM role. Start with an Amazon S3 role and modify it to allow Amazon Neptune.

To create an IAM role to allow Amazon Neptune to access AWS services

1. Open the IAM console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Roles.
3. Choose Create role.
4. Under AWS service, choose S3.
5. Choose Next: Permissions.
6. Use the filter box to filter by the term S3 and check the box next to AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess.
   
   Note
   This policy grants s3:Get* and s3:List* permissions to all buckets. Later steps restrict access to the role using the trust policy.
   The loader only requires s3:Get* and s3:List* permissions to the bucket you are loading from, so you can also restrict these permissions by the Amazon S3 resource.
   If your S3 bucket is encrypted, you need to add kms:Decrypt permissions
7. Choose Next: Review.
8. Set **Role Name** to a name for your IAM role, for example: NeptuneLoadFromS3. You can also add an optional **Role Description** value, such as "Allows Neptune to access Amazon S3 resources on your behalf."

9. Choose **Create Role**.

10. In the navigation pane, choose **Roles**.

11. In the **Search** field, enter the name of the role you created, and choose the role when it appears in the list.

12. On the **Trust Relationships** tab, choose **Edit trust relationship**.

13. In the text field, paste the following trust policy.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": [
          "rds.amazonaws.com"
        ],
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

14. Choose **Update trust policy**.

15. Complete the steps in **Adding the IAM Role to an Amazon Neptune Cluster (p. 164)**.

**Adding the IAM Role to an Amazon Neptune Cluster**

Use the console to add the IAM role to an Amazon Neptune cluster. This allows any Neptune DB instance in the cluster to assume the role and load from Amazon S3.

**Note**

The Amazon Neptune console requires the user to have the following IAM permissions to attach the role to the Neptune cluster:

- `iam:GetAccountSummary` on resource: *
- `iam:ListAccountAliases` on resource: *
- `iam:PassRole` on resource: * with `iam:PassedToService` restricted to `rds.amazonaws.com`

**To add an IAM role to an Amazon Neptune cluster**

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Clusters**.
3. Choose the radio button next to the cluster that you want to modify.
4. Under **Actions**, choose **Manage IAM roles**.
5. Choose the role you created in the previous section.
6. Choose **Done**.
7. Wait until the IAM role becomes accessible to the cluster before you use it.
Creating the Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint

The Neptune loader requires a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3.

To set up access for Amazon S3

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Endpoints.
3. Choose Create Endpoint.
4. Choose the Service Name com.amazonaws.region.s3.
   
   Note
   If the Region here is incorrect, make sure that the console Region is correct.
5. Choose the VPC that contains your Neptune DB instance.
6. Select the check box next to the route tables that are associated with the subnets related to your cluster. If you only have one route table, you must select that box.
7. Choose Create Endpoint.

For information about creating the endpoint, see VPC Endpoints in the Amazon VPC User Guide. For information about the limitations of VPC endpoints, VPC Endpoints for Amazon S3.

Next Steps

Now that you have granted access to the Amazon S3 bucket, you can prepare to load data. For information about supported formats, see Load Data Formats (p. 165).

Load Data Formats

The Amazon Neptune Load API currently requires specific formats for incoming data. The following formats are available, and are listed with their identifiers for the Neptune loader API in parentheses.

- CSV format (csv) for property graph / Gremlin
- N-Triples (ntriples) format for RDF / SPARQL
- N-Quads (nquads) format for RDF / SPARQL
- RDF/XML (rdfxml) format for RDF / SPARQL
- Turtle (turtle) format for RDF / SPARQL

Important

All files must be encoded in UTF-8 format. If a file is not in UTF format, Neptune tries to load it anyway as UTF-8 data.

If your data is not in a supported format, you must convert it before you load it into a Neptune DB instance.

A tool for converting GraphML to the Neptune CSV format is available in the GraphML2CSV project on GitHub.

Compression Support

Neptune supports compression of single files in gzip format. The file name must end in the .gz extension and must contain a single text file encoded in UTF-8 format. Multiple files can be loaded, but each one must be contained in a separate .gz file (or uncompressed text file). Archive files (for example, .tar, .tar.gz, and .tgz) are not supported.
The following sections describe the formats in more detail.

**Topics**
- Gremlin Load Data Format (p. 166)
- RDF Load Data Formats (p. 170)

**Gremlin Load Data Format**

To load Apache TinkerPop Gremlin data using the CSV format, you must specify the vertices and the edges in separate files.

The loader can load from multiple vertex files and multiple edge files in a single load job.

For each load command, the set of files to be loaded must be in the same folder in the Amazon S3 bucket, and you specify the folder name for the `source` parameter. The file names and file name extensions are not important.

The Amazon Neptune CSV format follows the RFC 4180 CSV specification. For more information, see Common Format and MIME Type for CSV Files on the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) website.

**Note**
All files must be encoded in UTF-8 format.

Each file has a comma-separated header row. The header row consists of both system column headers and property column headers.

**System Column Headers**

The required and allowed system column headers are different for vertex files and edge files.

Each system column can appear only once in a header.

All labels are case sensitive.

**Vertex headers**
- `~id` - **Required**
  An ID for the vertex.
- `~label`
  A label for the vertex. Multiple label values are allowed, separated by semicolons (;).

**Edge headers**
- `~id` - **Required**
  An ID for the edge.
- `~from` - **Required**
  The vertex ID of the from vertex.
- `~to` - **Required**
  The vertex ID of the to vertex.
- `~label`
  A label for the edge. Edges can only have a single label.
Property Column Headers

You can specify a column for a property by using the following syntax. The type names are not case sensitive.

```
propertyname:type
```

**Note**
Spaces are not allowed in the column headers, so property names cannot include spaces.

You can specify a column for an array type by adding `[ ]` to the type:

```
propertyname:type[
```

**Note**
Edge properties can only have a single value and will cause an error if an array type is specified or a second value is specified.

The following example shows the column header for a property named `age` of type `Int`.

```
age:Int
```

Every row in the file would be required to have an integer in that position or be left empty.

Arrays of strings are allowed, but strings in an array cannot include the semicolon (`;`) character unless it is escaped using a backslash (like this: `\;`).

Specifying the Cardinality of a Column

Starting in Neptune Release 1.0.1.0.200366.0 (2019-07-26) (p. 471), the column header can be used to specify `cardinality` for the property identified by the column. This allows the bulk loader to honor cardinality similarly to the way Gremlin queries do.

You specify the cardinality of a column like this:

```
propertyname:type(cardinality)
```

The `cardinality` value can be either `single` or `set`. The default is assumed to be `set`, meaning that the column can accept multiple values. In the case of edge files, cardinality is always single and specifying any other cardinality causes the loader to throw an exception.

If the cardinality is `single`, the loader throws an error if a previous value is already present when a value is loaded, or if multiple values are loaded. This behavior can be overridden so that an existing value is replaced when a new value is loaded by using the `updateSingleCardinalityProperties` flag. See Loader Command (p. 176).

It is possible to use a cardinality setting with an array type, although this is not generally necessary. Here are the possible combinations:

- `name:type` – the cardinality is `set`, and the content is single-valued.
- `name:type[]` – the cardinality is `set`, and the content is multi-valued.
- `name:type(single)` – the cardinality is `single`, and the content is single-valued.
- `name:type(set)` – the cardinality is `set`, which is the same as the default, and the content is single-valued.
- `name:type(set)[]` – the cardinality is `set`, and the content is multi-valued.
- `name:type(single)[]` – this is contradictory and causes an error to be thrown.
The following section lists all the available Gremlin data types.

**Gremlin Data Types**

This is a list of the allowed property types, with a description of each type.

**Bool (or Boolean)**

Indicates a Boolean field. Allowed values: false, true

*Note*

Any value other than true will be treated as false.

**Whole Number Types**

Values outside of the defined ranges result in an error.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byte</td>
<td>-128 to 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>-32768 to 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int</td>
<td>-2^31 to 2^31-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>-2^63 to 2^63-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Decimal Number Types**

Supports both decimal notation or scientific notation. Also allows symbols such as (+/-) Infinity or NaN. INF is not supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Float</td>
<td>32-bit IEEE 754 floating point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td>64-bit IEEE 754 floating point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Float and double values that are too long are loaded and rounded to the nearest value for 24-bit (float) and 53-bit (double) precision. A midway value is rounded to 0 for the last remaining digit at the bit level.

**String**

Quotation marks are optional. Commas, newline, and carriage return characters are automatically escaped if they are included in a string surrounded by double quotation marks ("). *Example: "Hello, World"

To include quotation marks in a quoted string, you can escape the quotation mark by using two in a row: *Example: "Hello ""World""

Arrays of strings are allowed, but strings in an array cannot include the semicolon (;) character unless it is escaped using a backslash (like this: \;).

If you want to surround strings in an array with quotation marks, you must surround the whole array with one set of quotation marks. *Example: "String one; String 2; String 3"

**Date**

Java date in ISO-8601 format. Supports the following formats: YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm, YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SS, YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SSZ
Gremlin Row Format

Delimiters

Fields in a row are separated by a comma. Records are separated by a newline or a newline followed by a carriage return.

Blank Fields

Blank fields are allowed for non-required columns (such as user-defined properties). A blank field still requires a comma separator. The example in the next section has a blank field in each example vertex.

Vertex IDs

~id values must be unique for all vertices in every vertex file. Multiple vertex rows with identical ~id values are applied to a single vertex in the graph.

Edge IDs

Additionally, ~id values must be unique for all edges in every edge file. Multiple edge rows with identical ~id values are applied to the single edge in the graph.

Labels

Labels are case sensitive.

String Values

Quotation marks are optional. Commas, newline, and carriage return characters are automatically escaped if they are included in a string surrounded by double quotation marks (").

CSV Format Specification

The Neptune CSV format follows the RFC 4180 CSV specification, including the following requirements.

- Both Unix and Windows style line endings are supported (\n or \r\n).
- Any field can be quoted (using double quotation marks).
- Fields containing a line-break, double-quote, or commas must be quoted. (If they are not, load aborts immediately.)
- A double quotation mark character (") in a field must be represented by two (double) quotation mark characters. For example, a string Hello "World" must be present as "Hello ""World""" in the data.
- Surrounding spaces between delimiters are ignored. If a row is present as value1, value2, they are stored as "value1" and "value2".
- Any other escape characters are stored verbatim. For example, "data1\ndata2" is stored as "data1\ndata2". No further escaping is needed as long as these characters are enclosed within quotation marks.
- Blank fields are allowed. A blank field is considered an empty value.
- Multiple values for a field are specified with a semicolon (;) between values.

For more information, see Common Format and MIME Type for CSV Files on the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) website.

Gremlin Example

The following diagram shows an example of two vertices and an edge taken from the TinkerPop Modern Graph.
The following is the graph in Neptune CSV load format.

**Vertex file:**

- `~id, name:String, age:Int, lang:String, ~label`
- `v1, "marko", 29, , person`
- `v2, "lop", , "java", software`

**Tabular view of the vertex file:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>~id</th>
<th>name:String</th>
<th>age:Int</th>
<th>lang:String</th>
<th>~label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>&quot;marko&quot;</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v2</td>
<td>&quot;lop&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;java&quot;</td>
<td>software</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edge file:**

- `~id, ~from, ~to, ~label, weight:Double`
- `e1, v1, v2, created, 0.4`

**Tabular view of the edge file:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>~id</th>
<th>~from</th>
<th>~to</th>
<th>~label</th>
<th>weight:Double</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e1</td>
<td>v1</td>
<td>v2</td>
<td>created</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Next Steps**

Now that you know more about the loading formats, see Example: Loading Data into a Neptune DB Instance (p. 171).

**RDF Load Data Formats**

To load Resource Description Framework (RDF) data, you can use one of the following standard formats as specified by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C):

- N-Triples (ntriples) from the specification at [https://www.w3.org/TR/n-triples/](https://www.w3.org/TR/n-triples/)
- N-Quads (nquads) from the specification at [https://www.w3.org/TR/n-quads/](https://www.w3.org/TR/n-quads/)
- RDF/XML (rdfxml) from the specification at [https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-syntax-grammar/](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-syntax-grammar/)
- Turtle (turtle) from the specification at [https://www.w3.org/TR/turtle/](https://www.w3.org/TR/turtle/)
Important
All files must be encoded in UTF-8 format.
For N-Quads and N-triples data that includes Unicode characters, \uxxxxx escape sequences are supported. However, Neptune does not support normalization. If a value is present that requires normalization, it will not match byte-to-byte during querying. For more information about normalization, see the Normalization page on Unicode.org.

Next Steps
Now that you know more about the loading formats, see Example: Loading Data into a Neptune DB Instance (p. 171).

Example: Loading Data into a Neptune DB Instance

This example shows how to load data into Amazon Neptune. Unless stated otherwise, you must follow these steps from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance in the same Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

Prerequisites for the Data Loading Example

Before you begin, you must have the following:

- A Neptune DB instance.
  For information about launching a Neptune DB instance, see Getting Started with Neptune (p. 129).

- An Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to put the data files in.
  You can use an existing bucket. If you don't have an S3 bucket, see Create a Bucket in the Amazon S3 Getting Started Guide.

- Graph data to load, in one of the formats supported by the Neptune loader:
  If you are using Gremlin to query your graph, Neptune can load data in a comma-separated-values (CSV) format, as described in Gremlin Load Data Format (p. 166).
  If you are using SPARQL, Neptune can load data in a number of RDF formats, as described in RDF Load Data Formats (p. 170).

- An IAM role for the Neptune DB instance to assume that has an IAM policy that allows access to the data files in the S3 bucket. The policy must grant Read and List permissions.
  For information about creating a role that has access to Amazon S3 and then associating it with a Neptune cluster, see Prerequisites: IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access (p. 162).

  Note
  The Neptune Load API needs read access to the data files only. The IAM policy doesn't need to allow write access or access to the entire bucket.

- An Amazon S3 VPC endpoint. For more information, see the Creating an Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint (p. 171) section.

Creating an Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint

The Neptune loader requires a VPC endpoint for Amazon S3.

To set up access for Amazon S3

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
2. In the left navigation pane, choose Endpoints.
3. Choose **Create Endpoint**.
4. Choose the **Service Name** `com.amazonaws.region.s3`.

   **Note**
   If the Region here is incorrect, make sure that the console Region is correct.

5. Choose the VPC that contains your Neptune DB instance.
6. Select the check box next to the route tables that are associated with the subnets related to your cluster. If you only have one route table, you must select that box.
7. Choose **Create Endpoint**.

For information about creating the endpoint, see VPC Endpoints in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*. For information about the limitations of VPC endpoints, VPC Endpoints for Amazon S3.

**To load data into a Neptune DB instance**

1. Copy the data files to an Amazon S3 bucket. The S3 bucket must be in the same AWS Region as the cluster that loads the data.

   You can use the following AWS CLI command to copy the files to the bucket.

   **Note**
   This command does not need to be run from the Amazon EC2 instance.

   ```bash
   aws s3 cp data-file-name s3://bucket-name/object-key-name
   ```

   **Note**
   In Amazon S3, an object key name is the entire path of a file, including the file name. *Example:* In the command `aws s3 cp datafile.txt s3://examplebucket/mydirectory/datafile.txt`, the object key name is `mydirectory/datafile.txt`.

   Alternatively, you can use the AWS Management Console to upload files to the S3 bucket. Open the Amazon S3 console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/), and choose a bucket. In the upper-left corner, choose **Upload** to upload files.

2. From a command line window, enter the following to run the Neptune loader. Replace the values for the endpoint, Amazon S3 path, format, and access keys.

   The **format** parameter can be any of the following values: `csv` (Gremlin), `ntriples`, `nquads`, `turtle`, and `rdfxml` (RDF). For information about the other parameters, see Neptune Loader Command (p. 176).

   For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.

   The Region parameter must match the Region of the cluster and the S3 bucket.

   Amazon Neptune is available in the following AWS Regions:

   - US East (N. Virginia): `us-east-1`
   - US East (Ohio): `us-east-2`
   - US West (N. California): `us-west-1`
   - US West (Oregon): `us-west-2`
   - Canada (Central): `ca-central-1`
   - South America (São Paulo): `sa-east-1`
   - Europe (Stockholm): `eu-north-1`
   - Europe (Ireland): `eu-west-1`
• Europe (London): eu-west-2
• Europe (Paris): eu-west-3
• Europe (Frankfurt): eu-central-1
• Middle East (Bahrain): me-south-1
• Asia Pacific (Hong Kong): ap-east-1
• Asia Pacific (Tokyo): ap-northeast-1
• Asia Pacific (Seoul): ap-northeast-2
• Asia Pacific (Singapore): ap-southeast-1
• Asia Pacific (Sydney): ap-southeast-2
• Asia Pacific (Mumbai): ap-south-1
• China (Ningxia): cn-northwest-1
• AWS GovCloud (US-West): us-gov-west-1
• AWS GovCloud (US-East): us-gov-east-1

curl -X POST \\
-H 'Content-Type: application/json' \\
https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader -d ' \\
{
  "source" : "s3://bucket-name/object-key-name",
  "format" : "format",
  "iamRoleArn" : "arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name",
  "region" : "region",
  "failOnErrors" : "FALSE",
  "parallelism" : "MEDIUM",
  "updateSingleCardinalityProperties" : "FALSE",
  "queueRequest" : "TRUE",
  "dependencies" : ["load_A_id", "load_B_id"]
}

For information about creating and associating an IAM role with a Neptune cluster, see Prerequisites: IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access (p. 162).

Note
See Neptune Loader Request Parameters (p. 177)) for detailed information about load request parameters. In brief:
The source parameter accepts an Amazon S3 URI that points to either a single file or a folder. If you specify a folder, Neptune loads every data file in the folder. The folder can contain multiple vertex files and multiple edge files. The URI can be in any of the following formats.

• s3://bucket_name/object-key-name
• https://s3.amazonaws.com/bucket_name/object-key-name
• https://s3-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/bucket_name/object-key-name

The format parameter can be one of the following:
• CSV format (csv) for property graph / Gremlin
• N -Triples (ntriples) format for RDF / SPARQL
• N-Quads (nquads) format for RDF / SPARQL
• RDF/XML (rdfxml) format for RDF / SPARQL
• Turtle (turtle) format for RDF / SPARQL

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The optional parallelism parameter lets you restrict the number of threads used in the bulk load process. It can be set to LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, or OVERSUBSCRIBE. When updateSingleCardinalityProperties is set to "FALSE", the loader returns an error if more than one value is provided in a source file being loaded for an edge or single-cardinality vertex property.

Setting queueRequest to "TRUE" causes the load request to be placed in a queue if there is already a load job running. The dependencies parameter makes execution of the load request contingent on the successful completion of one or more load jobs that have already been placed in the queue.

3. The Neptune loader returns a job id that allows you to check the status or cancel the loading process; for example:

```json
{
    "status": "200 OK",
    "payload": {
        "loadId": "ef478d76-d9da-4d94-8ff1-08d9d4863aa5"
    }
}
```

4. Enter the following to get the status of the load with the loadId from Step 3:

```bash
curl -G 'https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/ef478d76-d9da-4d94-8ff1-08d9d4863aa5'
```

If the status of the load lists an error, you can request more detailed status and a list of the errors. For more information and examples, see Neptune Loader Get-Status API (p. 182).

5. (Optional) Cancel the Load job.

Enter the following to Delete the loader job with the job id from Step 3:

```bash
curl -X DELETE 'https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/ef478d76-d9da-4d94-8ff1-08d9d4863aa5'
```

The DELETE command returns the HTTP code 200 OK upon successful cancellation.

The data from files from the load job that has finished loading is not rolled back. The data remains in the Neptune DB instance.

**Optimizing an Amazon Neptune bulk load**

Use the following strategies to keep the load time to a minimum for a Neptune bulk load:

- **Clean your data:**
  - Be sure to convert your data into a supported data format (p. 165) before loading.
  - Remove any duplicates or known errors.
  - Reduce the number of unique predicates (such as properties of edges and vertices) as much as you can.

- **Optimize your files:**
  - If you load large files such CSV files from an Amazon S3 bucket, the loader can break up the large files and manage concurrency for you.
  - If you load multiple files from an Amazon S3 folder, the loader automatically loads vertex files first, then edge files afterwards.
• Breaking up your data into multiple files lets the loader process them in parallel, which takes less time.
• Compressing the files reduces transfer times. The loader supports gzip compression of source files.

**Check your loader settings:**
• If you don't need to perform any other operations during the load, use the OVERSUBSCRIBE parallelism parameter. This parameter sets the bulk loader to use all available resources when it runs.
• If your load job will include multiple load requests, use the queueRequest parameter. Setting queueRequest to TRUE lets Neptune queue up your requests so you don't have to wait for one to finish before issuing another.
• If your load requests are being queued, you can set up levels of dependency using the dependencies parameter, so that the failure of one job causes dependent jobs to fail. This can prevent inconsistencies in the loaded data.
• If a load job is going to involve updating previously loaded values, be sure to set the updateSingleCardinalityProperties parameter to TRUE. If you don't, the loader will treat an attempt to update an existing single-cardinality value as an error. For Gremlin data, cardinality is also specified in property column headers (see Property Column Headers (p. 167)).
• You can use the failOnError parameter to determine whether bulk load operations should fail or continue when an error is encountered. Also, you can use the mode parameter to be sure that a load job resumes loading from the point where a previous job failed rather than reloading data that had already been loaded.

**Scale up**  – Set the writer instance of your DB cluster to the maximum size before bulk loading (you can maintain different instance classes for the writer and readers in a cluster).

When your bulk load is complete, be sure to scale the writer instance down again.

See Request Parameters (p. 177) for more details about setting loader request parameters.

**Neptune Loader Reference**

This section describes the Loader APIs for Amazon Neptune that are available from the HTTP endpoint of a Neptune DB instance.

**Note**
See Neptune Loader Error and Feed Messages (p. 441) for a list of the error and feed messages returned by the loader in case of errors.

**Contents**
• Neptune Loader Command (p. 176)
  • Neptune Loader Request Syntax (p. 177)
  • Neptune Loader Request Parameters (p. 177)
  • Neptune Loader Response Syntax (p. 180)
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• Neptune Loader Get-Status API (p. 182)
  • Neptune Loader Get-Status requests (p. 183)
    • Loader Get-Status request syntax (p. 183)
    • Neptune Loader Get-Status request parameters (p. 183)
    • Neptune Loader Get-Status Responses (p. 184)
Neptune Loader Command

Loads data from an Amazon S3 bucket into a Neptune DB instance.

To load data, you must send an HTTP POST request to the `https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader` endpoint. The parameters for the `loader` request can be sent in the `POST` body or as URL-encoded parameters.

**Important**
The MIME type must be `application/json`.

The S3 bucket must be in the same AWS Region as the cluster.

**Note**
You can load encrypted data from Amazon S3 if it was encrypted using the Amazon S3 SSE-S3 mode. In that case, Neptune is able to impersonate your credentials and issue `s3:GetObject` calls on your behalf.
You can also load encrypted data from Amazon S3 that was encrypted using the SSE-KMS mode, as long as your IAM role includes the necessary permissions to access AWS KMS. Without proper AWS KMS permissions, the bulk load operation fails and returns a `LOAD_FAILED` response.
Neptune does not currently support loading Amazon S3 data encrypted using the SSE-C mode.

You don't have to wait for one load job to finish before you start another one. Neptune can queue up as many as 64 jobs requests at a time, provided that their `queueRequest` parameters are all set to "TRUE". If you don't want a load job to be queued up, on the other hand, you can set its `queueRequest` parameter to "FALSE" (the default), so that the load job will fail if another one is already in progress.

You can use the `dependencies` parameter to queue up a job that must only be run after specified previous jobs in the queue have completed successfully. If you do that and any of those specified jobs fails, your job will not be run and its status will be set to `LOAD_FAILED_BECUSE_DEPENDENCY_NOT_SATISFIED`.

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Neptune Loader Request Syntax

```json
{
    "source": "string",
    "format": "string",
    "iamRoleArn": "string",
    "mode": "NEW|RESUME|AUTO",
    "region": "us-east-1",
    "failOnError": "string",
    "parallelism": "string",
    "parserConfiguration": {
        "baseUri": "http://base-uri-string",
        "namedGraphUri": "http://named-graph-string"
    },
    "updateSingleCardinalityProperties": "string",
    "queueRequest": "TRUE",
    "dependencies": ["\"load_A_id\", \"load_B_id\"]
}
```

Neptune Loader Request Parameters

- **source** – An Amazon S3 URI.

  The SOURCE parameter accepts an Amazon S3 URI that points to either a single file or a folder. If you specify a folder, Neptune loads every data file in the folder.

  The folder can contain multiple vertex files and multiple edge files.

  The URI can be in any of the following formats.
  - `s3://bucket_name/object-key-name`
  - `https://s3.amazonaws.com/bucket_name/object-key-name`
  - `https://s3-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/bucket_name/object-key-name`

- **format** – The format of the data. For more information about data formats for the Neptune Loader command, see Using the Amazon Neptune Bulk Loader to Ingest Data (p. 161).

  **Allowed values:** csv (Gremlin), ntriples,nquads, rdfxml, turtle (RDF).

- **iamRoleArn** – The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an IAM role to be assumed by the Neptune DB instance for access to the S3 bucket. For information about creating a role that has access to Amazon S3 and then associating it with a Neptune cluster, see Prerequisites: IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access (p. 162).

- **region** – The region parameter must match the AWS Region of the cluster and the S3 bucket.

  Amazon Neptune is available in the following Regions:
  - US East (N. Virginia): `us-east-1`
  - US East (Ohio): `us-east-2`
  - US West (N. California): `us-west-1`
  - US West (Oregon): `us-west-2`
  - Canada (Central): `ca-central-1`
  - South America (São Paulo): `sa-east-1`
  - Europe (Stockholm): `eu-north-1`
  - Europe (Ireland): `eu-west-1`
  - Europe (London): `eu-west-2`
  - Europe (Frankfurt): `eu-west-3`
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- **dependencies** – The dependencies parameter is a list of dependencies that must be loaded before this file. The dependency name must be unique within the request and can be a string in the format of `\"load_A_id\", \"load_B_id\"`. Dependencies are checked in order and must complete successfully for the request to proceed.

  **Example:** `dependencies": ["\"load_A_id\", \"load_B_id\"]`
• Middle East (Bahrain):  me-south-1
• Asia Pacific (Hong Kong):  ap-east-1
• Asia Pacific (Tokyo):  ap-northeast-1
• Asia Pacific (Seoul):  ap-northeast-2
• Asia Pacific (Singapore):  ap-southeast-1
• Asia Pacific (Sydney):  ap-southeast-2
• Asia Pacific (Mumbai):  ap-south-1
• China (Ningxia):  cn-northwest-1
• AWS GovCloud (US-West):  us-gov-west-1
• AWS GovCloud (US-East):  us-gov-east-1

• **mode** – The load job mode.

*Allowed values:* RESUME, NEW, AUTO.

*Default value:* AUTO

• **RESUME** – In RESUME mode, the loader looks for a previous load from this source, and if it finds one, resumes that load job. If no previous load job is found, the loader stops.

The loader avoids reloading files that were successfully loaded in a previous job. It only tries to process failed files. If you dropped previously loaded data from your Neptune cluster, that data is not reloaded in this mode. If a previous load job loaded all files from the same source successfully, nothing is reloaded, and the loader returns success.

• **NEW** – In NEW mode, the creates a new load request regardless of any previous loads. You can use this mode to reload all the data from a source after dropping previously loaded data from your Neptune cluster, or to load new data available at the same source.

• **AUTO** – In AUTO mode, the loader looks for a previous load job from the same source, and if it finds one, resumes that job, just as in RESUME mode.

If the loader doesn’t find a previous load job from the same source, it loads all data from the source, just as in NEW mode.

• **failOnError** – A flag to toggle a complete stop on an error.

*Allowed values:* "TRUE", "FALSE".

*Default value:* "TRUE".

When this parameter is set to "FALSE", the loader tries to load all the data in the location specified, skipping any entries with errors.

When this parameter is set to "TRUE", the loader stops as soon as it encounters an error. Data loaded up to that point persists.

• **parallelism** – This is an optional parameter that can be set to reduce the number of threads used by the bulk load process.

*Allowed values:*

• **LOW** – The number of threads used is the number of cores divided by 8.

• **MEDIUM** – The number of threads used is the number of cores divided by 2.

• **HIGH** – The number of threads used is the same as the number of cores.

• **OVERSUBSCRIBE** – The number of threads used is the number of cores multiplied by 2. If this value is used, the bulk loader takes up all available resources.

*Default value:* HIGH
• **parserConfiguration** – An optional object with additional parser configuration values. Each of the child parameters is also optional:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Example Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>namedGraphUri</td>
<td><a href="http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph">http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph</a></td>
<td>The default graph for all RDF formats when no graph is specified (for non-quad formats and NQUAD entries with no graph). The default is <a href="http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph">http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowEmptyStrings</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Gremlin users need to be able to pass empty string values(&quot;&quot;) as node and edge properties when loading CSV data. If allowEmptyStrings is set to false (the default), such empty strings are treated as nulls and are not loaded. If allowEmptyStrings is set to true, the loader treats empty strings as valid property values and loads them accordingly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, see [SPARQL Default Graph and Named Graphs](p. 32).

• **updateSingleCardinalityProperties** – This is an optional parameter that controls how the bulk loader treats a new value for single-cardinality vertex or edge properties.

*Allowed values:* "TRUE", "FALSE".

*Default value:* "FALSE".

By default, or when updateSingleCardinalityProperties is explicitly set to "FALSE", the loader treats a new value as an error, because it violates single cardinality.

When updateSingleCardinalityProperties is set to "TRUE", on the other hand, the bulk loader replaces the existing value with the new one. If multiple edge or single-cardinality vertex property values are provided in the source file(s) being loaded, the final value at the end of the bulk load could be any one of those new values. The loader only guarantees that the existing value has been replaced by one of the new ones.

• **queueRequest** – This is an optional flag parameter that indicates whether the load request can be queued up or not.

You don't have to wait for one load job to complete before issuing the next one, because Neptune can queue up as many as 64 jobs at a time, provided that their queueRequest parameters are all set to "TRUE".
If the `queueRequest` parameter is omitted or set to "FALSE", the load request will fail if another load job is already running.

**Allowed values**: "TRUE", "FALSE".

**Default value**: "FALSE".

- **dependencies** – This is an optional parameter that can make a queued load request contingent on the successful completion of one or more previous jobs in the queue.

Neptune can queue up as many as 64 load requests at a time, if their `queueRequest` parameters are set to "TRUE". The `dependencies` parameter lets you make execution of such a queued request dependent on the successful completion of one or more specified previous requests in the queue.

For example, if load Job-A and Job-B are independent of each other, but load Job-C needs Job-A and Job-B to be finished before it begins, proceed as follows:

1. Submit `load-job-A` and `load-job-B` one after another in any order, and save their load-ids.
2. Submit `load-job-C` with the load-ids of the two jobs in its `dependencies` field:

   ```json
   "dependencies" : ["\"job_A_load_id\", \"job_B_load_id\"]
   ```

Because of the `dependencies` parameter, the bulk loader will not start Job-C until Job-A and Job-B have completed successfully. If either one of them fails, Job-C will not be executed, and its status will be set to LOAD_FAILED_BECAUSE_DEPENDENCY_NOT_SATISFIED.

You can set up multiple levels of dependency in this way, so that the failure of one job will cause all requests that are directly or indirectly dependent on it to be cancelled.

- **accessKey** – **[deprecated]** An access key ID of an IAM role with access to the S3 bucket and data files.

The `iamRoleArn` parameter is recommended instead. For information about creating a role that has access to Amazon S3 and then associating it with a Neptune cluster, see Prerequisites: IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access (p. 162).

For more information, see Access keys (access key ID and secret access key).

- **secretKey** – **[deprecated]** The `iamRoleArn` parameter is recommended instead. For information about creating a role that has access to Amazon S3 and then associating it with a Neptune cluster, see Prerequisites: IAM Role and Amazon S3 Access (p. 162).

For more information, see Access keys (access key ID and secret access key).

### Neptune Loader Response Syntax

```json
{
    "status" : "200 OK",
    "payload" : {
        "loadId" : "guid_as_string"
    }
}
```

**200 OK**

Successfully started load job returns a 200 code.
Neptune Loader Errors

When an error occurs, a JSON object is returned in the BODY of the response. The message object contains a description of the error.

Error Categories

- **Error 400** – Syntax errors return an HTTP 400 bad request error. The message describes the error.
- **Error 500** – A valid request that cannot be processed returns an HTTP 500 internal server error. The message describes the error.

The following are possible error messages from the loader with a description of the error.

**Loader Error Messages**

- Couldn’t find the AWS credential for iam_role_arn (HTTP 400)
  
The credentials were not found. Verify the supplied credentials against the IAM console or AWS CLI output.

- S3 bucket not found for source (HTTP 400)
  
The S3 bucket does not exist. Check the name of the bucket.

- The source source-uri does not exist/not reachable (HTTP 400)
  
  No matching files were found in the S3 bucket.

- Unable to connect to S3 endpoint. Provided source = source-uri and region = aws-region (HTTP 400)
  
  Unable to connect to Amazon S3. Region must match the cluster Region. Ensure that you have a VPC endpoint. For information about creating a VPC endpoint, see Creating an Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint (p. 171).

- Bucket is not in provided Region (aws-region) (HTTP 400)
  
  The bucket must be in the same AWS Region as your Neptune DB instance.

- Unable to perform S3 list operation (HTTP 400)
  
  The IAM user or role provided does not have List permissions on the bucket or the folder. Check the policy or the access control list (ACL) on the bucket.

- Start new load operation not permitted on a read replica instance (HTTP 405)
  
  Loading is a write operation. Retry load on the read/write cluster endpoint.

- Failed to start load because of unknown error from S3 (HTTP 500)
  
  Amazon S3 returned an unknown error. Contact AWS Support.

- Invalid S3 access key (HTTP 400)
  
  Access key is invalid. Check the provided credentials.

- Invalid S3 secret key (HTTP 400)
  
  Secret key is invalid. Check the provided credentials.

- Max concurrent load limit breached (HTTP 400)
  
  If a load request is submitted without "queueRequest" : "TRUE", and a load job is currently running, the request will fail with this error.
Failed to start new load for the source "source name". Max load task queue size limit breached. Limit is 64 (HTTP 400)

Neptune supports queuing up as many as 64 loader jobs at a time. If an additional load request is submitted to the queue when it already contains 64 jobs, the request fails with this message.

Neptune Loader Examples

Example Request

The following is a request sent via HTTP POST using the curl command. It loads a file in the Neptune CSV format. For more information, see Gremlin Load Data Format (p. 166).

```bash
curl -X POST \   
-H 'Content-Type: application/json' \   
https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader -d '  
{    
"source" : "s3://bucket-name/object-key-name",    
"format" : "csv",    
"iamRoleArn" : "ARN for the IAM role you are using",    
"region" : "region",    
"failOnError" : "FALSE",    
"parallelism" : "MEDIUM",    
"updateSingleCardinalityProperties" : "FALSE",    
"queueRequest" : "FALSE"  
}
```

Example Response

```json
{
  "status" : "200 OK",
  "payload" : {
    "loadId" : "ef478d76-d9da-4d94-8ff1-08d9d4863aa5"
  }
}
```

Neptune Loader Get-Status API

Gets the status of a loader job.

To get load status, you must send an HTTP GET request to the https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader endpoint. To get the status for a particular load request, you must include the loadId as a URL parameter, or append the loadId to the URL path.

Neptune only keeps track of the most recent 1,024 bulk load jobs, and only stores the last 10,000 error details per job.

See Neptune Loader Error and Feed Messages (p. 441) for a list of the error and feed messages returned by the loader in case of errors.

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  - Loader Get-Status request syntax (p. 183)
  - Neptune Loader Get-Status request parameters (p. 183)
- Neptune Loader Get-Status Responses (p. 184)
  - Neptune Loader Get-Status Response JSON layout (p. 184)
Neptune Loader Get-Status requests

Loader Get-Status request syntax

GET https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader?loadId=loadId

GET https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/loadId

GET https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader

Neptune Loader Get-Status request parameters

- **loadId** – The ID of the load job. If you do not specify a loadId, a list of load IDs is returned.
  
  *Allowed values*: TRUE, FALSE.
  
  *Default value*: FALSE.

- **details** – Include details beyond overall status.

  *Allowed values*: TRUE, FALSE.
  
  *Default value*: FALSE.

- **errors** – Include the list of errors.

  *Allowed values*: TRUE, FALSE.
  
  *Default value*: FALSE.

  The list of errors is paged. The page and errorsPerPage parameters allow you to page through all the errors.

- **page** – The error page number. Only valid with the errors parameter set to TRUE.

  *Allowed values*: Positive integers.

  *Default value*: 1.

- **errorsPerPage** – The number of errors per each page. Only valid with the errors parameter set to TRUE.

  *Allowed values*: Positive integers.

  *Default value*: 10.

- **limit** – The number of load ids to list. Only valid when requesting a list of load IDs by sending a GET request with no loadId specified.

  *Allowed values*: Positive integers from 1 through 100.
Default value: 100.

- **includeQueuedLoads** – An optional parameter that can be used to exclude the load IDs of queued load requests when a list of load IDs is requested.

By default, the load IDs of all load jobs with status `LOAD_IN_QUEUE` are included in such a list. They appear before the load IDs of other jobs, sorted by the time they were added to the queue from most recent to earliest.

*Allowed values*: TRUE, FALSE.

*Default value*: TRUE.

**Neptune Loader Get-Status Responses**

**Neptune Loader Get-Status Response JSON layout**

The general layout of a loader status response is as follows:

```json
{
  "status": "200 OK",
  "payload": {
    "feedCount": [
      {
        "LOAD_FAILED": number
      }
    ],
    "overallStatus": {
      "fullUri": "s3://bucket/key",
      "runNumber": number,
      "retryNumber": number,
      "status": "string",
      "totalTimeSpent": number,
      "startTime": number,
      "totalRecords": number,
      "totalDuplicates": number,
      "parsingErrors": number,
      "datatypeMismatchErrors": number,
      "insertErrors": number,
    },
    "failedFeeds": [
      {
        "fullUri": "s3://bucket/key",
        "runNumber": number,
        "retryNumber": number,
        "status": "string",
        "totalTimeSpent": number,
        "startTime": number,
        "totalRecords": number,
        "totalDuplicates": number,
        "parsingErrors": number,
        "datatypeMismatchErrors": number,
        "insertErrors": number,
      }
    ],
    "errors": {
      "startIndex": number,
      "endIndex": number,
      "loadId": "string",
      "errorLogs": []
    }
  }
}
```

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Neptune Loader Get-Status overallStatus and failedFeeds response objects

The possible responses returned for each failed feed, including the error descriptions, are the same as for the overallStatus object in a Get-Status response.

The following fields appear in the overallStatus object for all loads, and the failedFeeds object for each failed feed:

- **fullUri** – The URI of the file or files to be loaded.
  
  *Type: string*
  
  *Format: s3://bucket/key.*

- **runNumber** – The run number of this load or feed. This is incremented when the load is restarted.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

- **retryNumber** – The retry number of this load or feed. This is incremented when the loader automatically retries a feed or load.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

- **status** – The returned status of the load or feed. **LOAD_COMPLETED** indicates a successful load with no problems. For a list of all load status values, see Request parameters (p. 183).
  
  *Type: string.*

- **totalTimeSpent** – The time, in seconds, spent to parse and insert data for the load or feed. This does not include the time spent fetching the list of source files.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

- **totalRecords** – Total records loaded or attempted to load.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

- **totalDuplicates** – The number of duplicate records encountered.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

- **parsingErrors** – The number of parsing errors encountered.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

- **datatypeMismatchErrors** – The number of records with a data type that did not match the given data.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

- **insertErrors** – The number of records that could not be inserted due to errors.
  
  *Type: unsigned long.*

Neptune Loader Get-Status errors response object

Errors fall into the following categories:

- **Error 400** – An invalid loadId returns an HTTP 400 bad request error. The message describes the error.

- **Error 500** – A valid request that cannot be processed returns an HTTP 500 internal server error. The message describes the error.
See Neptune Loader Error and Feed Messages (p. 441) for a list of the error and feed messages returned by the loader in case of errors.

When an error occurs, a JSON errors object is returned in the BODY of the response, with the following fields:

- **startIndex** – The index of the first included error.
  
  Type: unsigned long.
- **endIndex** – The index of the last included error.
  
  Type: unsigned long.
- **loadId** – The ID of the load. You can use this ID to print the errors for the load by setting the errors parameter to TRUE.
  
  Type: string.
- **errorLogs** – A list of the errors.
  
  Type: list.

**Neptune Loader Get-Status errorLogs response object**

The errorLogs object under errors in the loader Get-Status response contains an object describing each error using the following fields:

- **errorCode** – Identifies the nature of error.
  
  It can take one of the following values:
  - PARSING_ERROR
  - S3_ACCESS_DENIED_ERROR
  - FROM_OR_TO_VERTEX_ARE_MISSING
  - ID_ASSIGNED_TO_MULTIPLE_EDGES
  - SINGLE_CARDINALITY_VIOLATION
  - FILE_MODIFICATION_OR_DELETION_ERROR
  - OUT_OF_MEMORY_ERROR
  - INTERNAL_ERROR (returned when the bulk loader cannot determine the type of the error).
- **errorMessage** – A message describing the error.
  
  This can be a generic message associated with the error code or a specific message containing details, for example about a missing from/to vertex or about a parsing error.
- **fileName** – The name of the feed.
- **recordNum** – In the case of a parsing error, this is the record number in the file of the record that could not be parsed. It is set to zero if the record number is not applicable to the error, or if it could not be determined.

For example, the bulk loader would generate a parsing error if it encountered a faulty row such as the following in an RDF nquads file:

```text
```

As you can see, the second http in the row above should be preceded by `<` rather than `|`. The resulting error object under errorLogs in a status response would look like this:
Neptune Loader Get-Status Examples

Example request for load status

The following is a request sent via HTTP GET using the curl command.

```bash
curl -X GET 'https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/loadId (a UUID)'```

Example Response

```json
{
  "status": "200 OK",
  "payload": {
    "feedCount": [
      {
        "LOAD_FAILED": 1
      }
    ],
    "overallStatus": {
      "datatypeMismatchErrors": 0,
      "fullUri": "s3://bucket/key",
      "insertErrors": 0,
      "parsingErrors": 5,
      "retryNumber": 0,
      "runNumber": 1,
      "status": "LOAD FAILED",
      "totalDuplicates": 0,
      "totalRecords": 5,
      "totalTimeSpent": 3.0
    }
  }
}
```

Example request for loadIds

The following is a request sent via HTTP GET using the curl command.

```bash
curl -X GET 'https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader?limit=3'
```

Example Response

```json
{
  "status": "200 OK",
  "payload": {
    "loadIds": [
      "a2c0ce44-a44b-4517-8cd4-1dc144a8e5b5",
      "09683a01-6f37-4774-bb1b-5620d87f1931",
      "58085eb8-ceb4-4029-a3dc-3840969826b9"
    ]
  }
}
```
Example request for detailed status

The following is a request sent via HTTP GET using the curl command.

```bash
curl -X GET 'https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/loadId (a UUID)?details=true'
```

Example Response

```json
{
  "status": "200 OK",
  "payload": {
    "failedFeeds": [
      {
        "datatypeMismatchErrors": 0,
        "fullUri": "s3://bucket/key",
        "insertErrors": 0,
        "parsingErrors": 5,
        "retryNumber": 0,
        "runNumber": 1,
        "status": "LOAD_FAILED",
        "totalDuplicates": 0,
        "totalRecords": 5,
        "totalTimeSpent": 3.0
      }
    ],
    "feedCount": [
      {
        "LOAD_FAILED": 1
      }
    ],
    "overallStatus": {
      "datatypeMismatchErrors": 0,
      "fullUri": "s3://bucket/key",
      "insertErrors": 0,
      "parsingErrors": 5,
      "retryNumber": 0,
      "runNumber": 1,
      "status": "LOAD_FAILED",
      "totalDuplicates": 0,
      "totalRecords": 5,
      "totalTimeSpent": 3.0
    }
  }
}
```

Neptune Loader Get-Status errorLogs examples

Example detailed status response when errors occurred

This a request sent via HTTP GET using curl:

```bash
curl -X GET 'https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/0a237328-afd5-4574-a0bc-c29ce5f54802?details=true&errors=true&page=1&errorsPerPage=3'
```

Example of a detailed response when errors have occurred

This is an example of the response that you might get from the query above, with an errorLogs object listing the load errors encountered:

```json
{
}
```
Example of a Data prefetch task interrupted error

Occasionally when you get a LOAD_FAILED status and then request more detailed information, the error returned may be a PARSING_ERROR with a Data prefetch task interrupted message, like this:
This error occurs when there was a temporary interruption in the data load process that was typically not caused by your request or your data. It can usually be resolved simply by running the bulk upload request again. If you are using default settings, namely "mode":"AUTO", and "failOnError":"TRUE", the loader skips the files that it already successfully loaded and resumes loading files it had not yet loaded when the interruption occurred.

**Neptune Loader Cancel Job**

Cancels a load job.

To cancel a job, you must send an HTTP DELETE request to the https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader endpoint. The loadId can be appended to the /loader URL path, or included as a variable in the URL.

**Cancel Job request syntax**

```plaintext
DELETE https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/loadId
```

**Cancel Job Request Parameters**

`loadId`

The ID of the load job.

**Cancel Job Response Syntax**

```plaintext
no response body
```

**200 OK**

Successfully deleted load job returns a 200 code.

**Cancel Job Errors**

When an error occurs, a JSON object is returned in the BODY of the response. The message object contains a description of the error.

**Error Categories**

- **Error 400** - An invalid `loadId` returns an HTTP 400 bad request error. The message describes the error.
• **Error 500** – A valid request that cannot be processed returns an HTTP 500 internal server error. The message describes the error.

**Cancel Job Error Messages**

The following are possible error messages from the cancel API with a description of the error.

- The load with id = load_id does not exist or not active (HTTP 404) – The load was not found. Check the value of id parameter.
- Load cancellation is not permitted on a read replica instance. (HTTP 405) – Loading is a write operation. Retry load on the read/write cluster endpoint.

**Cancel Job Examples**

**Example Request**

The following is a request sent via HTTP DELETE using the curl command.

```bash
curl -X DELETE 'https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/loader/0a237328-afd5-4574-a0bc-c29ce5f54802'
```

**Using AWS Database Migration Service to load data into Amazon Neptune from a different data store**

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) can load data into Neptune from supported source databases quickly and securely. The source database remains fully operational during the migration, minimizing downtime for applications that rely on it.

You can find detailed information about AWS DMS in the AWS Database Migration Service User Guide and the AWS Database Migration Service API Reference. In particular, you can find out how to set up a Neptune cluster as a target for migration in Using Amazon Neptune as a Target for AWS Database Migration Service.

Here are some prerequisites for importing data into Neptune using AWS DMS:

- You will need to create a AWS DMS table mapping object to define how data should be extracted from the source database (see Specifying table selection and transformations by table mapping using JSON in the AWS DMS Userguide for details). This table mapping configuration object specifies which tables should be read and in what order, and how their columns are named. It can also filter the rows being copied and provide simple value transformations such as converting to lower case or rounding.
- You will need to create a Neptune GraphMappingConfig to specify how the data extracted from the source database should be loaded into Neptune. For RDF data (queried using SPARQL), the GraphMappingConfig is written in the W3's standard R2RML mapping language. For property graph data (queried using Gremlin), the GraphMappingConfig is a JSON object, described in GraphMappingConfig Layout for Property-Graph/Gremlin Data (p. 192).
- You must use AWS DMS to create a replication instance in the same VPC as your Neptune DB cluster, to mediate the transfer of data.
- You will also need an Amazon S3 bucket to be used as intermediate storage for staging the migration data.
Creating a Neptune GraphMappingConfig

The `GraphMappingConfig` that you create specifies how data extracted from a source data store should be loaded into a Neptune DB cluster. Its format differs depending on whether it is intended for loading RDF data or for loading property-graph data.

For RDF data, you can use the W3 R2RML language for mapping relational data to RDF.

If you are loading property-graph data to be queried using Gremlin, you create a JSON object for `GraphMappingConfig`.

GraphMappingConfig Layout for RDF/SPARQL Data

If you are loading RDF data to be queried using SPARQL, you write the `GraphMappingConfig` in R2RML. R2RML is a standard W3 language for mapping relational data to RDF. Here is one example:

```r2rml
@prefix rr: <http://www.w3.org/ns/r2rml#> .
@prefix ex: <http://example.com/ns#> .

<#TriplesMap1>
  rr:logicalTable [ rr:tableName "nodes" ];
  rr:subjectMap [ rr:template "http://data.example.com/employee/{id}";
      rr:class ex:Employee; ];
  rr:predicateObjectMap [ rr:predicate ex:name;
        rr:objectMap [ rr:column "label" ] ];
.</#TriplesMap1>

Here is another example:

```r2rml
@prefix rr: <http://www.w3.org/ns/r2rml#> .
@prefix ex: <http://example.com/#> .
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .

<#TriplesMap2>
  rr:logicalTable [ rr:tableName "Student" ];
  rr:subjectMap [ rr:template "http://example.com/{ID}{Name}";
      rr:class foaf:Person ];
  rr:predicateObjectMap [ rr:predicate ex:id;
        rr:objectMap [ rr:column "ID";
            rr:datatype xsd:integer ] ];
  rr:predicateObjectMap [ rr:predicate foaf:name;
        rr:objectMap [ rr:column "Name" ] ];
.</#TriplesMap2>
```

The W3 Recommendation at R2RML: RDB to RDF Mapping Language provides details of the language.

GraphMappingConfig Layout for Property-Graph/Gremlin Data

A comparable `GraphMappingConfig` for property-graph data is a JSON object that provides a mapping rule for each graph entity to be generated from the source data. The following template shows what each rule in this object looks like:
GraphMappingConfig

{
  "rules": [
    {
      "rule_id": "(an identifier for this rule)",
      "rule_name": "(a name for this rule)",
      "table_name": "(the name of the table or view being loaded)",
      "vertex_definitions": [
        {
          "vertex_id_template": "\{col1\}",
          "vertex_label": "(the vertex to create)",
          "vertex_definition_id": "(an identifier for this vertex)",
          "vertex_properties": [
            {
              "property_name": "(name of the property)",
              "property_value_template": "\{col2\} or text",
              "property_value_type": "(data type of the property)"
            }
          ]
        }
      ],
      "rule_id": "(an identifier for this rule)",
      "rule_name": "(a name for this rule)",
      "table_name": "(the name of the table or view being loaded)",
      "edge_definitions": [
        {
          "from_vertex": {
            "vertex_id_template": "\{col1\}",
            "vertex_definition_id": "(an identifier for the vertex referenced above)"
          },
          "to_vertex": {
            "vertex_id_template": "\{col3\}",
            "vertex_definition_id": "(an identifier for the vertex referenced above)"
          },
          "edge_id_template": {
            "label": "(the edge label to add)",
            "template": "\{col1\}_{\{col3\}}"
          },
          "edge_properties": [
            {  
              "property_name": "(the property to add)",
              "property_value_template": "\{col4\} or text",
              "property_value_type": "(data type like String, int, double)"
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

Note that the presence of a vertex label implies that the vertex is being created here, whereas its absence implies that the vertex is created by a different source, and this definition is only adding vertex properties.

Here is a sample rule for an employee record:

{
  "rules": [
    {
      "rule_id": "1",
      "rule_name": "vertex_mapping_rule_from_nodes",
      "table_name": "nodes"
    }
  ]
}
"vertex_definitions": [ 
{
    "vertex_id_template": "{emp_id}",
    "vertex_label": "employee",
    "vertex_definition_id": "1",
    "vertex_properties": [
        {
            "property_name": "name",
            "property_value_template": "{emp_name}",
            "property_value_type": "String"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "rule_id": "2",
    "rule_name": "edge_mapping_rule_from_emp",
    "table_name": "nodes",
    "edge_definitions": [
        {
            "from_vertex": {
                "vertex_id_template": "{emp_id}",
                "vertex_definition_id": "1"
            },
            "to_vertex": {
                "vertex_id_template": "{mgr_id}",
                "vertex_definition_id": "1"
            },
            "edge_id_template": {
                "label": "reportsTo",
                "template": "{emp_id}_{mgr_id}"
            },
            "edge_properties": [
                {
                    "property_name": "team",
                    "property_value_template": "{team}"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
]
}

Creating an AWS DMS Replication Task With Neptune as the Target

Once you have created your table mapping and graph mapping configurations, use the following process to load data from the source store into Neptune. Consult the AWS DMS documentation for more details about the APIs in question.

Step 1: Create an AWS DMS Replication Instance

Create an AWS DMS replication instance in the VPC where your Neptune DB cluster is running (see Working with an AWS DMS Replication Instance and CreateReplicationInstance in the AWS DMS User Guide). You can use an AWS CLI command like the following to do that:

```bash
aws dms create-replication-instance \
    --replication-instance-identifier (the replication instance identifier) \
    ...`
Replicating to Neptune

--replication-instance-class (the size and capacity of the instance, like 'dms.t2.medium')
--allocated-storage (the number of gigabytes to allocate for the instance initially)
--engine-version (the DMS engine version that the instance should use)
--vpc-security-group-ids (the security group to be used with the instance)

Step 2. Create an AWS DMS Endpoint for the Source Database

The next step is to create an AWS DMS endpoint for your source data store. You can use the AWS DMS CreateEndpoint API in the AWS CLI like this:

```
aws dms create-endpoint
  --endpoint-identifier (source endpoint identifier)
  --endpoint-type source
  --engine-name (name of source database engine)
  --username (user name for database login)
  --password (password for login)
  --server-name (name of the server)
  --port (port number)
  --database-name (database name)
```

Step 3. Set Up an Amazon S3 Bucket for Neptune to Use for Staging Data

If you do not have an Amazon S3 bucket that you can use for staging data, create one as explained in Creating a Bucket in the Amazon S3 Getting-Started Guide, or How Do I Create an S3 Bucket? in the Console User Guide.

You will need to create an IAM policy granting GetObject, PutObject, DeleteObject and ListObject permissions to the bucket if you do not already have one:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "ListObjectsInBucket",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::(bucket-name)"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllObjectActions",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject",
        "s3:DeleteObject",
        "s3:ListObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::(bucket-name)/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
If your Neptune DB cluster has IAM authentication enabled, you will also need to include the following policy:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "neptune-db:*",
      "Resource": "(the ARN of your Neptune DB cluster resource)"
    }
  ]
}
```

Create an IAM role as a trust document to attach the policy to:

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "dms.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    },
    {
      "Sid": "neptune",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "rds.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

After attaching the policy to the role, attach the role to your Neptune DB cluster. This will allow AWS DMS to use the bucket for staging the data being loaded.

**Step 4. Create an Amazon S3 Endpoint in the Neptune VPC**

Now create a VPC Gateway endpoint for your intermediary Amazon S3 bucket, in the VPC where your Neptune cluster is located. You can use the AWS Management Console or the AWS CLI to do this, as described in [Creating a gateway endpoint](#).

**Step 5. Create an AWS DMS Target Endpoint for Neptune**

Create an AWS DMS endpoint for your target Neptune DB cluster. You can use the AWS DMS CreateEndpoint API with the NeptuneSettings parameter like this:

```
aws dms create-endpoint \
  --endpoint-identifier (target endpoint identifier) \
  --endpoint-type target \
  --engine-name neptune \
  --server-name (name of the server) \
  --port (port number) \
  --neptune-settings '{
```

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The JSON object passed to the AWS DMS CreateEndpoint API in its NeptuneSettings parameter has the following fields:

- **ServiceAccessRoleArn** - *(required)* The ARN of an IAM role that permits fine-grained access to the S3 bucket used to stage migration of the data into Neptune. This Role should also have permissions to access your Neptune DB cluster if IAM authorization is enabled on it.
- **S3BucketName** - *(required)* For Full Load migration, the replication instance converts all RDS data into CSV, quad files and uploads them to this staging bucket in S3 and then bulk-loads them into Neptune.
- **S3BucketFolder** - *(required)* The folder to use in the S3 staging bucket.
- **ErrorRetryDuration** - *(optional)* The number of milliseconds to wait after a Neptune request fails before making a retry request. The default is 250.
- **MaxRetryCount** - *(optional)* The maximum number of retry requests AWS DMS should make after a retryable failure. The default is 5.
- **MaxFileSize** - *(optional)* The maximum size in bytes of each staging file saved to S3 during the migration. The default is 1,048,576 KB (1 GB).
- **IsIAMAuthEnabled** - *(optional)* Set to `true` if IAM authentication is enabled on the Neptune DB cluster, or `false` if not. The default is `false`.

### Step 6. Test Connections to the New Endpoints

You can test the connection to each of these new endpoints using the AWS DMS TestConnection API like this:

```bash
aws dms test-connection
  --replication-instance-arn (the ARN of the replication instance) \n  --endpoint-arn (the ARN of the endpoint you are testing)
```

### Step 7. Create an AWS DMS Replication Task

Once you have completed the previous steps successfully, create a replication task for migrating data from your source data store to Neptune, using the AWS DMS CreateReplicationTask API like this:

```bash
aws dms create-replication-task
  --replication-task-identifier (name for the replication task) \n  --source-endpoint-arn (ARN of the source endpoint) \n  --target-endpoint-arn (ARN of the target endpoint) \n  --replication-instance-arn (ARN of the replication instance) \n  --migration-type full-load \n  --table-mappings (table-mapping JSON object or URI like 'file:///tmp/table-mappings.json') \n  --task-data (a GraphMappingConfig object or URI like 'file:///tmp/graph-mapping-config.json')
```

The TaskData parameter provides the GraphMappingConfig (p. 192) that specifies how the data being copied should be stored in Neptune.
Step 8. Start the AWS DMS Replication Task

Now you can start the replication task:

```
aws dms start-replication-task
  --replication-task-arn (ARN of the replication task started in the previous step)
  --start-replication-task-type start-replication
```
Querying a Neptune Graph

Neptune supports two graph query languages to access a graph:

**Gremlin (p. 199)**

Gremlin is a graph traversal language for property graphs. See Apache TinkerPop3 for information and documentation about Gremlin.

**SPARQL (p. 253)**

SPARQL is a declarative query language based on the graph pattern matching that is standardized by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). See SPARQL 1.1 and SPARQL 1.1 Query Language for the W3C specification.

Topics

- Accessing the Neptune Graph with Gremlin (p. 199)
- Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL (p. 253)
- Query queuing in Amazon Neptune (p. 299)

Accessing the Neptune Graph with Gremlin

Amazon Neptune is compatible with Apache TinkerPop3 and Gremlin. This means that you can connect to a Neptune DB instance and use the Gremlin traversal language to query the graph (see The Graph in the Apache TinkerPop3 documentation). For differences in the Neptune implementation of Gremlin, see Gremlin Standards Compliance (p. 22).

Different Neptune engine versions support different Gremlin versions. Check the engine release page (p. 443) of the Neptune version you are running to determine which Gremlin release it supports.

A traversal in Gremlin is a series of chained steps. It starts at a vertex (or edge). It walks the graph by following the outgoing edges of each vertex and then the outgoing edges of those vertices. Each step is an operation in the traversal. For more information, see The Traversal in the TinkerPop3 documentation.

There are Gremlin language variants and support for Gremlin access in various programming languages. For more information, see On Gremlin Language Variants in the TinkerPop3 documentation.

This documentation describes how to access Neptune with the following variants and programming languages.

As discussed in Encryption in Transit: Connecting to Neptune Using SSL/HTTPS (p. 73), you can connect to Neptune using Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer (TLS/SSL) in all AWS Regions. And there are some Regions where you can only connect using TLS/SSL. Regardless of your Region, it is a best practice to use HTTPS instead of HTTP in your connections going forward.

**Gremlin-Groovy**

The Gremlin Console and HTTP REST examples in this section use the Gremlin-Groovy variant. For more information about the Gremlin Console and Amazon Neptune, see the the section called “Using Gremlin” (p. 143) section of the Quick Start.

**Gremlin-Java**
The Java sample is written with the official TinkerPop3 Java implementation and uses the Gremlin-Java variant.

Gremlin-Python

The Python sample is written with the official TinkerPop3 Python implementation and uses the Gremlin-Python variant.

The following sections walk you through how to use the Gremlin Console, REST over HTTPS, and various programming languages to connect to a Neptune DB instance.

Before you begin, you must have the following:

• A Neptune DB instance. For information about creating a Neptune DB instance, see Getting Started with Neptune (p. 129).
• An Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

For more information about loading data into Neptune, including prerequisites, loading formats, and load parameters, see Using the Amazon Neptune Bulk Loader to Ingest Data (p. 161).

Topics
• Set up the Gremlin console to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 200)
• Using the HTTPS REST endpoint to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 202)
• Using Java to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 204)
• Using Python to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 207)
• Using .NET to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 209)
• Using Node.js to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 210)
• Gremlin query hints (p. 212)
• Gremlin query status API (p. 216)
• Gremlin query cancellation (p. 218)
• Support for Gremlin sessions (p. 218)
• Using the Gremlin API with Amazon Neptune (p. 219)
• Analyzing Neptune query execution using Gremlin explain (p. 219)

Set up the Gremlin console to connect to a Neptune DB instance

The Gremlin Console allows you to experiment with TinkerPop graphs and queries in a REPL (read-eval-print loop) environment.

You can use the Gremlin Console to connect to a remote graph database. The following section walks you through installing and configuring the Gremlin Console to connect remotely to a Neptune DB instance. You must follow these instructions from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

To install the Gremlin Console and connect to Neptune

1. The Gremlin Console binaries require Java 8. Enter the following to install Java 8 on your EC2 instance.

   ```bash
   sudo yum install java-1.8.0-devel
   ```

2. Enter the following to set Java 8 as the default runtime on your EC2 instance.
Installing the Gremlin console

3. Download the appropriate version of the Gremlin console from the Apache web site. You can check the engine release page (p. 443) for the Neptune engine version you are currently running to determine which Gremlin version it supports. For example, for version 3.4.8, you can download the Gremlin console from the Apache Tinkerpop3 website onto your EC2 instance like this:

   ```
   wget https://archive.apache.org/dist/tinkerpop/3.4.8/apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8-bin.zip
   ```

4. Unzip the Gremlin Console zip file.

   ```
   unzip apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8-bin.zip
   ```

5. Change directories into the unzipped directory.

   ```
   cd apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8
   ```

6. Install the CA certificate. Gremlin Console requires a certificate to verify the remote certificate.
   a. Download the certificate:

   ```
   wget https://www.amazontrust.com/repository/SFSRootCAG2.cer
   ```
   b. Create a directory for certificates:

   ```
   mkdir /tmp/certs/
   ```
   c. Copy Java certificates into the new directory:

   ```
   cp {@jre_path}/lib/security/cacerts /tmp/certs/cacerts
   ```
   d. Add the Amazon certificate to the repository:

   ```
   sudo keytool -import \
   -alias neptune-tests-ca \
   -keystore /tmp/certs/cacerts \
   -file /home/ec2-user/SFSRootCAG2.cer \
   -noprompt \
   -storepass changeit
   ```

7. In the `conf` subdirectory of the extracted directory, create a file named `neptune-remote.yaml` with the following text. Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the hostname or IP address of your Neptune DB instance. The square brackets ([ ]) are required.

   ```
   hosts: [your-neptune-endpoint]
   port: 8182
   connectionPool: { enableSsl: true, trustStore: /tmp/certs/cacerts }
   serializer: { className: org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.ser.GryoMessageSerializerV3d0, config: { serializeResultToString: true }}
   ```

---

**Note**

For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.
8. In a terminal, navigate to the Gremlin Console directory (`apache-tinkerpop-gremlin-console-3.4.8`), and then enter the following command to run the Gremlin Console.

```
bin/gremlin.sh
```

You should see the following output:

```
\,,,/
(o o)
-----oOOo-(3)-oOOo-----
plugin activated: tinkerpop.server
plugin activated: tinkerpop.utilities
plugin activated: tinkerpop.tinkergraph
gremlin>
```

You are now at the `gremlin>` prompt. You will enter the remaining steps at this prompt.

9. At the `gremlin>` prompt, enter the following to connect to the Neptune DB instance.

```
:remote connect tinkerpop.server conf/neptune-remote.yaml
```

10. At the `gremlin>` prompt, enter the following to switch to remote mode. This sends all Gremlin queries to the remote connection.

```
:remote console
```

11. Enter the following to send a query to the Gremlin Graph.

```
g.V().limit(1)
```

12. When you are finished, enter the following to exit the Gremlin Console.

```
:exit
```

**Note**

Use a semicolon (`;`) or a newline character (`\n`) to separate each statement. Each traversal preceding the final traversal must end in `next()` to be executed. Only the data from the final traversal is returned.

For more information on the Neptune implementation of Gremlin, see the section called “Gremlin Standards Compliance” (p. 22).

### Using the HTTPS REST endpoint to connect to a Neptune DB instance

Amazon Neptune provides an HTTPS endpoint for Gremlin queries. The REST interface is compatible with whatever Gremlin version your DB cluster is using (see the `engine release page` (p. 443) of the Neptune engine version you are running to determine which Gremlin release it supports).

**Note**

As discussed in Encryption in Transit: Connecting to Neptune Using SSL/HTTPS (p. 73), Neptune now requires that you connect using HTTPS instead of HTTP.

The following instructions walk you through connecting to the Gremlin endpoint using the `curl` command and HTTPS. You must follow these instructions from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.
The HTTPS endpoint for Gremlin queries to a Neptune DB instance is https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin.

**Note**
For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50).

### To connect to Neptune using the HTTP REST endpoint

The following example uses curl to submit a Gremlin query through HTTP POST. The query is submitted in JSON format in the body of the post as the `gremlin` property.

```
curl -X POST -d '{"gremlin":"g.V().limit(1)"}' https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin
```

This example returns the first vertex in the graph by using the `g.V().limit(1)` traversal. You can query for something else by replacing it with another Gremlin traversal.

**Important**
By default, the REST endpoint returns all results in a single JSON result set. If this result set is too large, an `OutOfMemoryError` exception can occur on the Neptune DB instance. You can avoid this by enabling chunked responses (results returned in a series of separate responses). See Use optional HTTP trailing headers to enable multi-part Gremlin responses (p. 203).

Although HTTP POST requests are recommended for sending Gremlin queries, it is also possible to use HTTP GET requests:

```
curl -G "https://your-neptune-endpoint:port?gremlin=g.V().count()"
```

**Note**
Neptune does not support the `bindings` property.

**Use optional HTTP trailing headers to enable multi-part Gremlin responses**

By default, the HTTP response to Gremlin queries is returned in a single JSON result set. In the case of a very large result set, this can cause an `OutOfMemoryError` exception on the DB instance.

However, you can enable chunked responses (responses that are returned in multiple separate parts). You do this by including a transfer-encoding (TE) trailers header (`te: trailers`) in your request. See the MDN page about TE request headers for more information about TE headers.

When a response is returned in multiple parts, it can be hard to diagnose a problem that occurs after the first part is received, since the first part arrives with an HTTP status code of 200 (OK). A subsequent failure usually results in a message body containing a corrupt response, at the end of which Neptune appends an error message.

To make detection and diagnosis of this kind of failure easier, Neptune also includes two new header fields within the trailing headers of every response chunk:

- **X-Neptune-Status** – contains the response code followed by a short name. For instance, in case of success the trailing header would be: `X-Neptune-Status: 200 OK`. In the case of failure, the response code would be one of the Neptune engine error code (p. 436), such as `X-Neptune-Status: 500 TimeLimitExceededException`.
- **X-Neptune-Detail** – is empty for successful requests. In the case of errors, it contains the JSON error message. Because only ASCII characters are allowed in HTTP header values, the JSON string is URL encoded.
Using Java to connect to a Neptune DB instance

The following section walks you through the running of a complete Java sample that connects to a Neptune DB instance and performs a Gremlin traversal.

These instructions must be followed from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

To connect to Neptune using Java

1. Install Apache Maven on your EC2 instance. First, enter the following to add a repository with a Maven package:

```
```

Enter the following to set the version number for the packages:

```
sudo sed -i s/\$releasever/6/g /etc/yum.repos.d/epel-apache-maven.repo
```

Then use `yum` to install Maven:

```
sudo yum install -y apache-maven
```

2. The Gremlin libraries require Java 8. Enter the following to install Java 8 on your EC2 instance:

```
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-devel
```

3. Enter the following to set Java 8 as the default runtime on your EC2 instance:

```
sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config java
```

When prompted, enter the number for Java 8 (2).

4. Enter the following to set Java 8 as the default compiler on your EC2 instance:

```
sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config javac
```

When prompted, enter the number for Java 8 (2).

5. Create a new directory named `gremlinjava`:

```
mkdir gremlinjava
```

```
cd gremlinjava
```

6. In the `gremlinjava` directory, create a `pom.xml` file, and then open it in a text editor:

```
nano pom.xml
```

7. Copy the following into the `pom.xml` file and save it:
<project xmlns="https://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="https://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="https://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
  <properties>
    <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
  </properties>
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
  <artifactId>GremlinExample</artifactId>
  <packaging>jar</packaging>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
  <name>GremlinExample</name>
  <url>https://maven.apache.org</url>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.apache.tinkerpop</groupId>
      <artifactId>gremlin-driver</artifactId>
      <version>3.4.8</version>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.apache.tinkerpop</groupId>
      <artifactId>gremlin-groovy</artifactId>
      <version>3.4.8</version>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.slf4j</groupId>
      <artifactId>slf4j-jdk14</artifactId>
      <version>1.7.25</version>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
  <build>
    <plugins>
      <plugin>
        <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
        <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
        <version>2.0.2</version>
        <configuration>
          <source>1.8</source>
          <target>1.8</target>
        </configuration>
      </plugin>
      <plugin>
        <groupId>org.codehaus.mojo</groupId>
        <artifactId>exec-maven-plugin</artifactId>
        <version>1.3</version>
        <configuration>
          <executable>java</executable>
          <mainClass>com.amazonaws.App</mainClass>
          <arguments>
            <argument>-classpath</argument>
            <classpath/>
            <argument>com.amazonaws.App</argument>
          </arguments>
        </configuration>
      </plugin>
    </plugins>
  </build>
</project>
Note
If you are modifying an existing Maven project, the required dependency is highlighted in
the preceding code.

8. Download the CA certificate. The Gremlin Java SDK requires a certificate to verify the remote
certificate.

```bash
wget https://www.amazontrust.com/repository/SFSRootCAG2.pem
```

9. Create subdirectories for the example source code (`src/main/java/com/amazonaws/`) by typing
the following at the command line:

```bash
mkdir -p src/main/java/com/amazonaws/
```

10. In the `src/main/java/com/amazonaws/` directory, create a file named `App.java`, and then open
it in a text editor.

```bash
nano src/main/java/com/amazonaws/App.java
```

11. Copy the following into the `App.java` file. Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the address of
your Neptune DB instance. Do not include the `https://` prefix in the `addContactPoint` method.

```java
package com.amazonaws;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.Cluster;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.Client;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.dsl.graph.GraphTraversalSource;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.dsl.graph.GraphTraversal;
import static org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.AnonymousTraversalSource.traversal;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.remote.DriverRemoteConnection;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.structure.T;

public class App {
    public static void main( String[] args ) {
        Cluster.Builder builder = Cluster.build();
        builder.addContactPoint("your-neptune-endpoint");
        builder.port(8182);
        builder.enableSsl(true);
        builder.keyCertChainFile("SFSRootCAG2.pem");
        Cluster cluster = builder.create();

        GraphTraversalSource g = traversal().withRemote(DriverRemoteConnection.using(cluster));

        // Add a vertex.
        // Note that a Gremlin terminal step, e.g. next(), is required to make a
        // request to the remote server.
        // The full list of Gremlin terminal steps is at https://tinkerpop.apache.org/
        // docs/current/reference/#terminal-steps
        g.addV("Person").property("Name", "Justin").next();

        // Add a vertex with a user-supplied ID.
        g.addV("Custom Label").property(T.id, "CustomId1").property("name", "Custom id vertex 1").next();
    }
}
```

Note
For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see Connecting
to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50).
g.addV("Custom Label").property(T.id, "CustomId2").property("name", "Custom id vertex 2").next();
g.addE("Edge Label").from(g.V("CustomId1")).to(g.V("CustomId2")).next();

// This gets the vertices, only.
GraphTraversal t = g.V().limit(3).valueMap();
t.forEachRemaining(
e -> System.out.println(e)
);
cluster.close();
}

12. Compile and run the sample using the following Maven command:

```
mvn compile exec:exec
```

The preceding example returns a map of the key and values of each property for the first two vertexes in the graph by using the `g.V().limit(2).valueMap().toList()` traversal. To query for something else, replace it with another Gremlin traversal with one of the appropriate ending methods.

**Note**
The final part of the Gremlin query, `.toList()`, is required to submit the traversal to the server for evaluation. If you don't include that method or another equivalent method, the query is not submitted to the Neptune DB instance.
You also must append an appropriate ending when you add a vertex or edge, such as `g.addV('.`

The following methods submit the query to the Neptune DB instance:

- `toList()`
- `toSet()`
- `next()`
- `nextTraverser()`
- `iterate()`

### Using Python to connect to a Neptune DB instance

The following section walks you through the running of a Python sample that connects to an Amazon Neptune DB instance and performs a Gremlin traversal.

You must follow these instructions from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

Before you begin, do the following:

- Download and install Python 3.6 or later from the [Python.org website](https://www.python.org).
- Verify that you have `pip` installed. If you don't have `pip` or you're not sure, see [Do I need to install pip?](https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/users_guide/#installation) in the `pip` documentation.
- If your Python installation does not already have it, download `futures` as follows: `pip install futures`
**To connect to Neptune using Python**

1. Enter the following to install the `gremlinpython` package:

   ```
   pip install gremlinpython
   ```

2. Create a file named `gremlinexample.py`, and then open it in a text editor.

3. Copy the following into the `gremlinexample.py` file. Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the address of your Neptune DB instance.

   ```python
   from __future__ import print_function  # Python 2/3 compatibility
   from gremlin_python import statics
   from gremlin_python.structure.graph import Graph
   from gremlin_python.process.graph_traversal import *
   from gremlin_python.process.strategies import *
   from gremlin_python.driver.driver_remote_connection import DriverRemoteConnection

   graph = Graph()
   remoteConn = DriverRemoteConnection('wss://your-neptune-endpoint:8182/gremlin','g')
   g = graph.traversal().withRemote(remoteConn)
   print(g.V().limit(2).toList())
   remoteConn.close()
   ```

4. Enter the following command to run the sample:

   ```
   python gremlinexample.py
   ```

   The Gremlin query at the end of this example returns the vertices `(g.V().limit(2))` in a list. This list is then printed with the standard Python `print` function.

   **Note**

   The final part of the Gremlin query, `toList()`, is required to submit the traversal to the server for evaluation. If you don't include that method or another equivalent method, the query is not submitted to the Neptune DB instance.

   The following methods submit the query to the Neptune DB instance:

   - `toList()`
   - `toSet()`
   - `next()`
   - `nextTraverser()`
   - `iterate()`

   The preceding example returns the first two vertices in the graph by using the `g.V().limit(2).toList()` traversal. To query for something else, replace it with another Gremlin traversal with one of the appropriate ending methods.
Using .NET to connect to a Neptune DB instance

The following section contains a code example written in C# that connects to a Neptune DB instance and performs a Gremlin traversal.

Connections to Amazon Neptune must be from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance. This sample code was tested on an Amazon EC2 instance running Ubuntu.

Before you begin, do the following:

- Install .NET on the Amazon EC2 instance. To get instructions for installing .NET on multiple operating systems, including Windows, Linux, and macOS, see Get Started with .NET.
- Install Gremlin.NET by running `dotnet add package gremlin.net` for your package. For more information, see Gremlin.NET in the TinkerPop documentation.

To connect to Neptune using Gremlin.NET

1. Create a new .NET project.

   ```
   dotnet new console -o gremlinExample
   ```

2. Change directories into the new project directory.

   ```
   cd gremlinExample
   ```

3. Copy the following into the `Program.cs` file. Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the address of your Neptune DB instance.

   For information about finding the address of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.

   ```
   using System;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
   using Gremlin.Net;
   using Gremlin.Net.Driver;

   namespace gremlinExample
   {
       class Program
       {
           static void Main(string[] args)
           {
               try
               {
                   var endpoint = "your-neptune-endpoint";
                   // This uses the default Neptune and Gremlin port, 8182
                   var gremlinServer = new GremlinServer(endpoint, 8182, enableSsl: true);
                   var gremlinClient = new GremlinClient(gremlinServer);
                   Program program = new Program();
                   program.RunQueryAsync(gremlinClient).Wait();
               }
               catch (Exception e)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("(0)", e);
               }
           }
       }
   }
   ```
private async Task RunQueryAsync(GremlinClient gremlinClient)
{
    var count = await gremlinClient.SubmitWithSingleResultAsync<long>(
    "g.V().limit(1).count().next()");
    Console.WriteLine("{0}", count);
}

4. Enter the following command to run the sample:

```
dotnet run
```

The Gremlin query at the end of this example returns the count of a single vertex for testing purposes. It is then printed to the console.

**Note**
The final part of the Gremlin query, `next()`, is required to submit the traversal to the server for evaluation. If you don't include that method or another equivalent method, the query is not submitted to the Neptune DB instance.

The following methods submit the query to the Neptune DB instance:

- `toList()`
- `toSet()`
- `next()`
- `nextTraverser()`
- `iterate()`

The preceding example returns a number by using the `g.V().limit(1).count().next()` traversal. To query for something else, replace it with another Gremlin traversal with one of the appropriate ending methods.

## Using Node.js to connect to a Neptune DB instance

The following section walks you through the running of a Node.js sample that connects to an Amazon Neptune DB instance and performs a Gremlin traversal.

You must follow these instructions from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

Before you begin, do the following:

- Verify that Node.js version 8.11 or higher is installed. If it is not, download and install Node.js from the [Nodejs.org website](https://nodejs.org).

### To connect to Neptune using Node.js

1. Enter the following to install the `gremlin-javascript` package:

```
npm install gremlin
```
2. Create a file named `gremlinexample.js` and open it in a text editor.

3. Copy the following into the `gremlinexample.js` file. Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the address of your Neptune DB instance.

   For information about finding the address of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.

   ```javascript
   const gremlin = require('gremlin');
   const DriverRemoteConnection = gremlin.driver.DriverRemoteConnection;
   const Graph = gremlin.structure.Graph;

   dc = new DriverRemoteConnection('wss://
   your-neptune-endpoint
   :8182/gremlin',{});

   const graph = new Graph();
   const g = graph.traversal().withRemote(dc);

   g.V().limit(1).count().next().then(data => {
     console.log(data);
     dc.close();
   }).catch(error => {
     console.log('ERROR', error);
     dc.close();
   });
   ```

4. Enter the following command to run the sample:

   ```bash
   node gremlinexample.js
   ```

   The preceding example returns the count of a single vertex in the graph by using the `g.V().limit(1).count().next()` traversal. To query for something else, replace it with another Gremlin traversal with one of the appropriate ending methods.

   **Note**
   The final part of the Gremlin query, `next()`, is required to submit the traversal to the server for evaluation. If you don’t include that method or another equivalent method, the query is not submitted to the Neptune DB instance.

   The following methods submit the query to the Neptune DB instance:

   - `toList()`
   - `toSet()`
   - `next()`
   - `nextTraverser()`
   - `iterate()`

   **Important**
   This is a standalone Node.js example. If you are using this code in an AWS Lambda function, ensure that you indicate success or failure by using the `callback` parameter or the `context` parameter. Failure to do so can result in timeouts. For more information, see Using the Callback Parameter in the AWS Lambda documentation.

   The following shows the previous example with the changes that are necessary for it to run as an AWS Lambda function. This example requires that you create a deployment package that includes the `gremlin-javascript` package. For more information about creating a Lambda deployment package, see Creating a Deployment Package (Node.js).
const gremlin = require('gremlin');
const DriverRemoteConnection = gremlin.driver.DriverRemoteConnection;
const Graph = gremlin.structure.Graph;
exports.handler = (event, context, callback) => {
  dc = new DriverRemoteConnection('wss://your-neptune-endpoint:8182/gremlin',{});
  const graph = new Graph();
  const g = graph.traversal().withRemote(dc);
  g.V().limit(1).count().next().
  then(data => {
    console.log(data);
    dc.close();
    context.succeed(results);
  }).catch(error => {
    console.log('ERROR', error);
    dc.close();
    context.fail('Traversal failed: ' + err);
  });
};

Gremlin query hints

You can use query hints to specify optimization and evaluation strategies for a particular Gremlin query in Amazon Neptune.

Query hints are specified by adding a withSideEffect step to the query with the following syntax.

```
g.withSideEffect(hint, value)
```

- `hint` – Identifies the type of the hint to apply.
- `value` – Determines the behavior of the system aspect under consideration.

For example, the following shows how to include a `repeatMode` hint in a Gremlin traversal.

```
Note
All Gremlin query hints side effects are prefixed with Neptune#.
```

```
g.withSideEffect('Neptune#repeatMode',
  'DFS').V("3").repeat(out()).times(10).limit(1).path()
```

The preceding query instructs the Neptune engine to traverse the graph **Depth First (DFS)** rather than the default Neptune, **Breadth First (BFS)**.

The following sections provide more information about the available query hints and their usage.

**Topics**
- Gremlin `repeatMode` query hint (p. 213)
- Gremlin noReordering query hint (p. 214)
- Gremlin typePromotion query hint (p. 215)
- Gremlin useDFE query hint (p. 216)
Gremlin repeatMode query hint

The Neptune repeatMode query hint specifies how the Neptune engine evaluates the repeat() step in a Gremlin traversal: breadth first, depth first, or chunked depth first.

The evaluation mode of the repeat() step is important when it is used to find or follow a path, rather than simply repeating a step a limited number of times.

Syntax

The repeatMode query hint is specified by adding a withSideEffect step to the query.

```java
g.withSideEffect('Neptune#repeatMode', 'mode').gremlin-traversal
```

Note

All Gremlin query hints side effects are prefixed with Neptune#.

Available Modes

- **BFS**

  Breadth-First Search

  Default execution mode for the repeat() step. This gets all sibling nodes before going deeper along the path.

  This version is memory-intensive and frontiers can get very large. There is a higher risk that the query will run out of memory and be cancelled by the Neptune engine. This most closely matches other Gremlin implementations.

- **DFS**

  Depth-First Search

  Follows each path to the maximum depth before moving on to the next solution.

  This uses less memory. It may provide better performance in situations like finding a single path from a starting point out multiple hops.

- **CHUNKED_DFS**

  Chunked Depth-First Search

  A hybrid approach that explores the graph depth-first in chunks of 1,000 nodes, rather than 1 node (DFS) or all nodes (BFS).

  The Neptune engine will get up to 1,000 nodes at each level before following the path deeper.

  This is a balanced approach between speed and memory usage.

  It is also useful if you want to use BFS, but the query is using too much memory.

Example

The following section describes the effect of the repeat mode on a Gremlin traversal.

In Neptune the default mode for the repeat() step is to perform a breadth-first (BFS) execution strategy for all traversals.
In most cases, the TinkerGraph implementation uses the same execution strategy, but in some cases it alters the execution of a traversal.

For example, the TinkerGraph implementation modifies the following query.

```java
g.V("3").repeat(out()).times(10).limit(1).path()
```

The `repeat()` step in this traversal is "unrolled" into the following traversal, which results in a depth-first (DFS) strategy.

```java
g.V(<id>).out().out().out().out().out().out().out().out().out().limit(1).path()
```

**Important**
The Neptune query engine does not do this automatically.

Breadth-first (BFS) is the default execution strategy, and is similar to TinkerGraph in most cases. However, there are certain cases where depth-first (DFS) strategies are preferable.

**BFS (Default)**
Breadth-first (BFS) is the default execution strategy for the `repeat()` operator.

```java
g.V("3").repeat(out()).times(10).limit(1).path()
```

The Neptune engine fully explores the first nine-hop frontiers before finding a solution ten hops out. This is effective in many cases, such as a shortest-path query.

However, for the preceding example, the traversal would be much faster using the depth-first (DFS) mode for the `repeat()` operator.

**DFS**
The following query uses the depth-first (DFS) mode for the `repeat()` operator.

```java
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#repeatMode", "DFS").V("3").repeat(out()).times(10).limit(1)
```

This follows each individual solution out to the maximum depth before exploring the next solution.

**Gremlin noReordering query hint**

When you submit a Gremlin traversal, the Neptune query engine investigates the structure of the traversal and reorders parts of the query, trying to minimize the amount of work required for evaluation and query response time. For example, a traversal with multiple constraints, such as multiple `has()` steps, is typically not evaluated in the given order. Instead it is reordered after the query is checked with static analysis.

The Neptune query engine tries to identify which constraint is more selective and runs that one first. This often results in better performance, but the order in which Neptune chooses to evaluate the query might not always be optimal.

If you know the exact characteristics of the data and want to manually dictate the order of the query execution, you can use the Neptune `noReordering` query hint to specify that the traversal be evaluated in the order given.

**Syntax**
The `noReordering` query hint is specified by adding a `withSideEffect` step to the query.
Note

All Gremlin query hints side effects are prefixed with Neptune#.

Available Values

- true
- false

Gremlin typePromotion query hint

When you submit a Gremlin traversal that filters on a numerical value or range, the Neptune query engine must normally use type promotion when it executes the query. This means that it has to examine values of every type that could hold the value you are filtering on.

For example, if you are filtering for values equal to 55, the engine must look for integers equal to 55, long integers equal to 55L, floats equal to 55.0, and so forth. Each type promotion requires an additional lookup on storage, which can cause an apparently simple query to take an unexpectedly long time to complete.

Let’s say you are searching for all vertexes with a customer-age property greater than 5:

```
g.V().has('customerAge', gt(5))
```

To execute that traversal thoroughly, Neptune must expand the query to examine every numeric type that the value you are querying for could be promoted to. In this case, the `gt` filter has to be applied for any integer over 5, any long over 5L, any float over 5.0, and any double over 5.0. Because each of these type promotions requires an additional lookup on storage, you will see multiple filters per numeric filter when you run the Gremlin profile API (p. 229) for this query, and it will take significantly longer to complete than you might expect.

Often type promotion is unnecessary because you know in advance that you only need to find values of one specific type. When this is the case, you can speed up your queries dramatically by using the typePromotion query hint to turn off type promotion.

Syntax

The typePromotion query hint is specified by adding a `withSideEffect` step to the query.

```
g.withSideEffect('Neptune#typePromotion', value).gremlin-traversal
```

Note

All Gremlin query hints side effects are prefixed with Neptune#.

Available Values

- true or 'true'
- false or 'false'

To turn off type promotion for the query above, you would use:

```
g.withSideEffect('Neptune#typePromotion', false).V().has('customerAge', gt(5))
```
Gremlin useDFE query hint

Use this query hint to disable use of the DFE alternative query engine for executing the query. Because the default value of this hint is true, there is no need to include the hint unless you do not want the DFE to be used to execute the query.

**Note**
If you use this query hint when the DFE is not enabled in Lab Mode, an error will result.

Example of disabling the DFE for a query:

```
g.withSideEffect('Neptune#useDFE', false).V().out()
```

Gremlin query status API

To get the status of Gremlin queries, use HTTP GET or POST to make a request to the https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/status endpoint.

Gremlin query status request parameters

queryId (optional)
The ID of a running Gremlin query. Only displays the status of the specified query.

includeWaiting (optional)
Normally, only running queries are included in the response. When the includeWaiting parameter is specified, the status of all waiting queries is also returned.

Gremlin query status response syntax

```
{
    "acceptedQueryCount": integer,
    "runningQueryCount": integer,
    "queries": [
        {
            "queryId": "guid",
            "queryEvalStats": {
                "waited": integer,
                "elapsed": integer,
                "cancelled": boolean
            },
            "queryString": "string"
        }
    ]
}
```

Gremlin query status response values

acceptedQueryCount
The number of queries that have been accepted but not yet completed, including queries in the queue.

runningQueryCount
The number of currently running Gremlin queries.

**queries**

A list of the current Gremlin queries.

**queryId**

A GUID id for the query. Neptune automatically assigns this ID value to each query, or you can also assign your own ID (see Inject a Custom ID Into a Neptune Gremlin or SPARQL Query (p. 55)).

**queryEvalStats**

Statistics for this query.

**subqueries**

Number of subqueries in this query.

**elapsed**

The number of milliseconds the query has been running so far.

**cancelled**

True indicates that the query was cancelled.

**queryString**

The submitted query. This is truncated to 1024 characters if it is longer than that.

**waited**

Indicates how long the query waited, in microseconds.

### Gremlin query status example

The following is an example of the status command using curl and HTTP GET.

```bash
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/status
```

This output shows a single running query.

```json
{
    "acceptedQueryCount":9,
    "runningQueryCount":1,
    "queries": [
        {
            "queryId":"fb34cd3e-f37c-4d12-9cf2-03bb741bf54f",
            "queryEvalStats": {
                "waited": 0,
                "elapsed": 23,
                "cancelled": false
            },
            "queryString": "g.V().addV()"
        }
    ]
}
```
Gremlin query cancellation

To get the status of Gremlin queries, use HTTP GET or POST to make a request to the https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/status endpoint.

Gremlin query cancellation request parameters

cancelQuery
Required for cancellation. Parameter has no corresponding value.

queryId
The ID of the running Gremlin query to cancel.

Gremlin query cancellation example

The following is an example of the curl command to cancel a query.

```bash
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/status \
  --data-urlencode "cancelQuery" \
  --data-urlencode "queryId=fb34cd3e-f37c-4d12-9cf2-03bb741bf54f"
```

Successful cancellation returns HTTP 200 OK.

Support for Gremlin sessions

You can use Gremlin sessions with implicit transactions in Amazon Neptune. For information about Gremlin sessions, see Considering Sessions in the Apache TinkerPop documentation.

**Important**
Currently, the longest time Neptune can keep a session open is 10 minutes. If you don't close a session before that, the session times out and everything in it is rolled back.

**Topics**
- Gremlin sessions on the Gremlin console (p. 218)
- Gremlin sessions in the Gremlin Language Variant (p. 219)

Gremlin sessions on the Gremlin console

If you create a remote connection on the Gremlin Console without the session parameter, the remote connection is created in sessionless mode. In this mode, each request that is submitted to the server is treated as a complete transaction in itself, and no state is saved between requests. If a request fails, only that request is rolled back.

If you create a remote connection that does use the session parameter, you create a session that lasts until you close the remote connection. Every session is identified by a unique UUID that the console generates and returns to you.

The following is an example of one console call that creates a session. After queries are submitted, another call closes the session and commits the queries.

```bash
gremlin> :remote connect tinkerpop.server conf/neptune-remote.yaml session
  ...
```
For more information and examples, see Sessions in the TinkerPop documentation.

All the queries that you run during a session form a single transaction that isn't committed until all the queries succeed and you close the remote connection. If a query fails, or if you don't close the connection within the maximum session lifetime that Neptune supports, the session transaction is not committed, and all the queries in it are rolled back.

**Gremlin sessions in the Gremlin Language Variant**

In the Gremlin language variant (GLV), you need to create a SessionedClient object to issue multiple queries in a single transaction, as in the following example.

```java
Cluster cluster = Cluster.open();                    // line 1
Client client = cluster.connect("sessionName");      // line 2
  
  
  client.close();
```

Line 2 in the preceding example creates the SessionedClient object according to the configuration options set for the cluster in question. The sessionName string that you pass to the connect method becomes the unique name of the session. To avoid collisions, use a UUID for the name.

The client starts a session transaction when it is initialized. All the queries that you run during the session form are committed only when you call client.close(). Again, if a single query fails, or if you don't close the connection within the maximum session lifetime that Neptune supports, the session transaction fails, and all the queries in it are rolled back.

**Using the Gremlin API with Amazon Neptune**

*Note*

Amazon Neptune does not support the bindings property.

Gremlin HTTPS requests all use a single endpoint: https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin. Although it is possible to use HTTP rather than HTTPS in some AWS Regions, the best practice for security is to use HTTPS. All examples in the documentation are for HTTPS connections.

You can connect the Gremlin Console to a Neptune graph directly through WebSockets.

For more information about connecting to the Gremlin endpoint, see Accessing the Neptune Graph with Gremlin (p. 199).

The Amazon Neptune implementation of Gremlin has specific details and differences that you need to consider. For more information, see Gremlin Standards Compliance in Amazon Neptune (p. 22).

For information about the Gremlin language and traversals, see The Traversal in the Apache TinkerPop documentation.

**Analyzing Neptune query execution using Gremlin explain**

Amazon Neptune has added a Gremlin feature named explain. This feature is a self-service tool for understanding the execution approach taken by the Neptune engine. You invoke it by adding an explain parameter to an HTTP call that submits a Gremlin query.
The explain feature provides information about the logical structure of query execution plans. You can use this information to identify potential evaluation and execution bottlenecks and tune your query, as explained in Tuning Gremlin queries (p. 236). You can also use query hints (p. 212) to improve query execution plans.

**Topics**
- Understanding how Gremlin queries work in Neptune (p. 220)
- Using the Gremlin explain API in Neptune (p. 224)
- Gremlin profile API in Neptune (p. 229)
- Tuning Gremlin queries using explain and profile (p. 236)
- Native Gremlin step support in Amazon Neptune (p. 249)

**Understanding how Gremlin queries work in Neptune**

To take full advantage of the Gremlin explain and profile reports in Amazon Neptune, it is helpful to understand some background information about Gremlin queries.

**Topics**
- Gremlin statements in Neptune (p. 220)
- How Neptune processes Gremlin queries using statement indexes (p. 222)
- How Gremlin queries are processed in Neptune (p. 223)

**Gremlin statements in Neptune**

Property graph data in Amazon Neptune is composed of four-position (quad) statements. Each of these statements represents an individual atomic unit of property graph data. For more information, see Neptune Graph Data Model (p. 36). Similar to the Resource Description Framework (RDF) data model, these four positions are as follows:

- subject (S)
- predicate (P)
- object (O)
- graph (G)

Each statement is an assertion about one or more resources. For example, a statement can assert the existence of a relationship between two resources, or it can attach a property (key-value pair) to some resource.

You can think of the predicate as the verb of the statement, describing the type of relationship or property. The object is the target of the relationship, or the value of the property. The graph position is optional and can be used in many different ways. For the Neptune property graph (PG) data, it is either unused (null graph) or it is used to represent the identifier for an edge. A set of statements with shared resource identifiers creates a graph.

There are three classes of statements in the Neptune property graph data model:

**Topics**
- Gremlin Vertex Label Statements (p. 221)
- Gremlin Edge Statements (p. 221)
- Gremlin Property Statements (p. 221)
Gremlin Vertex Label Statements

Vertex label statements in Neptune serve two purposes:

- They track the labels for a vertex.
- The presence of at least one of these statements is what implies the existence of a particular vertex in the graph.

The subject of these statements is a vertex identifier, and the object is a label, both of which are specified by the user. You use a special fixed predicate for these statements, displayed as `<~label>`, and a default graph identifier (the null graph), displayed as `<~>`.

For example, consider the following `addV` traversal.

```
g.addV("Person").property(id, "v1")
```

This traversal results in the following statement being added to the graph.

```
StatementEvent[Added(<v1> <~label> <Person> <~>) .]
```

Gremlin Edge Statements

A Gremlin edge statement is what implies the existence of an edge between two vertices in a graph in Neptune. The subject (S) of an edge statement is the source `from` vertex. The predicate (P) is a user-supplied edge label. The object (O) is the target `to` vertex. The graph (G) is a user-supplied edge identifier.

For example, consider the following `addE` traversal.

```
g.addE("knows").from(V("v1")).to(V("v2")).property(id, "e1")
```

The traversal results in the following statement being added to the graph.

```
StatementEvent[Added(<v1> <knows> <v2> <e1>) .]
```

Gremlin Property Statements

A Gremlin property statement in Neptune asserts an individual property value for a vertex or edge. The subject is a user-supplied vertex or edge identifier. The predicate is the property name (key), and the object is the individual property value. The graph (G) is again the default graph identifier, the null graph, displayed as `<~>`.

Consider the following example.

```
g.V("v1").property("name", "John")
```

This statement results in the following.

```
StatementEvent[Added(<v1> <name> "John" <~>) .]
```

Property statements differ from others in that their object is a primitive value (a string, date, byte, short, int, long, float, or double). Their object is not a resource identifier that could be used as the subject of another assertion.
For multi-properties, each individual property value in the set receives its own statement.

```java
g.V("v1").property(set, "phone", "956-424-2563").property(set, "phone", "956-354-3692
tel:9563543692")
```

This results in the following.

```
StatementEvent[Added(<v1> <phone> "956-424-2563" <~>) .]
StatementEvent[Added(<v1> <phone> "956-354-3692" <~>) .]
```

### How Neptune processes Gremlin queries using statement indexes

Statements are accessed in Amazon Neptune by way of three statement indexes, as detailed in *How Statements Are Indexed in Neptune* (p. 36). Neptune extracts a statement pattern from a Gremlin query in which some positions are known, and the rest are left for discovery by index search.

Neptune assumes that the size of the property graph schema is not large. This means that the number of distinct edge labels and property names is fairly low, resulting in a low total number of distinct predicates. Neptune tracks distinct predicates in a separate index. It uses this cache of predicates to do a union scan of \( \{ \text{all P x POGS} \} \) rather than use an OSGP index. Avoiding the need for a reverse traversal OSGP index saves both storage space and load throughput.

The Neptune Gremlin Explain/Profile API lets you obtain the predicate count in your graph. You can then determine whether your application invalidates the Neptune assumption that your property graph schema is small.

The following examples help illustrate how Neptune uses indexes to process Gremlin queries.

**Question: What are the labels of vertex v1?**

**Gremlin code:**  
g.V('v1').label()

**Pattern:**  
\(<v1>, <~label>, ?, ?\)

**Known positions:**  
SP

**Lookup positions:**  
OG

**Index:**  
SPOG

**Key range:**  
\(<v1>:<~label>:*\)

**Question: What are the 'knows' out-edges of vertex v1?**

**Gremlin code:**  
g.V('v1').out('knows')

**Pattern:**  
\(<v1>, <knows>, ?, ?\)

**Known positions:**  
SP

**Lookup positions:**  
OG

**Index:**  
SPOG

**Key range:**  
\(<v1>:<knows>:*\)

**Question: Which vertices have a Person vertex label?**

**Gremlin code:**  
g.V().hasLabel('Person')

**Pattern:**  
\(? , <~label>, <Person>, <~>\)

**Known positions:**  
POG

**Lookup positions:**  
S

**Index:**  
POGS

**Key range:**  
\(<~label>:<Person>:<~>:*\)

**Question: What are the from/to vertices of a given edge e1?**
One statement index that Neptune does not have is a reverse traversal OSGP index. This index could be used to gather all incoming edges across all edge labels, as in the following example.

**Question:** What are the in-edges of vertex v1?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gremlin code:</th>
<th>g.V('v1').in()</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pattern:</td>
<td>(?, ?, ?, &lt;v1&gt;, ?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known positions:</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lookup positions:</td>
<td>SPG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index:</td>
<td>OSGP // &lt;-- Index does not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How Gremlin queries are processed in Neptune**

In Amazon Neptune, more complex traversals can be represented by a series of patterns that create a relation based on the definition of named variables that can be shared across patterns to create joins. This is shown in the following example.

**Question:** What is the two-hop neighborhood of vertex v1?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gremlin code:</th>
<th>g.V('v1').out('knows').out('knows').path()</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pattern:</td>
<td>(?1=&lt;v1&gt;, &lt;knows&gt;, ?2, ?) X Pattern(?2, &lt;knows&gt;, ?3, ?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pattern produces a three-column relation (?1, ?2, ?3) like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>?1</th>
<th>?2</th>
<th>?3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>v2</td>
<td>v3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>v2</td>
<td>v4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>v5</td>
<td>v6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By sharing the ?2 variable across the two patterns (at the O position in the first pattern and the S position of the second pattern), you create a join from the first hop neighbors to the second hop neighbors. Each Neptune solution has bindings for the three named variables, which can be used to re-create a TinkerPop Traverser (including path information).

The first step in Gremlin query processing is to parse the query into a TinkerPop Traversal object, composed of a series of TinkerPop steps. These steps, which are part of the open-source Apache TinkerPop project, are both the logical and physical operators that compose a Gremlin traversal in the reference implementation. They are both used to represent the model of the query. They are executable operators that can produce solutions according to the semantics of the operator that they represent. For example, .V() is both represented and executed by the TinkerPop GraphStep.

Because these off-the-shelf TinkerPop steps are executable, such a TinkerPop Traversal can execute any Gremlin query and produce the correct answer. However, when executed against a large graph, TinkerPop steps can sometimes be very inefficient and slow. Instead of using them, Neptune tries to convert the traversal into a declarative form composed of groups of patterns, as described previously.

Neptune doesn't currently support all Gremlin operators (steps) in its native query engine. So it tries to collapse as many steps as possible down into a single NeptuneGraphQueryStep, which contains the...
declarative logical query plan for all the steps that have been converted. Ideally, all steps are converted. But when a step is encountered that can't be converted, Neptune breaks out of native execution and defers all query execution from that point forward to the TinkerPop steps. It doesn't try to weave in and out of native execution.

After the steps are translated into a logical query plan, Neptune runs a series of query optimizers that rewrite the query plan based on static analysis and estimated cardinalities. These optimizers do things like reorder operators based on range counts, prune unnecessary or redundant operators, rearrange filters, push operators into different groups, and so on.

After an optimized query plan is produced, Neptune creates a pipeline of physical operators that do the work of executing the query. This includes reading data from the statement indices, performing joins of various types, filtering, ordering, and so on. The pipeline produces a solution stream that is then converted back into a stream of TinkerPop Traverser objects.

**Serialization of query results**

Amazon Neptune currently relies on the TinkerPop response message serializers to convert query results (TinkerPop Traversers) into the serialized data to be sent over the wire back to the client. These serialization formats tend to be quite verbose.

For example, to serialize the result of a vertex query such as `g.V().limit(1)`, the Neptune query engine must perform a single search to produce the query result. However, the GraphSON serializer would perform a large number of additional searches to package the vertex into the serialization format. It would have to perform one search to get the label, one to get the property keys, and one search per property key for the vertex to get all the values for each key.

Some of the serialization formats are more efficient, but all require additional searches. Additionally, the TinkerPop serializers don't try to avoid duplicated searches, often resulting in many searches being repeated unnecessarily.

This makes it very important to write your queries so that they ask specifically just for the information they need. For example, `g.V().limit(1).id()` would return just the vertex ID and eliminate all the additional serializer searches. The Gremlin profile API in Neptune (p. 229) allows you to see how many search calls are made during query execution and during serialization.

**Using the Gremlin explain API in Neptune**

The Amazon Neptune Gremlin explain API returns the query plan that would be executed if a specified query were run. Because the API doesn't actually run the query, the plan is returned almost instantaneously.

It differs from the TinkerPop .explain() step so as to be able to report information specific to the Neptune engine.

**Information contained in a Gremlin explain report**

An explain report contains the following information:

- The query string as requested.
- **The original traversal.** This is the TinkerPop Traversal object produced by parsing the query string into TinkerPop steps. It is equivalent to the original query produced by running .explain() on the query against the TinkerPop TinkerGraph.
- **The converted traversal.** This is the Neptune Traversal produced by converting the TinkerPop Traversal into the Neptune logical query plan representation. In many cases the entire TinkerPop traversal is converted into two Neptune steps: one that executes the entire query (NeptuneGraphQueryStep)
and one that converts the Neptune query engine output back into TinkerPop Traversers (NeptuneTraverserConverterStep).

- **The optimized traversal.** This is the optimized version of the Neptune query plan after it has been run through a series of static work-reducing optimizers that rewrite the query based on static analysis and estimated cardinalities. These optimizers do things like reorder operators based on range counts, prune unnecessary or redundant operators, rearrange filters, push operators into different groups, and so on.

- **The predicate count.** Because of the Neptune indexing strategy described earlier, having a large number of different predicates can cause performance problems. This is especially true for queries that use reverse traversal operators with no edge label (.in or .both). If such operators are used and the predicate count is high enough, the explain report displays a warning message.

- **DFE information.** When the DFE alternative engine is enabled, the following traversal components may show up in the optimized traversal:
  - **DFENode** – a node in the traversal that can contain one or more child DFEJoinGroupNodes. A DFENode represents a part of the query plan that will be executed in DFE.
  - **DFEJoinGroupNode** – Represents a join of one or more DFEPatternNodes.
  - **DFEPatternNode** – Encapsulates an underlying pattern using which matching tuples are projected out of the underlying database.

An easy way to find out if your query is being evaluated by DFE is to check whether the explain output contains a DFENode. Any part of the traversal that is not part of the DFENode will not be executed by DFE and will continue to be executed by the existing Neptune Gremlin query engine. See Example with DFE enabled (p. 228) for a sample report.

**Gremlin explain syntax**

The syntax of the explain API is the same as that for the HTTP API for query, except that it uses /gremlin/explain as the endpoint instead of /gremlin, as in the following example.

```
curl -X POST https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/explain -d '{"gremlin":"g.V().limit(1)"}'
```

The preceding query would produce the following output.

```
******************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Explain
******************************************************
Query String
============
g.V().limit(1)
Original Traversal
==================
[GraphStep(vertex,[]), RangeGlobalStep(0,1)]
Converted Traversal
===================
Neptune steps:
[ NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertrex) {
  JoinGroupNode {
    PatternNode[(?1, <~label>, ?2, <~>) . project distinct ?1 .]
  }, finishers=[limit(1)], annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], maxVarId=3}
},
  NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
```
Neptune steps:
[
    NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
        JoinGroupNode {
            PatternNode[(?1, <-label>, ?2, <->) . project distinct ?1 .],
            {estimatedCardinality=INFINITY}
        }, finishers=[limit(1)], annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], maxVarId=3}
    },
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]

Predicates
=============
# of predicates: 18

Unconverted TinkerPop Steps

Ideally, all TinkerPop steps in a traversal have native Neptune operator coverage. When this isn't the case, Neptune falls back on TinkerPop step execution for gaps in its operator coverage. If a traversal uses a step for which Neptune does not yet have native coverage, the explain report displays a warning showing where the gap occurred.

When a step without a corresponding native Neptune operator is encountered, the entire traversal from that point forward is run using TinkerPop steps, even if subsequent steps do have native Neptune operators.

The exception to this is when Neptune full-text search is invoked. The NeptuneSearchStep implements steps without native equivalents as full-text search steps.

Example of explain output where all steps in a query have native equivalents

The following is an example explain report for a query where all steps have native equivalents:

***************************************************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Explain
***************************************************************************************

Query String
============
g.V().out()

Original Traversal
==================
[GraphStep(vertex,[]), VertexStep(OUT,vertex)]

Converted Traversal
===================
Neptune steps:
[
    NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
        JoinGroupNode {
            PatternNode[(?1, <-label>, ?2, <->) . project distinct ?1 .],
            PatternNode[(?3, <~label>, ?4, <->) . project ask .]
        }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep, Vertex(?3):VertexStep], maxVarId=7}
    },
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]
Optimized Traversal
===================
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
    JoinGroupNode {
      PatternNode[(?1, ?5, ?3, ?6) . project ?1,?3 . IsEdgeIdFilter(?6) .],
      {estimatedCardinality=INFINITY}
    }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep, Vertex(?3):VertexStep], maxVarId=7}
    },
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
  ]
Predicates
==========
# of predicates: 18

Example where some steps in a query do not have native equivalents

Neptune handles both GraphStep and VertexStep natively, but if you introduce a FoldStep and UnfoldStep, the resulting explain output is different:

******************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Explain
******************************************************
Query String
==========
Query String
************
g.V().fold().unfold().out()
Original Traversal
*******************
[GraphStep(vertex,[]), FoldStep, UnfoldStep, VertexStep(OUT,vertex)]
Converted Traversal
********************
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
    JoinGroupNode {
      PatternNode[(?1, <-label>, ?2, <~>) . project distinct ?1 .],
      {estimatedCardinality=INFINITY}
    }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], maxVarId=3}
    },
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
  ]
+ not converted into Neptune steps: [FoldStep, UnfoldStep, VertexStep(OUT,vertex)]
Optimized Traversal
*******************
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
    JoinGroupNode {
      PatternNode[(?1, <-label>, ?2, <~>) . project distinct ?1 .],
      {estimatedCardinality=INFINITY}
    }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], maxVarId=3}
    },
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep,
    NeptuneMemoryTrackerStep
  ]
+ not converted into Neptune steps: [FoldStep, UnfoldStep, VertexStep(OUT,vertex)]
WARNING: >> FoldStep << is not supported natively yet
In this case, the FoldStep breaks you out of native execution. But even the subsequent VertexStep is no longer handled natively because it appears downstream of the Fold/Unfold steps.

For performance and cost-savings, it's important that you try to formulate traversals so that the maximum amount of work possible is done natively inside the Neptune query engine, instead of by the TinkerPop step implementations.

**Example of a query that uses Neptune full-text-search**

The following query uses Neptune full-text search:

```gremlin
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "some_endpoint")
 .V()
 .tail(100)
 .has("Neptune#fts mark*")
 .has("name", "Neptune#fts mark*")
 .has("Person", "name", "Neptune#fts mark*")
```

The .has("name", "Neptune#fts mark*") part limits the search to vertexes with name, while .has("Person", "name", "Neptune#fts mark*") limits the search to vertexes with name and the label Person. This results in the following traversal in the explain report:

```plaintext
Final Traversal
[NeptuneGraphQueryStep( Vertex )
 { JoinGroupNode { PatternNode[ (?1, termid(1, URI), ?2, termid(0, URI)) . project distinct ?1 .], { estimatedCardinality=INFINITY } }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], maxVarId=4} ], NeptuneTraverserConverterStep, NeptuneTailGlobalStep(10), NeptuneTinkerpopTraverserConverterStep, NeptuneSearchStep { JoinGroupNode { SearchNode[ (idVar=?3, query=mark*, field=name) . project ask .], { endpoint=some_endpoint} } JoinGroupNode { SearchNode[ (idVar=?3, query=mark*, field=name) . project ask .], { endpoint=some_endpoint} } ]
```

**Example of using explain when the DFE is enabled**

The following is an example of an explain report when the DFE alternative query engine is enabled:

```plaintext
******************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Explain
******************************************************
Query String
============
g.V("v1").out("created").in("created").id()
Original Traversal
=================
[GraphStep(vertex,[v1]), VertexStep(OUT,[created],vertex), VertexStep(IN,[created],vertex), IdStep]
 Converted Traversal
====================
Neptune steps:
```
Gremlin explain

```java
[ NeptuneGraphQueryStep(VertexId) {
    JoinGroupNode {
        PatternNode[ (?1, <~label>, ?2, <~>) . project distinct ?1 . ContainsFilter(?1 in (<v1>)) ]
            ContainsFilter(?5 in (<created>)) ]
        PatternNode[ (?3, <~label>, ?4, <~>) . project ask .
            ContainsFilter(?4 in (<v1>)) ]
        PatternNode[ (?7, <~label>, ?8, <~>) . project ask .
            ContainsFilter(?8 in (<v1>)) ]
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
}
]
```

Optimized Traversal

Neptune steps:

```java
[ NeptuneGraphQueryStep(VertexId) {
    JoinGroupNode {
        DFNode {
            DFEJoinGroupNode[ children={
                DFEJoinGroupNode[ children={
                    DFEPatternNode[ (?1, ?5, ?3, ?6) . project ALL[?1, ?3]
                        subjectFilters=(in(<v1>) . ), predicateFilters=(in(<created>)) . ),
                        graphFilters=(!= <-> . ), {rangeCountEstimate=1})
                    ],
                DFEJoinGroupNode[ children={
                        predicateFilters=(in(<created>)) . ), graphFilters=(!= <-> . ), {rangeCountEstimate=3})
                    ],
                ],
            NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
}
]
```

Predicates

# of predicates: 6

See Information in explain (p. 224) for a description of the DFE-specific sections in the report.

**Gremlin profile API in Neptune**

The Neptune Gremlin profile API runs a specified Gremlin traversal, collects various metrics about the run, and produces a profile report as output.

It differs from the TinkerPop .profile() step so as to be able to report information specific to the Neptune engine.

The profile report includes the following information about the query plan:

- The physical operator pipeline
- The index operations for query execution and serialization
• The size of the result

The profile API uses an extended version of the HTTP API syntax for query, with /gremlin/profile as the endpoint instead of /gremlin.

**Parameters specific to Neptune Gremlin profile**

• **profile.results** – boolean, allowed values: TRUE and FALSE, default value: TRUE.
  
  If true, the query results are gathered and displayed as part of the profile report. If false, only the result count is displayed.

• **profile.chop** – int, default value: 250.
  
  If non-zero, causes the results string to be truncated at that number of characters. This does not keep all results from being captured. It simply limits the size of the string in the profile report. If set to zero, the string contains all the results.

• **profile.serializer** – string, default value: <null>.
  
  If non-null, the gathered results are returned in a serialized response message in the format specified by this parameter. The number of index operations necessary to produce that response message is reported along with the size in bytes to be sent to the client.
  
  Allowed values are <null> or any of the valid MIME type or TinkerPop driver "Serializers" enum values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIME Type</th>
<th>TinkerPop Driver &quot;Serializers&quot; Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/json&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;MIME_JSON&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/vnd.gremlin-v1.0+json&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;GRAPHSON_V1D0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/vnd.gremlin-v2.0+json&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;GRAPHSON_V2D0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/vnd.gremlin-v3.0+json&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;GRAPHSON_V3D0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/vnd.gremlin-v1.0+gryo&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;GYRO_V1D0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/vnd.gremlin-v3.0+gryo&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;GYRO_V3D0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/vnd.gremlin-v1.0+gryo-lite&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;GYRO_LITE_V1D0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;application/vnd.graphbinary-v1.0&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;GRAPHBINARY_V1D0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **profile.indexOps** – boolean, allowed values: TRUE and FALSE, default value: FALSE.
  
  If true, shows a detailed report of all index operations that took place during query execution and serialization. Warning: This report can be verbose.

**Sample output of Neptune Gremlin profile**

The following is a sample profile query.

```
curl -X POST https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/profile \
    -d '{"gremlin":"g.V().hasLabel("airport")
        .has("code", "AUS")
        .emit()
        .repeat(in().simplePath())
        .times(2)
        .limit(100),
        "profile.serializer":"application/vnd.gremlin-v3.0+gryo"}'
```

This query generates the following profile report when executed on the air-routes sample graph from the blog post, Let Me Graph That For You – Part 1 – Air Routes.
Neptune Gremlin Profile

***************************************************************

Query String
================
g.V().hasLabel("airport").has("code", "AUS").emit().repeat(in()\).simplePath().times(2).limit(100)

Original Traversal
================
[GraphStep(vertex,[]), HasStep([-label.eq(aéroport), code.eq(AUS)]), RepeatStep(emit(true)),
[VertexStep(IN,vertex), PathFilterStep(simple), RepeatEndStep],until(loops(2)),
RangeGlobalStep(0,100)]

Optimized Traversal
================
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Verte\x0002x000Cl) {
    JoinGroupNode {
      PatternNode[(?1, <code>, "AUS", ?) . project ?1 .], {estimatedCardinality=1, indexTime=84, hashJoin=true, joinTime=3, actualTotalOutput=1}
      PatternNode[(?1, <-label>, ?,2=<airport>, <->) . project ask .], {estimatedCardinality=3374, indexTime=29, hashJoin=true, joinTime=0, actualTotalOutput=61}
      RepeatNode {
        Repeat {
          PatternNode[(?3, ?5, ?1, ?6) . project ?1,?3 . IsEdgeIdFilter(?6) . SimplePathFilter(71, ?3)) .], {hashJoin=true, estimatedCardinality=50148, indexTime=0, joinTime=3}
        }
        Emit {
          Filter(true)
        }
        LoopsCondition {
          LoopsFilter([?1, ?3],eq(2))
        }
      }, annotations={repeatMode=BFS, emitFirst=true, untilFirst=false, leftVar=?1, rightVar=?3}
    }, finishers=[limit(100)], annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep, Repeat[Vertex(?3):VertexStep]], joinStats=true, optimizationTime=495, maxVarId=7, executionTime=323}
  },
  NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]

Physical Pipeline
================
NeptuneGraphQueryStep
|-- StartOp
  |-- JoinGroupOp
     |-- SpoolerOp(100)
        |-- DynamicJoinOp(PatternNode[(?1, <code>, "AUS", ?) . project ?1 .], {estimatedCardinality=1, indexTime=84, hashJoin=true})
        |-- SpoolerOp(100)
        |-- DynamicJoinOp(PatternNode[(?1, <-label>, ?,2=<airport>, <->) . project ask .], {estimatedCardinality=3374, indexTime=29, hashJoin=true})
        |-- RepeatOp
           |-- <upstream input> (Iteration 0) [visited=1, output=1 (until=0, emit=1), next=1]
           |-- BindingSetQueue (Iteration 1) [visited=61, output=61 (until=0, emit=61), next=61]
        |-- SpoolerOp(100)
        |-- BindingSetQueue (Iteration 2) [visited=38, output=38 (until=38, emit=0), next=0]
In addition to the query plans returned by a call to Neptune `explain`, the `profile` results include runtime statistics around query execution. Each Join operation is tagged with the time it took to perform its join as well as the actual number of solutions that passed through it.
The profile output includes the time taken during the core query execution phase, as well as the serialization phase if the profile.serializer option was specified.

The breakdown of the index operations performed during each phase is also included at the bottom of the profile output.

Note that consecutive runs of the same query may show different results in terms of run-time and index operations because of caching.

For queries using the repeat() step, a breakdown of the frontier on each iteration is available if the repeat() step was pushed down as part of a NeptuneGraphQueryStep.

Differences in profile reports when DFE is enabled

When the Neptune DFE alternative query engine is enabled, profile output is somewhat different:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optimized Traversal:</th>
<th>This section is similar to the one in explain output, but contains additional information. This includes the type of DFE operators that were considered in planning, and the associated worst case and best case cost estimates.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Pipeline:</td>
<td>This section captures the operators that will be used to execute the query. DataflowOp abstracts the physical plan that is used by DFE to execute the portion of the plan it is responsible for. The DataflowOp is unfolded in the following section where DFE statistics are listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFEQueryEngine Statistics:</td>
<td>This section shows up only when at least part of the query is executed by DFE. It outlines various runtime statistics that are specific to DFE, and contains a detailed breakdown of the time spent in the various parts of the query execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFE configuration:</td>
<td>This sub-section of the DFEQueryEngine Statistics section lists the settings used to execute the DFE plan. Among other things, it contains the number of CPU cores used to execute the query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics &amp; Operator histogram:</td>
<td>This sub-section of the DFEQueryEngine Statistics section contains details about the execution time of the DataflowOp plan, and the breakdown of CPU time used by each operator. Below, this there is a table containing detailed runtime statistics of the plan executed by DFE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rest of the profile output remains unchanged.

Note
DFE is an experimental feature released under lab mode, so the exact format of the profile output is still subject to change.

Sample profile output when the Neptune Dataflow engine (DFE) is enabled

Given the following query:

```
g.V("v1").out("created").in("created").id()
```

The following profile output might be generated:

```
******************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Profile
******************************************************

Query String

---------
```
g.V("v1").out("created").in("created").id()

Original Traversal
===================
[GraphStep(vertex,[v1]), VertexStep(OUT,[created],vertex), VertexStep(IN,[created],vertex), IdStep]

Optimized Traversal
=====================
Neptune steps:
[
    NeptuneGraphQueryStep(VertexId) {
        JoinGroupNode {
            DFEJoinGroupNode[ children={
                DFEJoinGroupNode[ children={
                    DFEPatternNode[ (?1, ?5, ?3, ?6) . project ALL[?1, ?3]
                    subjectFilters=(in(<v1>) . ), predicateFilters=(in(<created>) . ),
                    graphFilters=(!= &lt;-&gt; . ), {rangeCountEstimate=1},
                    OperatorInfoWithAlternative[
                        rec=OperatorInfo[
                            type=INCREMENTAL_HASH_JOIN,
                            costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
                                in=1.0000, out=18.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=44],
                                worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=1.0000, out=42.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=44]]],
                        alt=OperatorInfo[
                            type=INCREMENTAL_PIPELINE_JOIN,
                            costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
                                in=1.0000, out=18.0000, io=0.0001, comp=0.0000, mem=0],
                                worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=1.0000, out=42.0000, io=0.0001, comp=0.0000, mem=0]]]]
                    ],
                    OperatorInfo[
                        type=NONE,
                        costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
                            in=0.0000, out=0.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=0],
                            worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=0.0000, out=0.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=0]]]]
                ],
            OperatorInfo[
                type=BUSHY_SYMMETRIC_HASH_JOIN,
                costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
                    in=1.0000, out=18.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=108],
                    worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=1.0000, out=42.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=108]]]
            DFEJoinGroupNode[ children={
                predicateFilters=(in(<created>) . ), graphFilters=(!= &lt;-&gt; . ), {rangeCountEstimate=3},
                OperatorInfoWithAlternative[
                    rec=OperatorInfo[
                        type=INCREMENTAL_HASH_JOIN,
                        costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
                            in=1.0000, out=18.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=108],
                            worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=1.0000, out=42.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=108]]],
                    alt=OperatorInfo[
                        type=INCREMENTAL_PIPELINE_JOIN,
                        costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
                            in=1.0000, out=18.0000, io=0.0001, comp=0.0000, mem=0],
                            worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=1.0000, out=42.0000, io=0.0001, comp=0.0000, mem=0]]]]
            ],
        OperatorInfo[
            type=BUSHY_SYMMETRIC_HASH_JOIN,
            costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
                in=1.0000, out=18.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=108],
                worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=1.0000, out=42.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=108]]]
costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[
  costEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=36.0000, out=126.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=1872],
  worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=84.0000, out=686.0000, io=0.0000, comp=0.0000, mem=4368])]
],
],
},
}.
}
},
}, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep, Vertex(?3):VertexStep, Vertex(?7):VertexStep, VertexId(?7):IdStep], joinStats=true, optimizationTime=2, maxVarId=11, executionTime=13}
},
NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]

Physical Pipeline
=================
NeptuneGraphQueryStep
  |-- StartOp
  |-- JoinGroupOp
  |-- DataflowOp

DFEQueryEngine Statistics
=================

==&gt; DFE execution time (measured by DFEQueryEngine)
accepted [micros]=92
ready [micros]=1
running [micros]=3928
finished [micros]=0

==&gt; DFE execution time (measured in DFGNode)
-&gt; executionTime [ms]=10
-&gt; resultReadTime [ms]=0

==&gt; DFE configuration:
solutionChunkSize=5000
outputQueueSize=20
numComputeCores=3
maxParallelI/O=10
numInitialPermits=1

==&gt; DFE configuration (reported back)
umComputeCores=3
maxParallelI/O=2
numInitialPermits=1

==&gt; Statistics & operator histogram
==&gt; Statistics
-&gt; 2727 / 2727 micros total elapsed (incl. wait / excl. wait)
-&gt; 2727 / 2 milliseconds total elapsed (incl. wait / excl. wait)
-&gt; 2727 / 0 seconds total elapsed (incl. wait / excl. wait)
==&gt; Operator histogram
-&gt; 46.57% of total time (excl. wait): pipelineScan (2 instances)
-&gt; 12.69% of total time (excl. wait): merge (1 instances)
-&gt; 40.56% of total time (excl. wait): symmetricHashJoin (1 instances)
-&gt; 0.18% of total time (excl. wait): drain (1 instances)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nodeId</th>
<th>out0</th>
<th>out1</th>
<th>opName</th>
<th>args</th>
<th>rowsIn</th>
<th>rowsOut</th>
<th>chunksIn</th>
<th>chunksOut</th>
<th>elapsed*</th>
<th>outWait</th>
<th>outBlocked</th>
<th>ratio</th>
<th>rate [M/s]</th>
<th>rate [M/s]</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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235
Tuning Gremlin queries using explain and profile

You can often tune your Gremlin queries in Amazon Neptune to get better performance, using the information available to you in the reports you get from the Neptune explain (p. 224) and profile (p. 229) APIs. To do so, it helps to understand how Neptune processes Gremlin traversals.
Understanding Gremlin traversal processing in Neptune

When a Gremlin traversal is sent to Neptune, there are three main processes that transform the traversal into an underlying execution plan for the engine to execute. These are parsing, conversion, and optimization:

The traversal parsing process

The first step in processing a traversal is to parse it into a common language. In Neptune, that common language is the set of TinkerPop steps that are part of the TinkerPop API. Each of these steps represents a unit of computation within the traversal.

You can send a Gremlin traversal to Neptune either as a string or as bytecode. The REST endpoint and the Java client driver `submit()` method send traversals as strings, as in this example:

```
client.submit("g.V()")
```

Applications and language drivers using Gremlin language variants (GLV) send traversals in bytecode.

The traversal conversion process

The second step in processing a traversal is to convert its TinkerPop steps into a set of converted and non-converted Neptune steps. Most steps in the Apache TinkerPop Gremlin query language are converted to Neptune-specific steps that are optimized to run on the underlying Neptune engine. When a TinkerPop step without a Neptune equivalent is encountered in a traversal, that step and all subsequent steps in the traversal are processed by the TinkerPop query engine.

For more information about what steps can be converted under what circumstances, see Gremlin step support (p. 249).
The traversal optimization process

The final step in traversal processing is to run the series of converted and non-converted steps through the optimizer, to try to determine the best execution plan. The output of this optimization is the execution plan that the Neptune engine processes.

Using the Neptune Gremlin explain API to tune queries

The Neptune explain API is not the same as the Gremlin explain() step. It returns the final execution plan that the Neptune engine would process when executing the query. Because it does not perform any processing, it returns the same plan regardless of the parameters used, and its output contains no statistics about actual execution.

Consider the following simple traversal that finds all the airport vertices for Anchorage:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC')
```

There are two ways you can run this traversal through the Neptune explain API. The first way is to make a REST call to the explain endpoint, like this:

```
curl -X POST https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/explain -d '{"gremlin":"g.V().has('code','ANC')"}'
```

The second way is to use the Neptune workbench's %%gremlin (p. 140) cell magic with the explain parameter. This passes the traversal contained in the cell body to the Neptune explain API and then displays the resulting output when you run the cell:

```
%%gremlin explain

g.V().has('code','ANC')
```

In either case, the resulting explain API output describes Neptune's execution plan for the traversal. As you can see in the image below, the plan includes each of the 3 steps in the processing pipeline:
**Explain**

******************************************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Explain
******************************************************************************

**Query String**

```
g.V().has('code', 'ANC')
```

**Original Traversal**

```
[GraphStep(vertex,[]), HasStep([code.eq(ANC)])]
```

**Converted Traversal**

**Neptune steps:**

```
[
    NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
        JoinGroupNode {
            PatternNode((?1, <-label>, ?,2, <->) . project dist,
            PatternNode((?1, <code>, "ANC", ?) . project ask)
        }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], maxVarId=2}
    },
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]
```

**Optimized Traversal**

**Neptune steps:**

```
[
    NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
        JoinGroupNode {
            PatternNode((?1, <code>, "ANC", ?) . project ?1 . dist,
        }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], maxVarId=2}
    },
    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]
```

**Predicates**

```
# of predicates: 22
```
Tuning a traversal by looking at steps that are not converted

One of the first things to look for in the Neptune `explain` API output is for Gremlin steps that are not converted to Neptune native steps. In a query plan, when a step is encountered that cannot be converted to a Neptune native step, it and all subsequent steps in the plan are processed by the Gremlin server.

In the example above, all steps in the traversal were converted. Let's examine `explain` API output for this traversal:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').out().choose(hasLabel('airport'), values('code'), constant('Not an airport'))
```

As you can see in the image below, Neptune could not convert the `choose()` step:
**Neptune Gremlin Explain**

---

**Query String**

`g.V().has('code', 'ANC').out().choose(hasLabel('airport'), value)`

---

**Original Traversal**

`[GraphStep(vertex,[]), HasStep([code.eq(ANC)]), VertexStep(OUT)]`

---

**Converted Traversal**

**Neptune steps:**

```java
[  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {    JoinGroupNode {      PatternNode([?1, <-label>], ?2, <->) . project dist;      PatternNode([?1, <code>, "ANC", ?]) . project ask;      PatternNode([?1, ?5, ?3, ?6]) . project ?1, ?3 . Is;      PatternNode([?3, <-label>, ?4, <->] . project ask;    }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep, Vertex(?3):Path(?3)]},    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
  ]
+ not converted into Neptune steps: [ChooseStep([HasStep([-label])])]
```

---

**Optimized Traversal**

**Neptune steps:**

```java
  ]
+ not converted into Neptune steps: [ChooseStep([NeptuneHasStep])]
```
There are several things you could do to tune the performance of the traversal. The first would be to rewrite it in such a way as to eliminate the step that could not be converted. Another would be to move the step to the end of the traversal so that all other steps can be converted to native ones.

A query plan with steps that are not converted does not always need to be tuned. If the steps that cannot be converted are at the end of the traversal, and are related to how output is formatted rather than how the graph is traversed, they may have little effect on performance.

Another thing to look for when examining output from the Neptune explain API is steps that do not use indexes. The following traversal finds all airports with flights that land in Anchorage:

```java
g.V().has('code','ANC').in().values('code')
```

Output from the explain API for this traversal is:

```
*******************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Explain
*******************************************************

Query String
============
```
g.V().has('code','ANC').in().values('code')
```

Original Traversal
*******************
```
[GraphStep(vertex,[]), HasStep([code.eq(ANC)]), VertexStep(IN,vertex), PropertiesStep([code],value)]
```

Converted Traversal
*******************
```
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(PropertyValue) {
    JoinGroupNode {
      PatternNode[(?1, <code>, "ANC", ?) . project ask .]
      PatternNode[(?3, ?5, ?1, ?6) . project ?1,?3 . IsEdgeIdFilter(?6) .]
      PatternNode[(?3, ?7=<code>, ?8, <~>) . project ?3,?8 . ContainsFilter(?7 in <\code>)) .]
    }, annotations={path=[\Vertex(?1):\GraphStep, \Vertex(?3):\VertexStep, \PropertyValue(?8):\PropertiesStep], maxVarId=9}
  },
  NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]
```

Optimized Traversal
*******************
```
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(PropertyValue) {
    JoinGroupNode {
      PatternNode[(?1, <code>, "ANC", ?) . project ?1 .], {estimatedCardinality=1}
      PatternNode[(?3, ?5, ?1, ?6) . project ?1,?3 . IsEdgeIdFilter(?6) .], {estimatedCardinality=INFINITY}
      PatternNode[(?3, ?7=<code>, ?8, <~>) . project ?3,?8 .], {estimatedCardinality=7564}
    }, annotations={path=[\Vertex(?1):\GraphStep, \Vertex(?3):\VertexStep, \PropertyValue(?8):\PropertiesStep], maxVarId=9}
  },
  NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]```
The WARNING message at the bottom of the output occurs because the `in()` step in the traversal cannot be handled using one of the 3 indexes that Neptune maintains (see How Statements Are Indexed in Neptune (p. 36) and Gremlin statements in Neptune (p. 220)). Because the `in()` step contains no edge filter, it cannot be resolved using the SPOG, POGS or GPSO index. Instead, Neptune must perform a union scan to find the requested vertices, which is much less efficient.

There are two ways to tune the traversal in this situation. The first is to add one or more filtering criteria to the `in()` step so that an indexed lookup can be used to resolve the query. For the example above, this might be:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').in('route').values('code')
```

Output from the Neptune `explain` API for the revised traversal no longer contains the WARNING message:

```
*******************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Explain
*******************************************************
Query String
============
g.V().has('code','ANC').in('route').values('code')

Original Traversal
==================
[GraphStep(vertex,[]), HasStep([code.eq(ANC)]), VertexStep(IN,[route],vertex), PropertiesStep([code],value)]

Converted Traversal
===================
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(PropertyValue) {
    JoinGroupNode {
      PatternNode[(?1, <~label>, ?2, <~>) . project distinct ?1 .]
      PatternNode[(?1, <code>, "ANC", ?) . project ask .]
        ContainsFilter(?5 in (<route>)) .]
      PatternNode[(?3, <~label>, ?4, <~>) . project ask .]
      PatternNode[(?3, ?7, ?8, <~>) . project ?3,?8 . ContainsFilter(?7 in
        (<code>)) .]
    }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep, Vertex(?3):VertexStep, PropertyValue(?8):PropertiesStep], maxVarId=9}
  },
  NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]

Optimized Traversal
===================
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(PropertyValue) {
```
Another option if you are running many traversals of this kind is to run them in a Neptune DB cluster that has the optional OSGP index enabled (see Enabling an OSGP Index (p. 37)). Enabling an OSGP index has drawbacks:

- It must be enabled in a DB cluster before any data is loaded.
- Insertion rates for vertices and edges may slow by up to 23%.
- Storage usage will increase by around 20%.
- Read queries that scatter requests across all indexes may have increased latencies.

Having an OSGP index makes a lot of sense for a restricted set of query patterns, but unless you are running those frequently, it is usually preferable to try to ensure that the traversals you write can be resolved using the three primary indexes.

Using a large number of predicates

Neptune treats each edge label and each distinct vertex or edge property name in your graph as a predicate, and is designed by default to work with a relatively low number of distinct predicates. When you have more than a few thousand predicates in your graph data, performance can degrade.

Neptune explain output will warn you if this is the case:

```
Predicates
==========
# of predicates: 9549
WARNING: high predicate count (# of distinct property names and edge labels)
```

If it is not convenient to rework your data model to reduce the number of labels and properties, and therefore the number of predicates, the best way to tune traversals is to run them in a DB cluster that has the OSGP index enabled, as discussed above.

Using the Neptune Gremlin profile API to tune traversals

The Neptune profile API is quite different from the Gremlin profile() step. Like the explain API, its output includes the query plan that the Neptune engine uses when executing the traversal. In addition, the profile output includes actual execution statistics for the traversal, given how its parameters are set.

Again, take the simple traversal that finds all airport vertices for Anchorage:
As with the explain API, you can invoke the profile API using a REST call:

```
curl -X POST https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/gremlin/profile -d '{"gremlin":"g.V().has('code','ANC')"}'
```

You use also the Neptune workbench's `%%gremlin (p. 140)` cell magic with the profile parameter. This passes the traversal contained in the cell body to the Neptune profile API and then displays the resulting output when you run the cell:

```
%%gremlin profile
g.V().has('code','ANC')
```

In either case, the resulting profile API output contains both Neptune's execution plan for the traversal and statistics about the plan's execution, as you can see in this image:
Profile

******************************************************************************
Neptune Gremlin Profile
******************************************************************************

Query String
============

g.V().has('code','ANC')

Original Traversal
==================

[GraphStep(vertex,[]), HasStep([code.eq(ANC)])]

Optimized Traversal
===================

Neptune steps:
[
    NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
        JoinGroupNode {
            PatternNode([?1, code, "ANC", ?] . project ?1 .
        }, annotations={path=[Vertex(?1):GraphStep], joinStats}
    }

    NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
]

Physical Pipeline
=================

NeptuneGraphQueryStep
|--- StartOp
|--- JoinGroupOp
    |--- SpoolerOp(1000)
    |--- DynamicJoinOp(PatternNode([?1, code, "ANC", ?] .

Runtime (ms)
============

Query Execution: 5.096

Traversal Metrics
=================

Step
---

NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex)
NeptuneTraverserConverterStep
In profile output, the execution plan section only contains the final execution plan for the traversal, not the intermediate steps. The pipeline section contains the physical pipeline operations that were performed as well as the actual time (in milliseconds) that traversal execution took. The runtime metric is extremely helpful in comparing the times that two different versions of a traversal take as you are optimizing them.

**Note**
The initial runtime of a traversal is generally longer than subsequent runtimes, because the first one causes the relevant data to be cached.

The third section of the profile output contains execution statistics and the results of the traversal. To see how this information can be useful in tuning a traversal, consider the following traversal, which finds every airport whose name begins with "Anchora", and all the airports reachable in two hops from those airports, returning airport codes, flight routes, and distances:

```
%%gremlin profile

g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "{your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL}"
).V().has("city", "Neptune#fts Anchora-").
repeat(outE('route').inv().simplePath()).times(2).
project('Destination', 'Route').
by('code').
by(path().by('code').by('dist'))
```

**Traversals in Neptune profile API output**

The first set of metrics that is available in all profile output is the traversal metrics. These are similar to the Gremlin profile() step metrics, with a few differences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Traversers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex)</td>
<td>3856</td>
<td>3856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NeptuneTraverserConverterStep</td>
<td>3856</td>
<td>3856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProjectStep([Destination, Route], [value(code), ...</td>
<td>3856</td>
<td>3856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PathStep([value(code), value(dist)])</td>
<td>3856</td>
<td>3856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1009.274</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first column of the traversal-metrics table lists the steps executed by the traversal. The first two steps are generally the Neptune-specific steps, NeptuneGraphQueryStep and NeptuneTraverserConverterStep.

NeptuneGraphQueryStep represents the execution time for the entire portion of the traversal that could be converted and executed natively by the Neptune engine.

NeptuneTraverserConverterStep represents the process of converting the output of those converted steps into TinkerPop traversers which allow steps that could not be converted steps, if any, to be processed, or to return the results in a TinkerPop-compatible format.

In the example above, we have several non-converted steps, so we see that each of these TinkerPop steps (ProjectStep, PathStep) then appears as a row in the table.

The second column in the table, Count, reports the number of represented traversers that passed through the step, while the third column, Traversers, reports the number of traversers which passed through that step, as explained in the TinkerPop profile step documentation.
In our example there are 3,856 vertices and 3,856 traversers returned by the NeptuneGraphQueryStep, and these numbers remain the same throughout the remaining processing because ProjectStep and PathStep are formatting the results, not filtering them.

Note
Unlike TinkerPop, the Neptune engine does not optimize performance by bulking in its NeptuneGraphQueryStep and NeptuneTraverserConverterStep steps. Bulking is the TinkerPop operation that combines traversers on the same vertex to reduce operational overhead, and that is what causes the Count and Traversers numbers to differ. Because bulking only occurs in steps that Neptune delegates to TinkerPop, and not in steps that Neptune handles natively, the Count and Traverser columns seldom differ.

The Time column reports the number of milliseconds that the step took, and the the % Dur column reports what percent of the total processing time the step took. These are the metrics that tell you where to focus your tuning efforts by showing the steps that took the most time.

Index operation metrics in Neptune profile API output

Another set of metrics in the output of the Neptune profile API is the index operations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query execution:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of statement index ops: 23191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of unique statement index ops: 5960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplication ratio: 3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of terms materialized: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These report:
- The total number of index lookups.
- The number of unique index lookups performed.
- The ratio of total index lookups to unique ones. A lower ratio indicates less redundancy.
- The number of terms materialized from the term dictionary.

Repeat metrics in Neptune profile API output

If your traversal uses a repeat() step as in the example above, then a section containing repeat metrics appears in the profile output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repeat Metrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These report:
- The loop count for a row (the Iteration column).
- The number of elements visited by the loop (the Visited column).
- The number of elements output by the loop (the Output column).
- The last element output by the loop (the Until column).
- The number of elements emitted by the loop (the Emit column).
- The number of elements passed from the loop to the subsequent loop (the Next column).
These repeat metrics are very helpful in understanding the branching factor of your traversal, to get a feeling for how much work is being done by the database. You can use these numbers to diagnose performance problems, especially when the same traversal performs dramatically differently with different parameters.

**Full-text search metrics in Neptune profile API output**

When a traversal uses a full-text search (p. 350) lookup, as in the example above, then a section containing the full-text search (FTS) metrics appears in the profile output:

```
FTS Metrics
==============
SearchNode[(idVar=?1, query=Anchora~, field=city) . project ?1 .],
  (endpoint=your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL, incomingSolutionsThreshold=1000,
   estimatedCardinality=INFINITY,
   remoteCallTimeSummary=[total=65, avg=32.500000, max=37, min=28],
   remoteCallTime=65, remoteCalls=2, joinTime=0, indexTime=0, remoteResults=2)
2 result(s) produced from SearchNode above
```

This shows the query sent to the ElasticSearch (ES) cluster and reports several metrics about the interaction with ElasticSearch that can help you pinpoint performance problems relating to full-text search:

- Summary information about the calls into the ElasticSearch index:
  - The total number of milliseconds required by all remoteCalls to satisfy the query (total).
  - The average number of milliseconds spent in a remoteCall (avg).
  - The minimum number of milliseconds spent in a remoteCall (min).
  - The maximum number of milliseconds spent in a remoteCall (max).
  - Total time consumed by remoteCalls to ElasticSearch (remoteCallTime).
  - The number of remoteCalls made to ElasticSearch (remoteCalls).
  - The number of milliseconds spent in joins of ElasticSearch results (joinTime).
  - The number of milliseconds spent in index lookups (indexTime).
  - The total number of results returned by ElasticSearch (remoteResults).

**Native Gremlin step support in Amazon Neptune**

The Amazon Neptune engine does not currently have full native support for all Gremlin steps, as explained in Tuning Gremlin queries (p. 236). Current support falls into four categories:

- Gremlin steps that can always be converted to native Neptune engine operations (p. 249)
- Gremlin steps that can be converted to native Neptune engine operations in some cases (p. 250)
- Gremlin steps that are never converted to native Neptune engine operations (p. 253)
- Gremlin steps that are not supported in Neptune at all (p. 253)

**Gremlin steps that can always be converted to native Neptune engine operations**

Many Gremlin steps can be converted to native Neptune engine operations as long as they meet the following conditions:

- They are not preceded in the query by a step that cannot be converted.
- Their parent step, if any, can be converted,
• All their child traversals, if any, can be converted.

The following Gremlin steps are always converted to native Neptune engine operations if they meet those conditions:

• `and()`
• `as()`
• `count()`
• `E()`
• `emit()`
• `explain()`
• `group()`
• `groupCount()`
• `has()`
• `identity()`
• `is()`
• `key()`
• `label()`
• `limit()`
• `local()`
• `loops()`
• `not()`
• `or()`
• `profile()`
• `properties()`
• `subgraph()`
• `until()`
• `V()`
• `value()`
• `valueMap()`
• `values()`

**Gremlin steps that can be converted to native Neptune engine operations in some cases**

Some Gremlin steps can be converted to native Neptune engine operations in some situations but not in others:

• `addE()` – The `addE()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless it is immediately followed by a `property()` step containing a traversal as a key.

• `addV()` – The `addV()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless it is immediately followed by a `property()` step containing a traversal as a key, or unless multiple labels are assigned.

• `aggregate()` – The `aggregate()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless the step is used in a child traversal or sub-traversal, or unless the value being stored is something other than a vertex, edge, id, label or property value.

In example below, `aggregate()` is not converted because it is being used in a child traversal:
In this example, `aggregate()` is not converted because what is stored is the `min()` of a value:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').outE().aggregate('x').by(values('dist').min())
```

- **barrier()** – The `barrier()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless the step following it is not converted.

- **cap()** – The only case in which the `cap()` step is converted is when it is combined with the `unfold()` step to return an unfolded version of an aggregate of vertex, edge, id, or property values. In this example, `cap()` will be converted because it is followed by `.unfold()`:

```
g.V().has('airport','country','IE').aggregate('airport').limit(2).cap('airport').unfold()
```

However, if you remove the `.unfold()`, `cap()` will not be converted:

```
g.V().has('airport','country','IE').aggregate('airport').limit(2).cap('airport')
```

- **coalesce()** – The only case where the `coalesce()` step is converted is when it follows the Upsert pattern recommended on the TinkerPop recipes page. Other coalesce() patterns are not allowed.

Conversion is limited to the case where all child traversals can be converted, they all produce the same type as output (vertex, edge, id, value, key, or label), they all traverse to a new element, and they do not contain the `repeat()` step.

- **constant()** – The constant() step is currently only converted if it is used within a `sack().by()` part of a traversal to assign a constant value, like this:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').sack(assign).by(constant(10)).out().limit(2)
```

- **cyclicPath()** – The `cyclicPath()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless the step is used with `by()`, `from()`, or `to()` modulators. In the following queries, for example, `cyclicPath()` is not converted:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').as('a').out().cyclicPath().by('code')
g.V().has('code','ANC').as('a').out().cyclicPath().from('a')
g.V().has('code','ANC').as('a').out().cyclicPath().to('a')
```

- **drop()** – The `drop()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless the step is used inside a `sideEffect()` or `optional()` step.

- **fold()** – There are only two situations where the `fold()` step can be converted, namely when it is used in the Upsert pattern recommended on the TinkerPop recipes page, and when it is used in a `group().by()` context like this:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').out().group().by().by(values('code', 'city').fold())
```

- **id()** – The `id()` step is converted unless it is used on a property, like this:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').properties('code').id()
```

- **order()** – The `order()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless one of the following is true:
• The `order()` step is within a nested child traversal, like this:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').where(V().out().order().by(id))
```

• Local ordering is being used, as for example with `order(local)`.

• A custom comparator is being used in the `by()` modulation to order by. An example is this use of `sack()`:

```
g.withSack(0).
    V().has('code','ANC').
    repeat(outE()).sack(sum).by('dist').inV().times(2).limit(10).order().by(sack())
```

• There are multiple orderings on the same element.

• `project()` – The `project()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless the number of `by()` statements following the `project()` does not match the number of labels specified, as here:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').project('x', 'y').by(id)
```

• `range()` – The `range()` step is only converted when the lower end of the range in question is zero (for example, `range(0,3)`).

• `repeat()` – The `repeat()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, unless it is nested within another `repeat()` step, like this:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').repeat(out().repeat(out())).times(2).times(2)
```

• `sack()` – The `sack()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, except in the following cases:
  • If a non-numeric sack operator is being used.
  • If a numeric sack operator other than `+`, `-`, `mult`, `div`, `min` and `max` is being used.
  • If `sack()` is used inside a `where()` step to filter based on a sack value, as here:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').sack(assign).by(values('code')).where(sack().is('ANC'))
```

• `sum()` – The `sum()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, but not when used to calculate a global summation, like this:

```
g.V().has('code','ANC').outE('routes').values('dist').sum()
```

• `union()` – The `union()` step can be converted to a native Neptune engine operation except when used as a non-terminal step.

• `unfold()` – The `unfold()` step can only be converted to a native Neptune engine operation when it is used in the **Upsert pattern** recommended on the TinkerPop **recipes page**, and when it is used together with `cap()` like this:

```
g.V().has('airport','country','IE').aggregate('airport').limit(2)
    .cap('airport').unfold()
```

• `where()` – The `where()` step can generally be converted to a native Neptune engine operation, except in the following cases:
  • When `by()` modulations are used, like this:

```
g.V().hasLabel('airport').```
When comparison operators other than eq, neq, within, and without are used.
When user-supplied aggregations are used.

**Gremlin steps that are never converted to native Neptune engine operations**

The following Gremlin steps are supported in Neptune but are never converted to native Neptune engine operations. Instead, they are executed by the Gremlin server.

- choose()
- coin()
- inject()
- match()
- math()
- max()
- mean()
- min()
- option()
- optional()
- path()
- propertyMap()
- sample()
- skip()
- tail()
- timeLimit()
- tree()

**Gremlin steps that are not supported in Neptune at all**

The following Gremlin steps are not supported at all in Neptune. In most cases this is because they require a GraphComputer, which Neptune does not currently support.

- connectedComponent()
- io()
- shortestPath()
- withComputer()
- pageRank()
- peerPressure()
- program()

**Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL**

SPARQL is a query language for the Resource Description Framework (RDF), which is a graph data format designed for the web. Amazon Neptune is compatible with SPARQL 1.1. This means that you can connect to a Neptune DB instance and query the graph using the query language described in the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language specification.
A query in SPARQL consists of a SELECT clause to specify the variables to return and a WHERE clause to specify which data to match in the graph. If you are unfamiliar with SPARQL queries, see Writing Simple Queries in the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language.

**Important**

To load data, SPARQL UPDATE INSERT may work well for a small dataset, but if you need to load a substantial amount of data from a file, see Using the Amazon Neptune Bulk Loader to Ingest Data (p. 161).

For more information about the specifics of Neptune's SPARQL implementation, see SPARQL Specifics (p. 31).

Before you begin, you must have the following:

- A Neptune DB instance. For information about creating a Neptune DB instance, see Getting Started with Neptune (p. 129).
- An Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

**Topics**

- Using the RDF4J console to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 254)
- Using RDF4J Workbench to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 256)
- Using Java to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 257)
- SPARQL HTTP API (p. 260)
- SPARQL query hints (p. 266)
- SPARQL query status API (p. 274)
- SPARQL query cancellation (p. 275)
- Analyzing Neptune query execution using SPARQL explain (p. 277)
- SPARQL federated queries in Neptune using the SERVICE extension (p. 298)

**Using the RDF4J console to connect to a Neptune DB instance**

The RDF4J Console allows you to experiment with Resource Description Framework (RDF) graphs and queries in a REPL (read-eval-print loop) environment.

You can add a remote graph database as a repository and query it from the RDF4J Console. This section walks you through the configuration of the RDF4J Console to connect remotely to a Neptune DB instance.

**To connect to Neptune using the RDF4J Console**

1. Download the RDF4J SDK from the Download page on the RDF4J website.
2. Unzip the RDF4J SDK zip file.
3. In a terminal, navigate to the RDF4J SDK directory, and then enter the following command to run the RDF4J Console:

```
bin/console.sh
```

You should see output similar to the following:

```
14:11:51.126 [main] DEBUG o.e.r.c.platform.PlatformFactory - os.name = linux
14:11:51.130 [main] DEBUG o.e.r.c.platform.PlatformFactory - Detected Posix platform
```
You are now at the > prompt. This is the general prompt for the RDF4J Console. You use this prompt for setting up repositories and other operations. A repository has its own prompt for running queries.

4. At the > prompt, enter the following to create a SPARQL repository for your Neptune DB instance:

```
create sparql
```

5. The RDF4J Console prompts you for values for the variables required to connect to the SPARQL endpoint.

```
Please specify values for the following variables:
```

Specify the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPARQL query endpoint</td>
<td><a href="https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql">https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPARQL update endpoint</td>
<td><a href="https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql">https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local repository ID [endpoint@localhost]</td>
<td>neptune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository title [SPARQL endpoint repository @localhost]</td>
<td>Neptune DB instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about finding the address of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.

If the operation is successful, you see the following message:

```
Repository created
```

6. At the > prompt, enter the following to connect to the Neptune DB instance:

```
open neptune
```

If the operation is successful, you see the following message:

```
Opened repository 'neptune'
```

You are now at the neptune> prompt. At this prompt, you can run queries against the Neptune graph.

**Note**

Now that you have added the repository, the next time you run `bin/console.sh`, you can immediately run the open neptune command to connect to the Neptune DB instance.
7. At the `neptune>` prompt, enter the following to run a SPARQL query that returns up to 10 of the triples (subject-predicate-object) in the graph by using the `?s ?p ?o` query with a limit of 10. To query for something else, replace the text after the `sparql` command with another SPARQL query.

```
spatial select ?s ?p ?o where {?s ?p ?o} limit 10
```

**Using RDF4J Workbench to connect to a Neptune DB instance**

This section walks you through connecting to an Amazon Neptune DB instance using RDF4J Workbench and RDF4J Server. RDF4J Server is required because it acts as a proxy between the Neptune SPARQL HTTP REST endpoint and RDF4J Workbench.

RDF4J Workbench provides an easy interface for experimenting with a graph, including loading local files. For information, see the Add section in the RDF4J documentation.

**Prerequisites**

Before you begin, do the following:

- Install Java 1.8 or later.
- Install RDF4J Server and RDF4J Workbench. For information, see Installing RDF4J Server and RDF4J Workbench.

**To use RDF4J Workbench to connect to Neptune**

1. In a web browser, navigate to the URL where the RDF4J Workbench web app is deployed. For example, if you are using Apache Tomcat, the URL is: `https://ec2_hostname:8080/rdf4j-workbench/`.
2. If you are asked to Connect to RDF4J Server, verify that RDF4J Server is installed, running, and that the server URL is correct. Then, proceed to the next step.
3. In the left pane, choose New repository.

   In New repository:

   - In the Type drop-down list, choose SPARQL endpoint proxy.
   - For ID, type neptune.
   - For Title, type Neptune DB instance.

   Choose Next.

4. In New repository:

   - For SPARQL query endpoint URL, type `https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql`.
   - For SPARQL update endpoint URL, type `https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparq1`.

   For information about finding the address of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.

   Choose Create.

5. The neptune repository now appears in the list of repositories. It might take a few minutes before you can use the new repository.
6. In the Id column of the table, choose the neptune link.
7. In the left pane, choose Query.

   **Note**
   If the menu items under Explore are disabled, you might need to reconnect to the RDF4J Server and choose the neptune repository again.
   You can do this by using the [change] links in the upper-right corner.
8. In the query field, type the following SPARQL query, and then choose Execute.

```
```

The preceding example returns up to 10 of the triples (subject-predicate-object) in the graph by using the ?s ?p ?o query with a limit of 10.

### Using Java to connect to a Neptune DB instance

This section walks you through the running of a complete Java sample that connects to an Amazon Neptune DB instance and performs a SPARQL query.

Follow these instructions from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

**To connect to Neptune using Java**

1. Install Apache Maven on your EC2 instance. First, enter the following to add a repository with a Maven package:

   ```bash
   ```

   Enter the following to set the version number for the packages:

   ```bash
   sudo sed -i s/\$releasever/6/g /etc/yum.repos.d/epel-apache-maven.repo
   ```

   Then you can use **yum** to install Maven:

   ```bash
   sudo yum install -y apache-maven
   ```

2. This example was tested with Java 8 only. Enter the following to install Java 8 on your EC2 instance:

   ```bash
   sudo yum install java-1.8.0-devel
   ```

3. Enter the following to set Java 8 as the default runtime on your EC2 instance:

   ```bash
   sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config java
   ```

   When prompted, enter the number for Java 8.

4. Enter the following to set Java 8 as the default compiler on your EC2 instance:

   ```bash
   sudo /usr/sbin/alternatives --config javac
   ```

   When prompted, enter the number for Java 8.
5. In a new directory, create a `pom.xml` file, and then open it in a text editor.

6. Copy the following into the `pom.xml` file and save it:

    ```xml
    <project xmlns="https://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="https://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="https://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
        <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
        <groupId>com.amazonaws</groupId>
        <artifactId>RDFExample</artifactId>
        <packaging>jar</packaging>
        <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
        <name>RDFExample</name>
        <url>https://maven.apache.org</url>
        <dependencies>
            <dependency>
                <groupId>org.eclipse.rdf4j</groupId>
                <artifactId>rdf4j-runtime</artifactId>
                <version>2.2</version>
            </dependency>
        </dependencies>
        <build>
            <plugins>
                <plugin>
                    <groupId>org.codehaus.mojo</groupId>
                    <artifactId>exec-maven-plugin</artifactId>
                    <version>1.2.1</version>
                    <configuration>
                        <mainClass>com.amazonaws.App</mainClass>
                    </configuration>
                </plugin>
                <plugin>
                    <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
                    <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
                    <configuration>
                        <source>1.8</source>
                        <target>1.8</target>
                    </configuration>
                </plugin>
            </plugins>
        </build>
    </project>
    ```

    **Note**
    
    If you are modifying an existing Maven project, the required dependency is highlighted in the preceding code.

7. To create subdirectories for the example source code (`src/main/java/com/amazonaws/`), enter the following at the command line:

    ```
    mkdir -p src/main/java/com/amazonaws/
    ```

8. In the `src/main/java/com/amazonaws/` directory, create a file named `App.java`, and then open it in a text editor.

9. Copy the following into the `App.java` file. Replace `your-neptune-endpoint` with the address of your Neptune DB instance.

    ```java
    package com.amazonaws;
    ```

    **Note**
    
    For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see the `Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50)` section.
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.repository.Repository;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.repository.http.HTTPRepository;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.repository.sparql.SPARQLRepository;
import java.util.List;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.RDF4JException;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.repository.RepositoryConnection;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.query.TupleQuery;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.query.TupleQueryResult;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.query.BindingSet;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.query.QueryLanguage;
import org.eclipse.rdf4j.model.Value;

public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String sparqlEndpoint = "https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql";
        Repository repo = new SPARQLRepository(sparqlEndpoint);
        repo.initialize();

        try (RepositoryConnection conn = repo.getConnection()) {
            TupleQuery tupleQuery = conn.prepareTupleQuery(QueryLanguage.SPARQL, queryString);

            try (TupleQueryResult result = tupleQuery.evaluate()) {
                while (result.hasNext()) {  // iterate over the result
                    BindingSet bindingSet = result.next();
                    Value s = bindingSet.getValue("s");
                    Value p = bindingSet.getValue("p");
                    Value o = bindingSet.getValue("o");

                    System.out.print(s);
                    System.out.print("\t");
                    System.out.print(p);
                    System.out.print("\t");
                    System.out.println(o);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

10. Use the following Maven command to compile and run the sample:

    mvn compile exec:java

The preceding example returns up to 10 of the triples (subject-predicate-object) in the graph by using the ?s ?p ?o query with a limit of 10. To query for something else, replace the query with another SPARQL query.

The iteration of the results in the example prints the value of each variable returned. The Value object is converted to a String and then printed. If you change the SELECT part of the query, you must modify the code.
SPARQL HTTP API

SPARQL HTTP requests are accepted at the following endpoint: https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql

For more information about connecting to Amazon Neptune with SPARQL, see Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL (p. 253).

For more information about the SPARQL protocol and query language, see the SPARQL 1.1 Protocol and the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language specification.

The following topics provide information about SPARQL RDF serialization formats and how to use the SPARQL HTTP API with Neptune.

Contents

- Using the HTTP REST endpoint to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 260)
- Optional HTTP trailing headers for multi-part SPARQL responses (p. 261)
- RDF media types used by SPARQL in Neptune (p. 261)
  - RDF serialization formats used by Neptune SPARQL (p. 261)
  - SPARQL result serialization formats used by Neptune SPARQL (p. 262)
  - Media-Types that Neptune can use to import RDF data (p. 262)
  - Media-Types that Neptune can use to export query results (p. 263)
- Using SPARQL UPDATE LOAD to Import Data into Neptune (p. 264)

Using the HTTP REST endpoint to connect to a Neptune DB instance

Amazon Neptune provides an HTTP endpoint for SPARQL queries. The REST interface is compatible with SPARQL version 1.1.

Note
As discussed in Encryption in Transit: Connecting to Neptune Using SSL/HTTPS (p. 73), the best practice is to connect to Neptune using HTTPS rather than HTTP. And in some Regions, you can only connect using HTTPS. The connection examples here all use HTTPS.

The following instructions walk you through connecting to the SPARQL endpoint using the curl command, connecting through HTTPS, and using HTTP syntax. Follow these instructions from an Amazon EC2 instance in the same virtual private cloud (VPC) as your Neptune DB instance.

The HTTP endpoint for SPARQL queries to a Neptune DB instance is: https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql.

Note
For information about finding the hostname of your Neptune DB instance, see the Connecting to Amazon Neptune Endpoints (p. 50) section.

QUERY Using HTTP POST

The following example uses curl to submit a SPARQL QUERY through HTTP POST.

```
```
The preceding example returns up to 10 of the triples (subject-predicate-object) in the graph by using the \(?s ?p ?o\) query with a limit of 10. To query for something else, replace it with another SPARQL query.

**Note**

The default MIME media type of a response is `application/sparql-results+json` for `SELECT` and `ASK` queries.

The default MIME type of a response is `application/n-quads` for `CONSTRUCT` and `DESCRIBE` queries.

For a list of the media types used by Neptune for serialization, see [RDF serialization formats used by Neptune SPARQL](p. 261).

**UPDATE Using HTTP POST**

The following example uses **curl** to submit a SPARQL **UPDATE** through HTTP **POST**.

```bash
```

The preceding example inserts the following triple into the SPARQL default graph: <https://test.com/s> <https://test.com/p> <https://test.com/o>

**Optional HTTP trailing headers for multi-part SPARQL responses**

The HTTP response to SPARQL queries and updates is often returned in more than one part or chunk. It can be hard to diagnose a failure that occurs after a query or update begins sending these chunks, especially since the first one arrives with an HTTP status code of 200.

Unless you explicitly request trailing headers, Neptune only reports such a failure by appending an error message to the message body, which is usually corrupted.

To make detection and diagnosis of this kind of problem easier, you can include a transfer-encoding (TE) trailers header (te: trailers) in your request (see, for example, the MDN page about TE request headers). Doing this will cause Neptune to include two new header fields within the trailing headers of the response chunks:

- **X-Neptune-Status** – contains the response code followed by a short name. For instance, in case of success the trailing header would be: `X-Neptune-Status: 200 OK`. In the case of failure, the response code would be an [Neptune engine error code](p. 436) such as `X-Neptune-Status: 500 TimeLimitExceededException`.
- **X-Neptune-Detail** – is empty for successful requests. In the case of errors, it contains the JSON error message. Because only ASCII characters are allowed in HTTP header values, the JSON string is URL encoded. The error message is also still appended to the response message body.

**RDF media types used by SPARQL in Neptune**

Resource Description Framework (RDF) data can be serialized in many different ways, most of which SPARQL can consume or output:

**RDF serialization formats used by Neptune SPARQL**

- **N-Triples** – A line-based, plain-text format for encoding an RDF graph, defined in [RDF 1.1 N-Triples](https://www.w3.org/TR/n-triples/). Media type: `application/n-triples`, `text/turtle`, or `text/plain`. Typical file extension: `.nt`.

---

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• **N-Quads** – A line-based, plain-text format for encoding an RDF graph, defined in [RDF 1.1 N-Quads](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-nquads/). It is an extension of N-Triples. Media type: `application/n-quads`, or `text/x-nquads` when encoded with 7-bit US-ASCII. Typical file extension: `.nq`.

• **Turtle** – A textual syntax for RDF defined in [RDF 1.1 Turtle](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-turtle/) that allows an RDF graph to be completely written in a compact and natural text form, with abbreviations for common usage patterns and datatypes. Turtle provides levels of compatibility with the N-Triples format as well as SPARQL's triple pattern syntax. Media type: `text/turtle`. Typical file extension: `.ttl`.

• **TriG** – A textual syntax for RDF defined in [RDF 1.1 TriG](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-trig/) that allows an RDF graph to be completely written in a compact and natural text form, with abbreviations for common usage patterns and datatypes. TriG is an extension of the Turtle format. Media type: `application/trig`. Typical file extension: `.trig`.

• **N3 (Notation3)** – An assertion and logic language defined in [Notation3 (N3): A readable RDF syntax](https://www.w3.org/TR/2016/REC-n3-20160505/). N3 extends the RDF data model by adding formulae (literals which are graphs themselves), variables, logical implication, and functional predicates, and provides a textual syntax alternative to RDF/XML. Media type: `text/n3`. Typical file extension: `.n3`.

• **JSON-LD** – A data serialization and messaging format defined in [JSON-LD 1.0](https://www.w3.org/TR/2014/REC-ld+json-20140225/). Media type: `application/ld+json`. Typical file extension: `.jsonld`.

• **TriX** – A serialization of RDF in XML, defined in [TriX: RDF Triples in XML](https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-trix/). Media type: `application/trix`. Typical file extension: `.trix`.

• **SPARQL JSON Results** – A serialization of RDF using the [SPARQL 1.1 Query Results JSON Format](https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-results-json/). Media type: `application/sparql-results+json`. Typical file extension: `.srj`.

• **RDF4J Binary Format** – A binary format for encoding RDF data, documented in [RDF4J Binary RDF Format](https://rdf4j.org/documentation/binary-format/). Media type: `application/x-binary-rdf`.

### SPARQL result serialization formats used by Neptune SPARQL

• **SPARQL XML Results** – An XML format for the variable binding and boolean results formats provided by the SPARQL query language, defined in [SPARQL Query Results XML Format (Second Edition)](https://www.w3.org/TR/2014/REC-sparql11-results-xml-20140225/). Media type: `application/sparql-results+xml`. Typical file extension: `.srx`.

• **SPARQL CSV and TSV Results** – The use of comma-separated values and tab-separated values to express SPARQL query results from `SELECT` queries, defined in [SPARQL 1.1 Query Results CSV and TSV Formats](https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-results-csv-tsv/). Media type: `text/csv` for comma-separated values, and `text/tab-separated-values` for tab-separated values. Typical file extensions: `.csv` for comma-separated values, and `.tsv` for tab-separated values.

• **Binary Results Table** – A binary format for encoding the output of SPARQL queries. Media type: `application/x-binary-rdf-results-table`.

• **SPARQL JSON Results** – A serialization of RDF using the [SPARQL 1.1 Query Results JSON Format](https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-results-json/). Media type: `application/sparql-results+json`.

### Media-Types that Neptune can use to import RDF data

#### Media-types supported by the Neptune bulk-loader (p. 161)

- N-Triples
- N-Quads
- RDF/XML
- Turtle

#### Media-types that SPARQL UPDATE LOAD can import

- N-Triples
Media-Types that Neptune can use to export query results

To specify the output format for a SPARQL query response, send an "Accept: media-type" header with the query request. For example:

```
curl -H "Accept: application/nquads" ...
```

**RDF media-types that SPARQL SELECT can output from Neptune**

- SPARQL JSON Results (This is the default)
- SPARQL XML Results
- Binary Results Table (media type: application/x-binary-rdf-results-table)
- Comma-Separated Values (CSV)
- Tab-Separated Values (TSV)

**RDF media-types that SPARQL ASK can output from Neptune**

- SPARQL JSON Results (This is the default)
- SPARQL XML Results
- Boolean (media type: text/boolean, meaning "true" or "false")

**RDF media-types that SPARQL CONSTRUCT can output from Neptune**

- N-Quads (This is the default)
- RDF/XML
- JSON-LD
- N-Triples
- Turtle
- N3
- TriX
- TriG
- SPARQL JSON Results
- RDF4J Binary RDF Format

**RDF media-types that SPARQL DESCRIBE can output from Neptune**

- N-Quads (This is the default)
- RDF/XML
- JSON-LD
Using SPARQL UPDATE LOAD to Import Data into Neptune

When you need to load a lot of data, however, we recommend that you use the Neptune loader instead. For more information, see Using the Amazon Neptune Bulk Loader to Ingest Data (p. 161).

You can use `SPARQL UPDATE LOAD` to load data directly from Amazon S3, or from files obtained from a self-hosted web server. The resources to be loaded must reside in the same region as the Neptune server, and the endpoint for the resources must be whitelisted in the VPC. For information about creating an Amazon S3 endpoint, see Creating an Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint (p. 171).

All `SPARQL UPDATE LOAD` URIs must start with http:// or preferably https://. This includes Amazon S3 URLs.

Any Amazon S3 authentication must be included in the URL. For more information, see Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters.

In contrast to the Neptune bulk loader, a call to `SPARQL UPDATE LOAD` is fully transactional.

**Loading files directly from Amazon S3 into Neptune using SPARQL UPDATE LOAD**

Because Neptune does not allow you to pass an IAM role to Amazon S3 when using SPARQL UPDATE LOAD, either the Amazon S3 bucket in question must be public or you must use a pre-signed Amazon S3 URL in the LOAD query. The Boto3 documentation shows how to use a Python script to generate a presigned URL.

Also, the content type of the files to be loaded must be set correctly.

1. Set the content type of files when you upload them into Amazon S3 by using the `--metadata` parameter, like this:

   ```bash
   aws s3 cp test.nt s3://bucket-name/my-plain-text-input/test.nt --metadata Content-Type=text/plain
   aws s3 cp test.rdf s3://bucket-name/my-rdf-input/test.rdf --metadata Content-Type=application/rdf+xml
   ```

2. Confirm that the media-type information is actually present. Run:

   ```bash
curl -v bucket-name/folder-name
   ``

   The output of this command should show the media-type information that you set when uploading the files.

3. Then you can use the `SPARQL UPDATE LOAD` command to import these files into Neptune:

   ```bash
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql
   -d "update=LOAD <https://s3.amazonaws.com/bucket-name/my-rdf-input/test.rdf>"
   ```
The steps above work only for a public Amazon S3 bucket, or for a bucket that you access using a pre-signed Amazon S3 URL in the LOAD query. You can also set up a web proxy server to load from a private Amazon S3 bucket, as shown below:

**Using a web server to load files into Neptune with SPARQL UPDATE LOAD**

1. Install a web server on a machine running within the VPC that is hosting Neptune and the files to be loaded. For example, using Amazon Linux, you might install Apache as follows:

   ```
   sudo yum install httpd mod_ssl
   sudo /usr/sbin/apachectl start
   ```

2. Define the MIME type(s) of the RDF file-content that you are going to load. SPARQL uses the Content-type header sent by the web server to determine the input format of the content, so you must define the relevant MIME types for the web Server.

   For example, suppose you use the following file extensions to identify file formats:
   
   - `.nt` for NTriples.
   - `.nq` for NQuads.
   - `.trig` for Trig.
   - `.rdf` for RDF/XML.
   - `.ttl` for Turtle.
   - `.n3` for N3.
   - `.jsonld` for JSON-LD.

   If you are using Apache 2 as the web server, you would edit the file `/etc/mime.types` and add the following types:

   ```
   text/plain nt
   application/n-quads nq
   application/trig trig
   application/rdf+xml rdf
   application/x-turtle ttl
   text/rdf+n3 n3
   application/ld+json jsonld
   ```

3. Confirm that the MIME-type mapping works. Once you have your web server up and running and hosting RDF files in the format(s) of your choice, you can test the configuration by sending a request to the web server from your local host.

   For instance, you might send a request such as this:

   ```
   curl -v http://localhost:80/test.rdf
   ```

   Then, in the detailed output from `curl`, you should see a line such as:

   ```
   Content-Type: application/rdf+xml
   ```

   This shows that the content-type mapping was defined successfully.

4. You are now ready to load data using the SPARQL UPDATE command:

   ```
   curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql \
   -d "update=LOAD <http://web_server_private_ip:80/test.rdf>"
   ```
Note
Using SPARQL UPDATE LOAD can trigger a timeout on the web server when the source file being loaded is large. Neptune processes the file data as it is streamed in, and for a big file that can take longer than the timeout configured on the server. This in turn may cause the server to close the connection, which can result in the following error message when Neptune encounters an unexpected EOF in the stream:

```
{
  "detailedMessage":"Invalid syntax in the specified file",
  "code":"InvalidParameterException"
}
```

If you receive this message and don't believe your source file contains invalid syntax, try increasing the timeout settings on the web server. You can also diagnose the problem by enabling debug logs on the server and looking for timeouts.

**SPARQL query hints**

You can use query hints to specify optimization and evaluation strategies for a particular SPARQL query in Amazon Neptune.

Query hints are expressed using additional triple patterns that are embedded in the SPARQL query with the following parts:

- **scope**
- **hint**
- **value**

- **scope** – Determines the part of the query that the query hint applies to, such as a certain group in the query or the full query.
- **hint** – Identifies the type of the hint to apply.
- **value** – Determines the behavior of the system aspect under consideration.

The query hints and scopes are exposed as predefined terms in the Amazon Neptune namespace `http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#`. The examples in this section include the namespace as a hint prefix that is defined and included in the query:

```
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
```

For example, the following shows how to include a `joinOrder` hint in a SELECT query:

```
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT ... {
  hint:Query hint:joinOrder "Ordered" .
  ... 
}
```

The preceding query instructs the Neptune engine to evaluate joins in the query in the *given* order and disables any automatic reordering.

Consider the following when using query hints:

- You can combine different query hints in a single query. For example, you can use the `bottomUp` query hint to annotate a subquery for bottom-up evaluation and a `joinOrder` query hint to fix the join order inside the subquery.
- You can use the same query hint multiple times, in different non-overlapping scopes.
• Query hints are hints. Although the query engine generally aims to consider given query hints, it might also ignore them.

• Query hints are semantics preserving. Adding a query hint does not change the output of the query (except for the potential result order when no ordering guarantees are given—that is, when the result order is not explicitly enforced by using ORDER BY).

The following sections provide more information about the available query hints and their usage in Neptune.

Topics
• Scope of SPARQL query hints in Neptune (p. 267)
• The joinOrder SPARQL query hint (p. 268)
• The evaluationStrategy SPARQL query hint (p. 270)
• The queryTimeout SPARQL query hint (p. 272)
• The rangeSafe SPARQL query hint (p. 273)
• The queryId SPARQL Query Hint (p. 273)
• The useDFE SPARQL query hint (p. 274)

Scope of SPARQL query hints in Neptune

The following table shows the available scopes, associated hints, and descriptions for SPARQL query hints in Amazon Neptune. The hint prefix in these entries represents the Neptune namespace for hints:

```
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Supported Hint</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hint:Query</td>
<td>joinOrder (p. 268)</td>
<td>The query hint applies to the whole query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hint:Query</td>
<td>queryTimeout (p. 272)</td>
<td>The time-out value applies to the entire query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hint:Query</td>
<td>rangeSafe (p. 273)</td>
<td>Type promotion is disabled for the entire query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hint:Query</td>
<td>queryId (p. 273)</td>
<td>The query ID value applies to the entire query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hint:Query</td>
<td>useDFE (p. 274)</td>
<td>Use of the DFE is disabled for the entire query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hint:Group</td>
<td>joinOrder (p. 268)</td>
<td>The query hint applies to the top-level elements in the specified group, but not to nested elements (such as subqueries) or parent elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hint:SubQuery</td>
<td>evaluationStrategy (p. 270)</td>
<td>The hint is specified and applied to a nested SELECT subquery. The subquery is evaluated independently, without considering solutions computed before the subquery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `joinOrder` SPARQL query hint

When you submit a SPARQL query, the Amazon Neptune query engine investigates the structure of the query. It reordered parts of the query and tries to minimize the amount of work required for evaluation and query response time.

For example, a sequence of connected triple patterns is typically not evaluated in the given order. It is reordered using heuristics and statistics such as the selectivity of the individual patterns and how they are connected through shared variables. Additionally, if your query contains more complex patterns such as subqueries, FILTERs, or complex OPTIONAL or MINUS blocks, the Neptune query engine reorders them where possible, aiming for an efficient evaluation order.

For more complex queries, the order in which Neptune chooses to evaluate the query might not always be optimal. For instance, Neptune might miss instance data-specific characteristics (such as hitting power nodes in the graph) that emerge during query evaluation.

If you know the exact characteristics of the data and want to manually dictate the order of the query execution, use the Neptune `joinOrder` query hint to specify that the query be evaluated in the given order.

Note

When `hint:Query hint:joinOrder "Ordered"` is specified in a query, the DFE alternative query engine is never used to execute the query.

**joinOrder** SPARQL hint syntax

The `joinOrder` query hint is specified as a triple pattern included in a SPARQL query.

For clarity, the following syntax uses a `hint` prefix defined and included in the query to specify the Neptune query-hint namespace:

```
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
scope hint:joinOrder "Ordered" .
```

**Available Scopes**

- `hint:Query`
- `hint:Group`

For more information about query hint scopes, see Scope of SPARQL query hints in Neptune (p. 267).

**joinOrder** SPARQL hint example

This section shows a query written with and without the `joinOrder` query hint and related optimizations.

For this example, assume that the dataset contains the following:

- A single person named John that :likes 1,000 persons, including Jane.
- A single person named Jane that :likes 10 persons, including John.

**No Query Hint**

The following SPARQL query extracts all the pairs of people named John and Jane who both like each other from a set of social networking data:

```
PREFIX : <https://example.com/>
```
The Neptune query engine might evaluate the statements in a different order than written. For example, it might choose to evaluate in the following order:

1. Find all persons named John.
2. Find all persons connected to John by a :likes edge.
3. Filter this set by persons named Jane.
4. Filter this set by those connected to John by a :likes edge.

According to the dataset, evaluating in this order results in 1,000 entities being extracted in the second step. The third step narrows this down to the single node, Jane. The final step then determines that Jane also :likes the John node.

**Query Hint**

It would be favorable to start with the Jane node because she has only 10 outgoing :likes edges. This reduces the amount of work during the evaluation of the query by avoiding the extraction of the 1,000 entities during the second step.

The following example uses the joinOrder query hint to ensure that the Jane node and its outgoing edges are processed first by disabling all automatic join reordering for the query:

```sparql
PREFIX : <https://example.com/>
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT ?john ?jane {
    ?person1 :name "Jane" .
    ?person1 :likes ?person2 .
    ?person2 :name "John" .
}
```

An applicable real-world scenario might be a social network application in which persons in the network are classified as either influencers with many connections or normal users with few connections. In such a scenario, you could ensure that the normal user (Jane) is processed before the influencer (John) in a query like the preceding example.

**Query Hint and Reorder**

You can take this example one step further. If you know that the :name attribute is unique to a single node, you could speed up the query by reordering and using the joinOrder query hint. This step ensures that the unique nodes are extracted first.

```sparql
PREFIX : <https://example.com/>
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT ?john ?jane {
    hint:Query hint:joinOrder "Ordered" .
    ?person1 :name "Jane" .
    ?person1 :likes ?person2 .
    ?person2 :name "John" .
}
```
In this case, you can reduce the query to the following single actions in each step:

1. Find the single person node with :name Jane.
2. Find the single person node with :name John.
3. Check that the first node is connected to the second with a :likes edge.
4. Check that the second node is connected to the first with a :likes edge.

**Important**

If you choose the wrong order, the joinOrder query hint can lead to significant performance drops. For example, the preceding example would be inefficient if the :name attributes were not unique. If all 100 nodes were named Jane and all 1,000 nodes were named John, then the query would end up checking 1,000 * 100 (100,000) pairs for :likes edges.

**The evaluationStrategy SPARQL query hint**

The evaluationStrategy query hint tells the Amazon Neptune query engine that the fragment of the query annotated should be evaluated from the bottom up, as an independent unit. This means that no solutions from previous evaluation steps are used to compute the query fragment. The query fragment is evaluated as a standalone unit, and its produced solutions are joined with the remainder of the query after it is computed.

Using the evaluationStrategy query hint implies a blocking (non-pipelined) query plan, meaning that the solutions of the fragment annotated with the query hint are materialized and buffered in main memory. Using this query hint might significantly increase the amount of main memory needed to evaluate the query, especially if the annotated query fragment computes a large number of results.

**evaluationStrategy SPARQL hint syntax**

The evaluationStrategy query hint is specified as a triple pattern included in a SPARQL query.

For clarity, the following syntax uses a hint prefix defined and included in the query to specify the Neptune query-hint namespace:

```sql
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
hint:SubQuery hint:evaluationStrategy "BottomUp" .
```

**Available Scopes**

- hint:SubQuery

**Note**

This query hint is supported only in nested subqueries.

For more information about query hint scopes, see Scope of SPARQL query hints in Neptune (p. 267).

**evaluationStrategy SPARQL hint example**

This section shows a query written with and without the evaluationStrategy query hint and related optimizations.

For this example, assume that the dataset has the following characteristics:

- It contains 1,000 edges labeled :connectedTo.
- Each component node is connected to an average of 100 other component nodes.
• The typical number of four-hop cyclical connections between nodes is around 100.

No Query Hint

The following SPARQL query extracts all component nodes that are cyclically connected to each other via four hops:

```
PREFIX : <https://example.com/>
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT * { 
  ?component1 :connectedTo ?component2 .
  ?component2 :connectedTo ?component3 .
  ?component4 :connectedTo ?component1 .
}
```

The approach of the Neptune query engine is to evaluate this query using the following steps:

• Extract all 1,000 connectedTo edges in the graph.
• Expand by 100x (the number of outgoing connectedTo edges from component2).
  Intermediate results: 100,000 nodes.
• Expand by 100x (the number of outgoing connectedTo edges from component3).
  Intermediate results: 10,000,000 nodes.
• Scan the 10,000,000 nodes for the cycle close.

This results in a streaming query plan, which has a constant amount of main memory.

Query Hint and Subqueries

You might want to trade off main memory space for accelerated computation. By rewriting the query using an evaluationStrategy query hint, you can force the engine to compute a join between two smaller, materialized subsets.

```
PREFIX : <https://example.com/>
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT * { 
  { 
    SELECT * WHERE { 
      hint:SubQuery hint:evaluationStrategy "BottomUp" .
      ?component1 :connectedTo ?component2 .
      ?component2 :connectedTo ?component3 .
    }
  }
  { 
    SELECT * WHERE { 
      hint:SubQuery hint:evaluationStrategy "BottomUp" .
      ?component4 :connectedTo ?component1 .
    }
  }
}
```

Instead of evaluating the triple patterns in sequence while iteratively using results from the previous triple pattern as input for the upcoming patterns, the evaluationStrategy hint causes the two subqueries to be evaluated independently. Both subqueries produce 100,000 nodes for intermediate results, which are then joined together to form the final output.
In particular, when you run Neptune on the larger instance types, temporarily storing these two 100,000 subsets in main memory increases memory usage in return for significantly speeding up evaluation.

**The queryTimeout SPARQL query hint**

The queryTimeout query hint specifies a timeout that is shorter than the neptune_query_timeout value set in the DB parameters group.

If the query terminates as a result of this hint, a TimeLimitExceededException is thrown, with an Operation terminated (deadline exceeded) message.

**queryTimeout SPARQL hint syntax**

```sparql
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT ... WHERE {
    # OR
    hint:Query hint:queryTimeout "10" .
    # OR
    hint:Query hint:queryTimeout "10"^^xsd:integer .
    ...
}
```

The time-out value is expressed in milliseconds.

The time-out value must be smaller than the neptune_query_timeout value set in the DB parameters group. Otherwise, a MalformedQueryException exception is thrown with a Malformed query: Query hint 'queryTimeout' must be less than neptune_query_timeout DB Parameter Group message.

The queryTimeout query hint should be specified in the WHERE clause of the main query, or in the WHERE clause of one of the subqueries as shown in the example below.

It must be set only once across all the queries/subqueries and SPARQL Updates sections (such as INSERT and DELETE). Otherwise, a MalformedQueryException exception is thrown with a Malformed query: Query hint 'queryTimeout' must be set only once message.

**Available Scopes**

The queryTimeout hint can be applied both to SPARQL queries and updates.

- In a SPARQL query, it can appear in the WHERE clause of the main query or a subquery.
- In a SPARQL update, it can be set in the INSERT, DELETE, or WHERE clause. If there are multiple update clauses, it can only be set in one of them.

For more information about query hint scopes, see Scope of SPARQL query hints in Neptune (p. 267).

**queryTimeout SPARQL hint example**

Here is an example of using hint:queryTimeout in the main WHERE clause of an UPDATE query:

```sparql
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
INSERT {
    ?s ?p ?o
} WHERE {
    hint:Query hint:queryTimeout 100 .
```
Here, the hint:queryTimeout is in the WHERE clause of a subquery:

```sparql
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT * {
  { 
    SELECT ?s WHERE {
      hint:queryTimeout 100 .
    }
  }
}
```

The rangeSafe SPARQL query hint

Use this query hint to turn off type promotion for a SPARQL query.

When you submit a SPARQL query that includes a FILTER over a numerical value or range, the Neptune query engine must normally use type promotion when it executes the query. This means that it has to examine values of every type that could hold the value you are filtering on.

For example, if you are filtering for values equal to 55, the engine must look for integers equal to 55, long integers equal to 55L, floats equal to 55.0, and so forth. Each type promotion requires an additional lookup on storage, which can cause an apparently simple query to take an unexpectedly long time to complete.

Often type promotion is unnecessary because you know in advance that you only need to find values of one specific type. When this is the case, you can speed up your queries dramatically by using the rangeSafe query hint to turn off type promotion.

**rangeSafe SPARQL hint syntax**

The rangeSafe query hint takes a value of true to turn off type promotion. It also accepts a value of false (the default).

**Example.** The following example shows how to turn off type promotion when filtering for an integer value of o greater than 1:

```sparql
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT * {
  hint:rangeSafe 'true' .
  FILTER (?o > '1'^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#int>)
}
```

The queryId SPARQL Query Hint

Use this query hint to assign your own queryId value to a SPARQL query.

**Example:**

```sparql
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT * WHERE {
  hint:queryId "4d5c4f ae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47"
  {?s ?p ?o})
```
The `useDFE` SPARQL query hint

Use this query hint to disable use of the DFE for executing the query. Because the default value of this hint is `true`, there is no need to include the hint unless you don't want the query to be executed by the DFE.

**Note**
If you use this query hint when the DFE is not enabled in Lab Mode, the hint is treated as a regular triple pattern.

Example:

```sparql
PREFIX : <https://example.com/>
PREFIX hint: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/QueryHints#>
SELECT ?john ?jane
{ hint:Query hint:useDFE false .
  ?person1 :name "Jane" .
  ?person1 :likes ?person2 .
  ?person2 :name "John" .
}
```

SPARQL query status API

To get the status of SPARQL queries, use HTTP `GET` or `POST` to make a request to the `https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql/status` endpoint.

**SPARQL query status request parameters**

- **queryId** (optional)
  The ID of a running SPARQL query. Only displays the status of the specified query.

**SPARQL query status response syntax**

```json
{
  "acceptedQueryCount": integer,
  "runningQueryCount": integer,
  "queries": [ 
    {
      "queryId": "guid",
      "queryEvalStats": {
        "subqueries": integer,
        "elapsed": integer,
        "cancelled": boolean
      },
      "queryString": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

**SPARQL query status response values**

- **acceptedQueryCount**
The number of queries accepted since the last restart of the Neptune engine.
runningQueryCount
The number of currently running SPARQL queries.

queries
A list of the current SPARQL queries.

queryId
A GUID id for the query. Neptune automatically assigns this ID value to each query, or you can also assign your own ID (see Inject a Custom ID Into a Neptune Gremlin or SPARQL Query (p. 55)).

queryEvalStats
Statistics for this query.

subqueries
Number of subqueries in this query.

elapsed
The number of milliseconds the query has been running so far.

cancelled
True indicates that the query was cancelled.

queryString
The submitted query.

**SPARQL query status example**
The following is an example of the status command using curl and HTTP GET.

```bash
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql/status
```
This output shows a single running query.

```json
{
  "acceptedQueryCount":9,
  "runningQueryCount":1,
  "queries": [
    {
      "queryId":"fb34cd3e-f37c-4d12-9cf2-03bb741bf54f",
      "queryEvalStats":
      {
        "subqueries": 0,
        "elapsed": 29256,
        "cancelled": false
      },
    }
  ]
}
```

**SPARQL query cancellation**
To get the status of SPARQL queries, use HTTP GET or POST to make a request to the `https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql/status` endpoint.
**SPARQL query cancellation request parameters**

cancelQuery

(Required) Tells the status command to cancel a query. This parameter does not take a value.

queryId

(Required) The ID of the running SPARQL query to cancel.

silent

(Optional) If silent=true then the running query is cancelled and the HTTP response code is 200. If silent is not present or silent=false, the query is cancelled with an HTTP 500 status code.

**SPARQL query cancellation examples**

**Example 1: Cancellation with silent=false**

The following is an example of the status command using curl to cancel a query with the silent parameter set to false:

```
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql/status \
  -d "cancelQuery" \ 
  -d "queryId=4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47" \ 
  -d "silent=false"
```

Unless the query has already started streaming results, the cancelled query would then return an HTTP 500 code with a response like this:

```
{
  "code": "CancelledByUserException",
  "requestId": "4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47",
  "detailedMessage": "Operation terminated (cancelled by user)"
}
```

If the query already returned an HTTP 200 code (OK) and has started streaming results before being cancelled, the timeout exception information is sent to the regular output stream.

**Example 2: Cancellation with silent=true**

The following is an example of the same status command as above except with the silent parameter now set to true:

```
curl https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/sparql/status \
  -d "cancelQuery" \ 
  -d "queryId=4d5c4fae-aa30-41cf-9e1f-91e6b7dd6f47" \ 
  -d "silent=true"
```

This command would return the same response as when silent=false, but the cancelled query would now return an HTTP 200 code with a response like this:

```
{
  "head" : {
    "vars" : [ "s", "p", "o" ]
  },
  "results" : {
    "bindings" : [ ]
  }
}
```
Analyzing Neptune query execution using SPARQL explain

Amazon Neptune has added a SPARQL feature named explain. This feature is a self-service tool for understanding the execution approach taken by the Neptune engine. You invoke it by adding an explain parameter to an HTTP call that submits a SPARQL query.

The explain feature provides information about the logical structure of query execution plans. You can use this information to identify potential evaluation and execution bottlenecks. You can then use query hints (p. 266) to improve your query execution plans.

Topics
- How the SPARQL query engine works in Neptune (p. 277)
- How to use SPARQL explain to analyze Neptune query execution (p. 278)
- Examples of invoking SPARQL explain in Neptune (p. 279)
- Neptune SPARQL explain operators (p. 291)
- Limitations of SPARQL explain in Neptune (p. 297)

How the SPARQL query engine works in Neptune

To use the information that the SPARQL explain feature provides, you need to understand some details about how the Amazon Neptune SPARQL query engine works.

The engine translates every SPARQL query into a pipeline of operators. Starting from the first operator, intermediate solutions known as binding lists flow through this operator pipeline. You can think of a binding list as a table in which the table headers are a subset of the variables used in the query. Each row in the table represents a result, up to the point of evaluation.

Let's assume that two namespace prefixes have been defined for our data:

```sparql
@prefix ex:   <http://example.com> .
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
```

The following would be an example of a simple binding list in this context:

```
?person       | ?firstName
--------------|------------------
ex:JaneDoe    | "Jane"
ex:JohnDoe    | "John"
ex:RichardRoe | "Richard"
```

For each of three people, the list binds the ?person variable to an identifier of the person, and the ?firstName variable to the person's first name.

In the general case, variables can remain unbound, if, for example, there is an OPTIONAL selection of a variable in a query for which no value is present in the data.

The PipelineJoin operator is an example of a Neptune query engine operator present in the explain output. It takes as input an incoming binding set from the previous operator and joins it against a triple pattern, say (?person, foaf:lastName, ?lastName). This operation uses the bindings for the ?
person variable in its input stream, substitutes them into the triple pattern, and looks up triples from the database.

When executed in the context of the incoming bindings from the previous table, PipelineJoin would evaluate three lookups, namely the following:

```
(ex:JaneDoe, foaf:lastName, ?lastName)
(ex:JohnDoe, foaf:lastName, ?lastName)
(ex:RichardRoe, foaf:lastName, ?lastName)
```

This approach is called as-bound evaluation. The solutions from this evaluation process are joined back against the incoming solutions, padding the detected ?lastName in the incoming solutions. Assuming that you find a last name for all three persons, the operator would produce an outgoing binding list that would look something like this:

```
?person       | ?firstName | ?lastName
---------------------------------------
ex:JaneDoe    | "Jane"     | "Doe"
ex:JohnDoe    | "John"     | "Doe"
ex:RichardRoe | "Richard"  | "Roe"
```

This outgoing binding list then serves as input for the next operator in the pipeline. At the end, the output of the last operator in the pipeline defines the query result.

Operator pipelines are often linear, in the sense that every operator emits solutions for a single connected operator. However, in some cases, they can have more complex structures. For example, a UNION operator in a SPARQL query is mapped to a Copy operation. This operation duplicates the bindings and forwards the copies into two subplans, one for the left side and the other for the right side of the UNION.

For more information about operators, see Neptune SPARQL explain operators (p. 291).

**How to use SPARQL explain to analyze Neptune query execution**

The SPARQL explain feature is a self-service tool in Amazon Neptune that helps you understand the execution approach taken by the Neptune engine. To invoke explain, you pass a parameter to an HTTP or HTTPS request in the form explain=mode.

The mode value can be one of static, dynamic, or details:

- In static mode, explain prints only the static structure of the query plan.
- In dynamic mode, explain also includes dynamic aspects of the query plan. These aspects might include the number of intermediate bindings flowing through the operators, the ratio of incoming bindings to outgoing bindings, and the total time taken by operators.
- In details mode, explain prints the information shown in dynamic mode plus additional details such as the actual SPARQL query string and the estimated range count for the pattern underlying a join operator.

Neptune supports using explain with all three SPARQL query access protocols listed in the W3C SPARQL 1.1 Protocol specification, namely:

1. HTTP GET
2. HTTP POST using URL-encoded parameters
3. HTTP POST using text parameters
For information about the SPARQL query engine, see How the SPARQL query engine works in Neptune (p. 277).

For information about the kind of output produced by invoking SPARQL explain, see Examples of invoking SPARQL explain in Neptune (p. 279).

Examples of invoking SPARQL explain in Neptune

The examples in this section show the various kinds of output you can produce by invoking the SPARQL explain feature to analyze query execution in Amazon Neptune.

Topics
- Understanding Explain Output (p. 279)
- Example of details mode output (p. 281)
- Example of static mode output (p. 282)
- Different ways of encoding parameters (p. 283)
- Other output types besides text/plain (p. 283)
- Example of SPARQL explain output when the DFE is enabled (p. 285)

Understanding Explain Output

In this example, Jane Doe knows two people, namely John Doe and Richard Roe:

```sparql
@prefix ex: <http://example.com> .
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
ex:JaneDoe foaf:knows ex:JohnDoe .
ex:JohnDoe foaf:firstName "John" .
ex:JohnDoe foaf:lastName "Doe" .
ex:RichardRoe foaf:firstName "Richard" .
ex:RichardRoe foaf:lastName "Roe" .
```

To determine the first names of all the people whom Jane Doe knows, you can write the following query:

```bash
curl http(s)://your_server:your_port/sparql \
-d "query=PREFIX foaf: <https://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> PREFIX ex: <https://www.example.com/> \ 
SELECT ?firstName WHERE { ex:JaneDoe foaf:knows ?person . ?person foaf:firstName ?firstName }" \
-H "Accept: text/csv"
```

This simple query returns the following:

```
firstName
John
Richard
```

Next, change the `curl` command to invoke explain by adding `--d "explain=dynamic"` and using the default output type instead of `text/csv`:

```bash
curl http(s)://your_server:your_port/sparql \
-d "query=PREFIX foaf: <https://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> PREFIX ex: <https://www.example.com/> \ 
SELECT ?firstName WHERE { ex:JaneDoe foaf:knows ?person . ?person foaf:firstName ?firstName }" \
```

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The query now returns output in pretty-printed ASCII format (HTTP content type text/plain), which is the default output type:

```
# ID # Out #1 # Out #2 # Name              # Arguments
# Mode     # Units In # Units Out # Ratio # Time (ms) #
# 0  # 1      # -      # SolutionInjection # solutions=[{}]
# -        # 0        # 1         # 0.00  # 0         #
# 1  # 2      # -      # PipelineJoin      # pattern=distinct(ex:JaneDoe, foaf:knows, ?person)     # -        # 1        # 2         # 2.00  # 1         #
#    #        #        #                   # joinType=join
#          #          #           #       #           #
#    #        #        #                   # joinProjectionVars=[?person]
#          #          #           #       #           #
# 2  # 3      # -      # PipelineJoin      # pattern=distinct(?person, foaf:firstName, ?firstName)
# retain   # 2        # 2         # 1.00  # 0         #
# 3  # 4      # -      # Projection        # vars=[?firstName]
# retain   # 2        # 2         # 1.00  # 0         #
# 4  # -      # -      # TermResolution    # vars=[?firstName]
# id2value # 2        # 2         # 1.00  # 1         #
```

For details about the operations in the Name column and their arguments, see Explain operators (p. 291).

The following describes the output row by row:

1. The first step in the main query always uses the SolutionInjection operator to inject a solution. The solution is then expanded to the final result through the evaluation process.

   In this case, it injects the so-called universal solution `{ }`. In the presence of VALUES clauses or a BIND, this step might also inject more complex variable bindings to start out with.

   The Units Out column indicates that this single solution flows out of the operator. The Out #1 column specifies the operator into which this operator feeds the result. In this example, all operators are connected to the operator that follows in the table.

2. The second step is a PipelineJoin. It receives as input the single universal (fully unconstrained) solution produced by the previous operator (Units In := 1). It joins it against the tuple pattern defined by its pattern argument. This corresponds to a simple lookup for the pattern. In this case, the triple pattern is defined as the following:

   ```sparql
distinct(ex:JaneDoe, foaf:knows, ?person)
```

   The joinType := join argument indicates that this is a normal join (other types include optional joins, existence check joins, and so on).

   The distinct := true argument says that you extract only distinct matches from the database (no duplicates), and you bind the distinct matches to the variable joinProjectionVars := ?person, deduplicated.
The fact that the Units Out column value is 2 indicates that there are two solutions flowing out. Specifically, these are the bindings for the ?person variable, reflecting the two people that the data shows that Jane Doe knows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>?person</th>
<th>?firstName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex:JohnDoe</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex:RichardRoe</td>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The two solutions from stage 2 flow as input (Units In := 2) into the second PipelineJoin. This operator joins the two previous solutions with the following triple pattern:

```
distinct(?person, foaf:firstName, ?firstName)
```

The ?person variable is known to be bound either to ex:JohnDoe or to ex:RichardRoe by the operator's incoming solution. Given that, the PipelineJoin extracts the first names, John and Richard. The outgoing two solutions (Units Out := 2) are then as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>?person</th>
<th>?firstName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex:JohnDoe</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex:RichardRoe</td>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The next projection operator takes as input the two solutions from stage 3 (Units In := 2) and projects onto the ?firstName variable. This eliminates all other variable bindings in the mappings and passes on the two bindings (Units Out := 2):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>?firstName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. To improve performance, Neptune operates where possible on internal identifiers that it assigns to terms such as URIs and string literals, rather than on the strings themselves. The final operator, TermResolution, performs a mapping from these internal identifiers back to the corresponding term strings.

In regular (non-explain) query evaluation, the result computed by the last operator is then serialized into the requested serialization format and streamed to the client.

**Example of details mode output**

Suppose that you run the same query as the previous in details mode instead of dynamic mode:

```
curl http(s)://your_server:your_port/sparql \
-d "query=PREFIX foaf: <https://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> PREFIX ex: <https://www.example.com/> \ 
  SELECT ?firstName WHERE { ex:JaneDoe foaf:knows ?person . ?person foaf:firstName ?firstName }" \
-d "explain=details"
```

As this example shows, the output is the same with some additional details such as the query string at the top of the output, and the patternEstimate count for the PipelineJoin operator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREFIX foaf: <a href="https://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/">https://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/</a> PREFIX ex: <a href="https://www.example.com/">https://www.example.com/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of static mode output

Suppose that you run the same query as the previous in static mode (the default) instead of details mode:

```
curl http(s)://your_server:your_port/sparql \
  -d "query=PREFIX foaf: <https://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> PREFIX ex: <https://www.example.com/> \ 
    SELECT ?firstName WHERE { ex:JaneDoe foaf:knows ?person . ?person foaf:firstName ?firstName }" \
  -d "explain=static"
```

As this example shows, the output is the same, except that it omits the last three columns:
Different ways of encoding parameters

The following example queries illustrate two different ways to encode parameters when invoking SPARQL explain.

Using URL encoding – This example uses URL encoding of parameters, and specifies dynamic output:

```bash
curl -XGET "http(s)://your_server:your_port/sparql?explain=dynamic&query=SELECT * WHERE { ?s ?p ?o } LIMIT 1"
```

Specifying the parameters directly – This is the same as the previous query except that it passes the parameters through POST directly:

```bash
curl -d "query=SELECT * WHERE { ?s ?p ?o } LIMIT 1" -d "explain=dynamic" http(s)://your_server:your_port/sparql
```

Other output types besides text/plain

The preceding examples use the default text/plain output type. Neptune can also format SPARQL explain output in two other MIME-type formats, namely text/csv and text/html. You invoke them by setting the HTTP Accept header, which you can do using the -H flag in curl, as follows:

```bash
-H "Accept: output type"
```

Here are some examples:

text/csv Output

This query calls for CSV MIME-type output by specifying -H "Accept: text/csv":

```bash
curl -d "explain=dynamic" http(s)://your_server:your_port/sparql
```

The CSV format, which is handy for importing into a spreadsheet or database, separates the fields in each explain row by semicolons (; ), like this:

```
ID;Out #1;Out #2;Name;Arguments;Mode;Units In;Units Out;Ratio;Time (ms)
0;1;--;SolutionInjection;solutions=[{}];--;0;1;0.00;0
1;2;--;PipelineJoin;pattern=distinct(?s, ?p, ?o),joinType=join,joinProjectionVars=[?s, ?p, ?o];--;1;6;6.00;1
2;3;--;Projection;vars=[?s, ?p, ?o];retain;6;6;1.00;2
```
If you specify `-H "Accept: text/html"`, then explain generates an HTML table:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<table border="1px">
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Out #1</th>
<th>Out #2</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Units In</th>
<th>Units Out</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Time (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SolutionInjection</td>
<td>solutions=[{}]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PipelineJoin</td>
<td>pattern=distinct(?s, ?p, ?o)<br>
joinType=join<br>
joinProjectionVars=[?s, ?p, ?o]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Projection</td>
<td>vars=[?s, ?p, ?o]</td>
<td>retain</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```
Example of SPARQL `explain` output when the DFE is enabled

The following is an example of SPARQL `explain` output when the Neptune DFE alternative query engine is enabled:

```
# ID # Out #1 # Out #2 # Name              # Arguments
# Mode     # Units In # Units Out # Ratio # Time (ms) #
0          1      -      SolutionInjection # solutions=[{}]
1          2      -      Join # solutionSet=solutionSet1
2          3      -      Projection # var=['s', 'p', 'o']
3          -      -      Slice    # limit=1
```

The HTML renders in a browser something like the following:

```
Example of SPARQL `explain` output when the DFE is enabled

The following is an example of SPARQL `explain` output when the Neptune DFE alternative query engine is enabled:

```
# ID # Out #1 # Out #2 # Name              # Arguments
# Mode     # Units In # Units Out # Ratio # Time (ms) #
0          1      -      SolutionInjection # solutions=[{}]
1          2      -      Join # solutionSet=solutionSet1
2          3      -      Projection # var=['s', 'p', 'o']
3          -      -      Slice    # limit=1
```

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# DFE execution time (measured by DFEQueryEngine)

# accepted [micros]=127

# ready [micros]=2

# running [micros]=5627

# finished [micros]=0

# setupTime [ms]=1

# executionTime [ms]=14

# resultReadTime [ms]=0

# Static analysis statistics

# 35907 micros spent in parser.

# 7643 micros spent in range count estimation

# 2895 micros spent in value resolution
worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=1.0000,out=100.0000,io=0.0003,comp=0.0000,mem=3212]],

DFEPatternNode[(?1, TERM[150997262], ?4, ?5) . project DISTINCT[?1, ?4] {rangeCountEstimate=100},

OperatorInfoWithAlternative[

rec=OperatorInfo[

type=INCREMENTAL_HASH_JOIN,

costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[

costEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=100.0000,out=100.0000,io=0.0003,comp=0.0000,mem=6400],

worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=100.0000,out=100.0000,io=0.0003,comp=0.0000,mem=6400]],

alt=OperatorInfo[

type=INCREMENTAL_PIPELINE_JOIN,

costEstimates=OperatorCostEstimates[

costEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=100.0000,out=100.0000,io=0.0010,comp=0.0000,mem=0],

worstCaseCostEstimate=OperatorCostEstimate[in=100.0000,out=100.0000,io=0.0010,comp=0.0000,mem=0]]]

},

DFE configuration:

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# solutionChunkSize=5000
# outputQueueSize=20
# numComputeCores=3
# maxParallelIO=10
# numInitialPermits=12
# numComputeCores=3
# maxParallelIO=2
# numInitialPermits=12
# >>>> Statistics & operator histogram
# >>>> Statistics
# -> 3741 / 3668 micros total elapsed (incl. wait / excl. wait)
# -> 3741 / 3 millis total elapse (incl. wait / excl. wait)
# -> 3741 / 0 secs total elapsed (incl. wait / excl. wait)

# -> Operator histogram

pipelineScan (2 instances)

# -> 47.66% of total time (excl. wait):

symmetricHashJoin (1 instances)

# -> 10.99% of total time (excl. wait): merge (1 instances)

# -> 41.17% of total time (excl. wait):

# -> 0.19% of total time (excl. wait): drain (1 instances)

# nodeId | out0   | out1 | opName            | args                                             | rowsIn | rowsOut | chunksIn | chunksOut |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elapsed*</td>
<td>outWait</td>
<td>outBlocked</td>
<td>ratio</td>
<td>rate* [M/s]</td>
<td>rate [M/s]</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_0</td>
<td>node_2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pipelineScan</td>
<td>(?1, TERM[117442062], ?2, ?3) DISTINCT [?1, ?2]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_1</td>
<td>node_2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pipelineScan</td>
<td>(?1, TERM[150997262], ?4, ?5) DISTINCT [?1, ?4]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_2</td>
<td>node_4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>symmetricHashJoin</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>drain</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_4</td>
<td>node_3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>merge</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# 3 # 4 # - # HashIndexJoin # solutionSet=solutionSet1

100 # 100 # 1.00 # 4 #

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Neptune SPARQL explain operators

The following sections describe the operators and parameters for the SPARQL explain feature currently available in Amazon Neptune.

Important
The SPARQL explain feature is still being refined. The operators and parameters documented here might change in future versions.

Topics
- Aggregation operator (p. 291)
- ConditionalRouting operator (p. 292)
- Copy operator (p. 292)
- DFENode operator (p. 292)
- Distinct operator (p. 293)
- Federation operator (p. 293)
- Filter operator (p. 293)
- HashIndexBuild operator (p. 293)
- HashIndexJoin operator (p. 294)
- MergeJoin operator (p. 294)
- NamedSubquery operator (p. 294)
- PipelineJoin operator (p. 294)
- PipelineCountJoin operator (p. 295)
- Projection operator (p. 295)
- PropertyPath operator (p. 296)
- TermResolution operator (p. 296)
- Slice operator (p. 296)
- SolutionInjection operator (p. 297)
- Sort operator (p. 297)
- VariableAlignment operator (p. 297)

Aggregation operator

Performs one or more aggregations, implementing the semantics of SPARQL aggregation operators such as count, max, min, sum, and so on.
Aggregation comes with optional grouping using `groupBy` clauses, and optional `having` constraints.

**Arguments**

- `groupBy` - *(Optional)* Provides a `groupBy` clause that specifies the sequence of expressions according to which the incoming solutions are grouped.
- `aggregates` - *(Required)* Specifies an ordered list of aggregation expressions.
- `having` - *(Optional)* Adds constraints to filter on groups, as implied by the `having` clause in the SPARQL query.

**ConditionalRouting operator**

Routes incoming solutions based on a given condition. Solutions that satisfy the condition are routed to the operator ID referenced by `Out #1`, whereas solutions that do not are routed to the operator referenced by `Out #2`.

**Arguments**

- `condition` - *(Required)* The routing condition.

**Copy operator**

Delegates the solution stream as specified by the specified mode.

**Modes**

- `forward` – Forwards the solutions to the downstream operator identified by `Out #1`.
- `duplicate` – Duplicates the solutions and forwards them to each of the two operators identified by `Out #1` and `Out #2`.

Copy has no arguments.

**DFENode operator**

This operator is an abstraction of the plan that is run by the DFE alternative query engine. The detailed DFE plan is outlined in the arguments for this operator. The argument is currently overloaded to contain the detailed runtime statistics of the DFE plan. It contains the time spent in the various steps of query execution by DFE.

The logical optimized abstract syntax tree (AST) for the DFE query plan is printed with information about the operator types that were considered while planning and the associated best- and worst-case costs to run the operators. The AST consists of the following type of nodes at the moment:

- `DFEJoinGroupNode` – Represents a join of one or more `DFEPatternNodes`.
- `DFEPatternNode` – Encapsulates an underlying pattern using which matching tuples are projected out of the underlying database.

The sub-section, **Statistics & Operator histogram**, contains details about the execution time of the DataflowOp plan and the breakdown of CPU time used by each operator. Below this there is a table which prints detailed runtime statistics of the plan executed by DFE.

**Note**

Because the DFE is an experimental feature released in lab mode, the exact format of its `explain` output may change.
**Distinct operator**

Computes the distinct projection on a subset of the variables, eliminating duplicates. As a result, the number of solutions flowing in is larger than or equal to the number of solutions flowing out.

**Arguments**

- **vars** - *(Required)* The variables to which to apply the Distinct projection.

**Federation operator**

Passes a specified query to a specified remote SPARQL endpoint.

**Arguments**

- **endpoint** - *(Required)* The endpoint URL in the SPARQL SERVICE statement. This can be a constant string, or if the query endpoint is determined based on a variable within the same query, it can be the variable name.
- **query** - *(Required)* The reconstructed query string to be sent to the remote endpoint. The engine adds default prefixes to this query even when the client doesn't specify any.
- **silent** - *(Required)* A Boolean that indicates whether the SILENT keyword appeared after the keyword. SILENT tells the engine not to fail the whole query even if the remote SERVICE portion fails.

**Filter operator**

Filters the incoming solutions. Only those solutions that satisfy the filter condition are forwarded to the upstream operator, and all others are dropped.

**Arguments**

- **condition** - *(Required)* The filter condition.

**HashIndexBuild operator**

Takes a list of bindings and spools them into a hash index whose name is defined by the solutionSet argument. Typically, subsequent operators perform joins against this solution set, referring it by that name.

**Arguments**

- **solutionSet** - *(Required)* The name of the hash index solution set.
- **sourceType** - *(Required)* The type of the source from which the bindings to store in the hash index are obtained:
  - **pipeline** - Spools the incoming solutions from the downstream operator in the operator pipeline into the hash index.
  - **binding set** - Spools the fixed binding set specified by the sourceBindingSet argument into the hash index.
- **sourceBindingSet** - *(Optional)* If the sourceType argument value is binding set, this argument specifies the static binding set to be spooled into the hash index.
### HashIndexJoin operator

Joins the incoming solutions against the hash index solution set identified by the `solutionSet` argument.

**Arguments**

- `solutionSet` - *(Required)* Name of the solution set to join against. This must be a hash index that has been constructed in a prior step using the `HashIndexBuild` operator.
- `joinType` - *(Required)* The type of join to be performed:
  - `join` - A normal join, requiring an exact match between all shared variables.
  - `optional` - An optional join that uses the SPARQL `OPTIONAL` operator semantics.
  - `minus` - A minus operation retains a mapping for which no join partner exists, using the SPARQL `MINUS` operator semantics.
  - `existence check` - Checks whether there is a join partner or not, and binds the `existenceCheckResultVar` variable to the result of this check.
- `constraints` - *(Optional)* Additional join constraints that are considered during the join. Joins that do not satisfy these constraints are discarded.
- `existenceCheckResultVar` - *(Optional)* Only used for joins where `joinType` equals `existence check` (see the `joinType` argument earlier).

### MergeJoin operator

A merge join over multiple solution sets, as identified by the `solutionSets` argument.

**Arguments**

- `solutionSets` - *(Required)* The solution sets to join together.

### NamedSubquery operator

Triggers evaluation of the subquery identified by the `subQuery` argument and spools the result into the solution set specified by the `solutionSet` argument. The incoming solutions for the operator are forwarded to the subquery and then to the next operator.

**Arguments**

- `subQuery` - *(Required)* Name of the subquery to evaluate. The subquery is rendered explicitly in the output.
- `solutionSet` - *(Required)* The name of the solution set in which to store the subquery result.

### PipelineJoin operator

Receives as input the output of the previous operator and joins it against the tuple pattern defined by the `pattern` argument.

**Arguments**

- `pattern` - *(Required)* The pattern, which takes the form of a subject-predicate-object, and optionally -graph tuple that underlies the join. If `distinct` is specified for the pattern, the join only extracts distinct solutions from projection variables specified by the `projectionVars` argument, rather than all matching solutions.
• **inlineFilters** – *(Optional)* A set of filters to be applied to the variables in the pattern. The pattern is evaluated in conjunction with these filters.

• **joinType** – *(Required)* The type of join to be performed:
  • **join** – A normal join, requiring an exact match between all shared variables.
  • **optional** – An optional join that uses the SPARQL `OPTIONAL` operator semantics.
  • **minus** – A minus operation retains a mapping for which no join partner exists, using the SPARQL `MINUS` operator semantics.
  • **existence check** – Checks whether there is a join partner or not, and binds the `existenceCheckResultVar` variable to the result of this check.

• **constraints** – *(Optional)* Additional join constraints that are considered during the join. Joins that do not satisfy these constraints are discarded.

• **projectionVars** – *(Optional)* The projection variables. Used in combination with `distinct := true` to enforce the extraction of distinct projections over a specified set of variables.

• **cutoffLimit** – *(Optional)* A cutoff limit for the number of join partners extracted. Although there is no limit by default, you can set this to 1 when performing joins to implement `FILTER (NOT) EXISTS` clauses, where it is sufficient to prove or disprove that there is a join partner.

---

**PipelineCountJoin operator**

Variant of the `PipelineJoin`. Instead of joining, it just counts the matching join partners and binds the count to the variable specified by the `countVar` argument.

**Arguments**

• **countVar** – *(Required)* The variable to which the count result, namely the number of join partners, should be bound.

• **pattern** – *(Required)* The pattern, which takes the form of a subject-predicate-object, and optionally -graph tuple that underlies the join. If `distinct` is specified for the pattern, the join only extracts distinct solutions from projection variables specified by the `projectionVars` argument, rather than all matching solutions.

• **inlineFilters** – *(Optional)* A set of filters to be applied to the variables in the pattern. The pattern is evaluated in conjunction with these filters.

• **joinType** – *(Required)* The type of join to be performed:
  • **join** – A normal join, requiring an exact match between all shared variables.
  • **optional** – An optional join that uses the SPARQL `OPTIONAL` operator semantics.
  • **minus** – A minus operation retains a mapping for which no join partner exists, using the SPARQL `MINUS` operator semantics.
  • **existence check** – Checks whether there is a join partner or not, and binds the `existenceCheckResultVar` variable to the result of this check.

• **constraints** – *(Optional)* Additional join constraints that are considered during the join. Joins that do not satisfy these constraints are discarded.

• **projectionVars** – *(Optional)* The projection variables. Used in combination with `distinct := true` to enforce the extraction of distinct projections over a specified set of variables.

• **cutoffLimit** – *(Optional)* A cutoff limit for the number of join partners extracted. Although there is no limit by default, you can set this to 1 when performing joins to implement `FILTER (NOT) EXISTS` clauses, where it is sufficient to prove or disprove that there is a join partner.

---

**Projection operator**

Projects over a subset of the variables. The number of solutions flowing in equals the number of solutions flowing out, but the shape of the solution differs, depending on the mode setting.

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Modes

- *retain* – Retain in solutions only the variables that are specified by the `vars` argument.
- *drop* – Drop all the variables that are specified by the `vars` argument.

Arguments

- `vars` – *(Required)* The variables to retain or drop, depending on the mode setting.

PropertyPath operator

Enables recursive property paths such as `+` or `*`. Neptune implements a fixed-point iteration approach based on a template specified by the `iterationTemplate` argument. Known left-side or right-side variables are bound in the template for every fixed-point iteration, until no more new solutions can be found.

Arguments

- `iterationTemplate` – *(Required)* Name of the subquery template used to implement the fixed-point iteration.
- `leftTerm` – *(Required)* The term (variable or constant) on the left side of the property path.
- `rightTerm` – *(Required)* The term (variable or constant) on the right side of the property path.
- `lowerBound` – *(Required)* The lower bound for fixed-point iteration (either 0 for `*` queries, or 1 for `+` queries).

TermResolution operator

Translates internal string identifier values back to their corresponding external strings, or translates external strings to internal string identifier values, depending on the mode.

Modes

- `value2id` – Maps terms such as literals and URIs to corresponding internal ID values (encoding to internal values).
- `id2value` – Maps internal ID values to the corresponding terms such as literals and URIs (decoding of internal values).

Arguments

- `vars` – *(Required)* Specifies the variables whose strings or internal string IDs should be mapped.

Slice operator

Implements a slice over the incoming solution stream, using the semantics of SPARQL's `LIMIT` and `OFFSET` clauses.

Arguments

- `limit` – *(Optional)* A limit on the solutions to be forwarded.
- `offset` – *(Optional)* The offset at which solutions are evaluated for forwarding.
SolutionInjection operator

Receives no input. Statically injects solutions into the query plan and records them in the solutions argument.

Query plans always begin with this static injection. If static solutions to inject can be derived from the query itself by combining various sources of static bindings (for example, from VALUES or BIND clauses), then the SolutionInjection operator injects these derived static solutions. In the simplest case, these reflect bindings that are implied by an outer VALUES clause.

If no static solutions can be derived from the query, SolutionInjection injects the empty, so-called universal solution, which is expanded and multiplied throughout the query-evaluation process.

Arguments

- solutions – (Required) The sequence of solutions injected by the operator.

Sort operator

Sorts the solution set using specified sort conditions.

Arguments

- sortOrder – (Required) An ordered list of variables, each containing an ASC (ascending) or DESC (descending) identifier, used sequentially to sort the solution set.

VariableAlignment operator

Inspects solutions one by one, performing alignment on each one over two variables: a specified sourceVar and a specified targetVar.

If sourceVar and targetVar in a solution have the same value, the variables are considered aligned and the solution is forwarded, with the redundant sourceVar projected out.

If the variables bind to different values, the solution is filtered out entirely.

Arguments

- sourceVar – (Required) The source variable, to be compared to the target variable. If alignment succeeds in a solution, meaning that the two variables have the same value, the source variable is projected out.
- targetVar – (Required) The target variable, with which the source variable is compared. Is retained even when alignment succeeds.

Limitations of SPARQL explain in Neptune

The release of the Neptune SPARQL explain feature has the following limitations.

Neptune Currently Supports Explain Only in SPARQL SELECT Queries

For information about the evaluation process for other query forms, such as ASK, CONSTRUCT, DESCRIBE, and SPARQL UPDATE queries, you can transform these queries into a SELECT query. Then use explain to inspect the corresponding SELECT query instead.

For example, to obtain explain information about an ASK WHERE {...} query, run the corresponding SELECT WHERE {...} LIMIT 1 query with explain.
Similarly, for a CONSTRUCT {...} WHERE {...} query, drop the CONSTRUCT {...} part and run a
SELECT query with explain on the second WHERE {...} clause. Evaluating the second WHERE clause
generally reveals the main challenges of processing the CONSTRUCT query, because solutions flowing out
of the second WHERE into the CONSTRUCT template generally only require straightforward substitution.

**Explain Operators May Change in Future Releases**

The SPARQL explain operators and their parameters may change in future releases.

**Explain Output May Change in Future Releases**

For example, column headers could change, and more columns might be added to the tables.

### SPARQL federated queries in Neptune using the SERVICE extension

Amazon Neptune fully supports the SPARQL federated query extension that uses the SERVICE keyword.
(For more information, see [SPARQL 1.1 Federated Query](#).

The SERVICE keyword instructs the SPARQL query engine to execute a portion of the query against a
remote SPARQL endpoint and compose the final query result. Only READ operations are possible. WRITE
and DELETE operations are not supported. Neptune can only run federated queries against SPARQL
endpoints that are accessible within its virtual private cloud (VPC). However, you can also use a reverse
proxy in the VPC to make an external data source accessible within the VPC.

**Note**

When SPARQL SERVICE is used to federate a query to two or more Neptune clusters in the
same VPC, the security groups must be configured to allow all those Neptune clusters to talk to
each another.

**Important**

SPARQL 1.1 Federation makes service requests on your behalf when passing queries and
parameters to external SPARQL endpoints. It is your responsibility to verify that the external
SPARQL endpoints satisfy your application's data handling and security requirements.

### Topics

- [Example of a Neptune federated query](#) (p. 298)
- [Access control for federated queries in Neptune](#) (p. 299)

#### Example of a Neptune federated query

The following simple example shows how SPARQL federated queries work.

Suppose that a customer sends the following query to Neptune-1 at http://neptune-1:8182/sparql.

```sparql
SELECT * WHERE {
  SERVICE <http://neptune-2:8182/sparql> {
  }
}
```

1. Neptune-1 evaluates the first query pattern (Q-1) which is ?person rdf:type foaf:Person, uses
   the results to resolve ?person in Q-2 (?person foaf:knows ?friend), and forwards the resulting
2. Neptune-2 evaluates Q-2 and sends the results back to Neptune-1.
3. *Neptune-1* joins the solutions for both patterns and sends the results back to the customer.

This flow is shown in the following diagram.

![Diagram of Neptune architecture](image)

**Access control for federated queries in Neptune**

Neptune uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for authentication and authorization. Access control for a federated query can involve more than one Neptune DB instance. These instances might have different requirements for access control. In certain circumstances, this can limit your ability to make a federated query.

Consider the simple example presented in the previous section. *Neptune-1* calls *Neptune-2* with the same credentials it was called with.

- If *Neptune-1* requires IAM authentication and authorization, but *Neptune-2* does not, all you need is appropriate IAM permissions for *Neptune-1* to make the federated query.
- If *Neptune-1* and *Neptune-2* both require IAM authentication and authorization, you need to attach IAM permissions for both databases to make the federated query.
- However, in the case where *Neptune-1* is not IAM-enabled but *Neptune-2* is, you can't make a federated query. The reason is that *Neptune-1* can't retrieve your IAM credentials and pass them on to *Neptune-2* to authorize the second part of the query.

**Query queuing in Amazon Neptune**

When developing and tuning graph applications, it can be helpful to know the implications of how queries are being queued by the database. In Amazon Neptune, query queuing occurs as follows:

- The maximum number of queries that can be queued up per instance, regardless of the instance size, is 8,192. Any queries over that number are rejected and fail with a ThrottlingException.
- The maximum number of queries that can be executing at one time is determined by the number of worker threads assigned, which is generally set to twice the number of virtual CPU cores (vCPUs) that are available.
- Query latency includes the time a query spends in the queue as well as network round-tripping and the time it actually takes to execute.

**Determining how many queries are in your queue at a given moment**

The `MainRequestQueuePendingRequests` CloudWatch metric records the number of requests waiting in the input queue at a five-minutes granularity (see *Neptune CloudWatch Metrics* (p. 370)).

For Gremlin, you can obtain a current count of queries in the queue using the `acceptedQueryCount` value returned by the Gremlin query status API (p. 216). Note, however, that the
acceptedQueryCount value returned by the SPARQL query status API (p. 274) includes all queries accepted since the server was started, including completed queries.

How query queuing can affect timeouts

As noted above, query latency includes the time a query spends in the queue as well as the time it takes to execute.

Because a query's timeout period is generally measured starting from when it enters the queue, a slow-moving queue can make many queries time out as soon as they are dequeued. This is obviously undesirable, so it is good to avoid queuing up a large number of queries unless they can be executed rapidly.
Managing Your Amazon Neptune Database

This section shows how to manage and maintain your Neptune DB cluster using the AWS Management Console and the AWS CLI.

Neptune operates on clusters of database servers that are connected in a replication topology. Thus, managing Neptune often involves deploying changes to multiple servers and making sure that all Neptune replicas are keeping up with the master server.

Because Neptune transparently scales the underlying storage as your data grows, managing Neptune requires relatively little management of disk storage. Likewise, because Neptune automatically performs continuous backups, a Neptune cluster does not require extensive planning or downtime for performing backups.

Topics

- Amazon Neptune DB Parameter Groups (p. 302)
- Launching a Neptune DB Cluster Using the Console (p. 305)
- Stopping and Starting an Amazon Neptune DB Cluster (p. 309)
- Creating a Neptune Replica Using the Console (p. 312)
- Modifying a Neptune DB Cluster Using the Console (p. 313)
- Adding Neptune Replicas to a DB Cluster (p. 315)
- Performance and Scaling in Amazon Neptune (p. 317)
- Maintaining an Amazon Neptune DB Cluster (p. 318)
- Amazon Neptune Updates (p. 320)
- Database Cloning in Neptune (p. 322)
- Managing Amazon Neptune Instances (p. 326)
Amazon Neptune DB Parameter Groups

You manage your database configuration in Amazon Neptune by using parameters in a DB parameter group. DB parameter groups act as a container for engine configuration values that are applied to one or more DB instances.

There are two types of DB parameter groups: DB cluster parameter groups and DB parameter groups.

- **DB parameter groups** apply at the instance level and generally are associated with settings for the Neptune graph engine, such as the `neptune_query_timeout` parameter.
- **DB cluster parameter groups** apply to every instance in the cluster and generally have broader settings. Every Neptune cluster is associated with a DB cluster parameter group. And each DB instance within that cluster inherits the engine configuration values contained in the DB cluster parameter group.

Any configuration values that you modify in the DB cluster parameter group override default values in the DB parameter group. If you edit the corresponding values in the DB parameter group, those values override the settings from the DB cluster parameter group.

A default DB parameter group is used if you create a DB instance without specifying a custom DB parameter group. You can’t modify the parameter settings of a default DB parameter group. You must create your own DB parameter group to change parameter settings from their default value. Not all DB engine parameters can be changed in a custom DB parameter group.

Here are some important points you should know about working with parameters in a DB parameter group:

- When you change a static parameter and save the instance DB parameter group, the parameter change takes effect after you manually reboot the DB instance.
- When you change a static parameter and save the DB cluster parameter group, the parameter change takes effect after you manually reboot every DB instance in the cluster.
- Improperly setting parameters in a DB parameter group can have unintended adverse effects, including degraded performance and system instability. Always exercise caution when modifying database parameters, and back up your data before modifying a DB parameter group. Try out your parameter group setting changes on a test DB instance before applying those changes to a production DB instance.

Parameters That You Can Use to Configure Amazon Neptune

You can use the following parameters to configure various features of a DB cluster as a whole, or of individual instances. The DB Cluster Parameter Group configures all instances in the DB Cluster, whereas a DB Parameter Group configures individual instances.

**DB Cluster Parameter Group Parameters**

- **neptune_enable_audit_log** – Toggles audit logging for Neptune.
  Allowed values are 0 (disabled) and 1 (enabled). The default value is 0.

- **neptune_enforce_ssl** – In regions that permit HTTP connections, this parameter forces all connections to your DB cluster to use HTTPS when it is set to 1. See Encryption in Transit (p. 73) for more information.
  Allowed values are 0 (disabled) and 1 (enabled). The default value in all new DB parameter groups is 1.
• **neptune_lab_mode** – When set, this parameter enables specific experimental features of Neptune. See Neptune Lab Mode (p. 57) for the experimental features currently available.

To enable or disable an experimental feature, include **(feature name)=enabled** or **(feature name)=disabled** in this parameter. You can enable or disable multiple features by separating them with commas, like this:

```
(feature #1 name)=enabled, (feature #2 name)=enabled
```

By default, none of the lab mode features are enabled.

• **neptune_query_timeout** – Specifies a specific timeout duration for graph queries, in milliseconds.

  Allowed values range from 10 to 2,147,483,647 (2³¹ - 1). The default value is 120,000 (2 minutes).

• **neptune_streams** – Enables or disables Neptune Streams (p. 336).

  Allowed values are 0 (disabled, which is the default), and 1 (enabled).

### DB Parameter Group Parameters

• **neptune_query_timeout** – Specifies a specific timeout duration for graph queries, in milliseconds.

  Allowed values range from 10 to 2,147,483,647 (2³¹ - 1). The default value is 120,000 (2 minutes).

---

## Editing a DB Cluster Parameter Group or DB Parameter Group

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Choose Parameter groups in the navigation pane.
3. Choose the Name link for the DB parameter group that you want to edit.

   (Optional) Choose Create parameter group to create a new cluster parameter group and create the new group. Then choose the Name of the new parameter group.

   **Important**
   This step is required if you only have the default DB cluster parameter group because the default DB cluster parameter group can't be modified.

4. Choose Edit parameters.
5. Set the value for the parameters that you want to change.
6. Choose Save changes.
7. Reboot every Neptune DB instance in the Neptune cluster.

## Creating a DB Cluster Parameter Group or DB Parameter Group

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Choose Parameter groups in the left navigation pane.
3. Choose Create DB parameter group.

   The Create DB parameter group page appears.
4. In the **Type** list, choose **DB Parameter Group** or **DB Cluster Parameter Group**.
5. In the **Group name** box, type the name of the new DB parameter group.
6. In the **Description** box, type a description for the new DB parameter group.
7. Choose **Create**.
Launching a Neptune DB Cluster Using the Console

The following procedure describes how to use the AWS Management Console to launch an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

Before you can access the Neptune console and create a Neptune cluster, you must have an IAM user with NeptuneFullAccess permissions. For information about adding these permissions, see AWS Managed (Predefined) Policies for Amazon Neptune (p. 83).

The NeptuneFullAccess IAM policy does not grant permissions for a virtual private cloud (VPC), VPC endpoints, or Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). You must add these permissions to your IAM user or role to operate on other services. For example, if you choose to have the Neptune console create a VPC, the IAM user or role must have VPC permissions.

**Note**

Neptune requires permission to create a service-linked role the first time you create any Neptune resources. Add the following `iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole` permissions to the same user or role that you give `NeptuneFullAccess`.

```json
{
  "Action": "iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::*:role/aws-service-role/rds.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForRDS",
  "Condition": {
    "StringLike": {
      "iam:AWSServiceName": "rds.amazonaws.com"
    }
  }
}
```

For more information, see Using Service-Linked Roles for Neptune (p. 102).

**To launch a Neptune DB cluster using the console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. Navigate to the **Databases** page.
3. Choose **Create database**.
4. On the **Specify DB details** page, under **Instance specifications** you can select a particular DB engine version for your new DB cluster. Unless you have a reason to use an older engine version, you can just leave the default value (the most recent version).
5. Under **Purpose**, choose either **Production** or **Development and Testing**.
6. If you selected **Production**, choose from among the available fixed-performance DB instance classes listed. The DB instance class you choose determines the processing and memory capacity of the primary write instance of your new DB cluster. For a current listing of DB instance classes that Neptune supports in different regions, see the Neptune pricing page. In your region these may include:

   - `db.r5.large`
   - `db.r5.xlarge`
   - `db.r5.2xlarge`
   - `db.r5.4xlarge`
   - `db.r5.8xlarge`
   - `db.r5.12xlarge`
   - `db.r4.large`
• db.r4.xlarge
• db.r4.2xlarge
• db.r4.4xlarge
• db.r4.8xlarge

If you selected Development and Testing, you can select a T3 burstable instance class (for example, db.t3.medium). A burstable instance class is the most cost-effective for development, where you generally don't need high capacity all the time. See T3 Burstable Instances (p. 327).

7. By default, Neptune will locate read-replica instances you create for a DB cluster in different availability zones (AZs) to improve availability. Unless you prefer not to do that, leave the Enable high availability (Multi-AZ) setting at the default (enabled).

8. Under Settings, enter a name for the primary write instance in your DB cluster. This identifier is used in the endpoint address of the instance, and must meet the following criteria:

• It must contain from 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens.
• Its first character must be a letter.
• It cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.
• It must be unique across all DB instances in your AWS account in a given AWS Region.

9. Choose Next. On the Configure advanced settings page, you can customize additional settings for your Neptune DB cluster. The following table shows the advanced settings for a DB cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For this option...</th>
<th>Do this</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)</td>
<td>Choose the VPC that will host the DB cluster. Choose Create a new VPC to have Neptune create a VPC for you. You need to create an Amazon EC2 instance in this same VPC to access the Neptune instance. For more information, see Accessing Neptune DB Clusters in an Amazon VPC (p. 70).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet group</td>
<td>Choose the Neptune DB subnet group to use for the DB cluster. If your VPC does not have any subnet groups, Neptune creates a DB subnet group for you. For more information, see Accessing Neptune DB Clusters in an Amazon VPC (p. 70).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability Zone</td>
<td>Specify a particular availability zone, or choose No preference to have Neptune choose one for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC security groups</td>
<td>Choose one or more VPC security groups to secure network access to the DB cluster. Choose Create a new VPC security group to have Neptune create a VPC security group for you. For more information, see Creating a Security Group to Provide Access to a Neptune DB Instance in a VPC (p. 72).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB cluster identifier</td>
<td>The identifier for your DB cluster. If you don’t specify this value, Neptune creates one based on the DB instance identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port for all HTTP and WebSockets connections. Neptune DB clusters use 8182 as the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB parameter group</td>
<td>Select a parameter group. Neptune has a default parameter group you can use, or you can create your own</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For this option... | Do this
--- | ---
 | parameter group. For more information about parameter groups, see [DB Parameter Groups](p. 302).
IAM DB authentication | Choose **Enable IAM DB authentication** to manage access and authentication using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).

**Important**
This requires that you sign all requests with AWS Signature Version 4 signing. For more information, see [Identity and Access Management in Amazon Neptune](p. 76).

Encryption | Choose **Enable encryption** if you want to enable encryption-at-rest for this DB cluster. For more information, see [Encrypting Neptune Resources at Rest](p. 74).

Failover priority | Choose a priority tier for failover. If there is contention within a tier, the replica that is the same size as the primary instance is selected.

Backup retention period | Choose the length of time, from 1 to 35 days, that Neptune will retain backup copies of the database. You can use backup copies for point-in-time restores (PITR) of your database down to the second.

Log exports | Choose the log types to publish to Amazon CloudWatch logs.

Auto minor version upgrade | Choose **Enable auto minor version upgrade** if you want to enable your Neptune DB cluster to receive minor Neptune DB Engine version upgrades automatically when they become available.

The **Auto minor version upgrade** option applies only to upgrades to Neptune minor engine versions for your Amazon Neptune DB cluster, not to regular patches that are applied automatically to maintain system stability.

Maintenance window | If you want, you can choose a specific weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur.

Deletion protection | Deletion protection blocks your DB cluster from being deleted. Unless you uncheck **Enable deletion protection**, it is enabled by default.

10. Choose **Create database** to launch your Neptune DB instance, and then choose **Close** to close the wizard.

On the Amazon Neptune console, the new DB cluster appears in the list of Databases. The DB cluster has a status of **Creating** until it is created and ready for use. When the state changes to **Available**, you can connect to the primary instance for your DB cluster. Depending on the DB instance class and store allocated, it can take several minutes for the new instances to be available.

To view the newly created cluster, choose the **Databases** view in the Neptune console.
Note
If you delete all Neptune DB instances in a DB cluster using the AWS Management Console, the DB cluster is deleted automatically. If you are using the AWS CLI or SDK, you must delete the DB cluster manually after you delete the last instance.

Note the Cluster endpoint value. You need this to connect to your Neptune DB cluster.
Stopping and Starting a Cluster

Stopping and starting Amazon Neptune clusters helps you manage costs for development and test environments. You can temporarily stop all the DB instances in your cluster, instead of setting up and tearing down all the DB instances each time that you use the cluster.

Topics
- Overview of Stopping and Starting a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 309)
- Stopping a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 309)
- Starting a Stopped Neptune DB Cluster (p. 310)

Overview of Stopping and Starting a Neptune DB Cluster

During periods where you don't need a Neptune cluster, you can stop all instances in that cluster at once. You can start the cluster again anytime you need to use it. Starting and stopping simplifies the setup and teardown processes for clusters used for development, testing, or similar activities that don't require continuous availability. You can accomplish this in the AWS Management Console with a single action, regardless of how many instances there are in the cluster.

While your DB cluster is stopped, you are charged only for cluster storage, manual snapshots, and automated backup storage within your specified retention window. You aren't charged for any DB instance hours.

After seven days, Neptune automatically starts your DB cluster again to make sure that it doesn't fall behind any required maintenance updates.

To minimize charges for a lightly loaded Neptune cluster, you can stop the cluster instead of deleting all its read replicas. For clusters with more than one or two instances, frequently deleting and recreating the DB instances is only practical using the AWS CLI or Neptune API, and deletions can also be difficult to perform in the right order. For example, you must delete all read replicas before deleting the primary instance to avoid activating the failover mechanism.

Don't use starting and stopping if you need to keep your DB cluster running but you want to reduce capacity. If your cluster is too costly or not very busy, you can delete one or more DB instances or change your DB instances to use a smaller instance class, but you can't stop an individual DB instance.

Stopping a Neptune DB Cluster

When you won't be using it for awhile, you can stop a running Neptune DB cluster, and then start it again when you need it. While the cluster is stopped you are charged for cluster storage, manual snapshots, and automated backup storage within your specified retention window, but not for DB instance hours.

The stop operation stops all the cluster's read replica instances before stopping the primary instance, to avoid activating the failover mechanism.

Stopping a DB Cluster Using the AWS Management Console

To use the AWS Management Console to stop a Neptune cluster

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Databases**, and then choose a cluster. You can perform the stop operation from this page, or navigate to the details page for the DB cluster that you want to stop.

3. In **Actions**, choose **Stop**.

**Stopping a DB Cluster Using the AWS CLI**

To stop a DB instance by using the AWS CLI, call the `stop-db-cluster` command, using the `--db-cluster-identifier` parameter to identify the DB cluster you want to stop.

Example

```
aws neptune stop-db-cluster --db-cluster-identifier mydbcluster
```

**Stopping a DB Cluster Using the Neptune Management API**

To stop a DB instance by using the Neptune Management API, call the `StopDBCluster` API and use the `DBClusterIdentifier` parameter to identify the DB cluster you want to stop.

**What Can Happen While a DB Cluster Is Stopped**

- **You can** restore it from a snapshot (see Restoring from a DB Cluster Snapshot (p. 404)).
- **You can't** modify the configuration of the DB cluster or any of its DB instances.
- **You can't** add or remove DB instances from the cluster.
- **You can't** delete the cluster if it still has any associated DB instances.
- In general, you must re-start a stopped DB cluster to perform most administrative actions.
- Neptune applies any scheduled maintenance to your stopped cluster as soon as it is started again. Remember that after seven days, Neptune automatically re-starts a stopped cluster so that it doesn't fall too far behind in maintenance status.
- Neptune does not perform any automated backups of a stopped DB cluster, because the underlying data cannot change while the cluster is stopped.
- Neptune does not extend the backup retention period for the DB cluster while it is stopped.

**Starting a Stopped Neptune DB Cluster**

You can only start a Neptune DB cluster that is in the stopped state. When you start the cluster, all its DB instances become available again. The cluster retains its configuration settings, such as endpoints, parameter groups and VPC security groups.

**Starting a Stopped DB Cluster Using the AWS Management Console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Databases**, and then choose a cluster. You can perform the start operation from this page, or navigate to the details page for that DB cluster and start from there.

3. In **Actions**, choose **Start**.
Starting a Stopped DB Cluster Using the AWS CLI

To start a stopped DB cluster using the AWS CLI, call the `start-db-cluster (p. 509)` command using the `--db-cluster-identifier` parameter to specify the stopped DB cluster that you want to start. Provide either the cluster name that you chose when creating the DB cluster, or use a DB instance name that you chose with `-cluster` appended to the end of it.

Example

```
aws neptune start-db-cluster --db-cluster-identifier mydbcluster
```

Starting a Stopped DB Cluster Using the Neptune Management API

To start a Neptune DB cluster by using the Neptune management API, call the `StartDBCluster (p. 509)` API using the `DBCluster` parameter to specify the stopped DB cluster that you want to start. Provide either the cluster name that you chose when creating the DB cluster, or use a DB instance name that you chose, with `-cluster` appended to the end of it.
Creating a Neptune Replica Using the Console

After creating the primary instance for your Neptune DB cluster, you can add additional Neptune replicas by using the Create read replica page on the Amazon Neptune console.

To create a Neptune replica using the AWS Management Console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. Select the check box to the left of the primary instance for your Neptune DB cluster.
4. Choose Instance Actions, and then choose Create read replica.
5. On the Create replica DB instance page, specify options for your Neptune replica. The following table shows settings for a Neptune read replica.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option...</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability zone</td>
<td>Specify an Availability Zone. Choose a different zone than the primary DB instance. The list includes only those Availability Zones that are mapped by the DB subnet group for the DB cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Enable or disable encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB instance class</td>
<td>Choose a DB instance class that defines the processing and memory requirements for the Neptune replica. For a current listing of the DB instance classes that Neptune offers in different regions, see the Neptune pricing page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read replica source</td>
<td>Choose the identifier of the primary instance to create a Neptune replica for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB instance identifier</td>
<td>Enter a name for the instance that is unique for your account in the Region that you selected. You might choose to add some intelligence to the name, such as including the Availability Zone selected, for example neptune-us-east-1c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB parameter group</td>
<td>The parameter group for this instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Minor Version Upgrade</td>
<td>Choose Yes if you want to enable your Neptune replica to receive minor Neptune DB engine version upgrades automatically when they become available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Auto Minor Version Upgrade option applies only to minor upgrades. It does not apply to engine maintenance patches, which are always applied automatically to maintain system stability.

6. Choose Create read replica to create the Neptune replica instance.
Modifying a Neptune DB Cluster Using the Console

When you modify a DB instance using the AWS Management Console, you can choose to apply the changes right away by selecting **Apply Immediately**. If you choose to apply changes immediately, your new changes and any changes in the pending modifications queue are applied at once.

If you don't choose to apply changes immediately, the changes are put into the pending modifications queue. During the next maintenance window, any pending changes in the queue are applied.

**Important**

If any pending modifications require downtime, choosing to apply changes immediately can cause unexpected downtime for the DB instance in question. There is no downtime for the other DB instances in the DB cluster.

**Note**

When you modify a DB cluster in Neptune, the **Apply Immediately** setting only affects changes to the DB cluster identifier, IAM DB authentication, and New master password settings. All other modifications are applied immediately, regardless of the value of the **Apply Immediately** setting.

**To modify a DB cluster using the console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Clusters**, and then choose the DB cluster that you want to modify.
3. Choose **Actions**, and then choose **Modify cluster**. The Modify DB cluster page appears.
4. Change any of the settings that you want.

**Note**

On the console, some instance level changes only apply to the current DB instance, whereas others apply to the entire DB cluster. To change a setting that modifies the entire DB cluster at the instance level on the console, follow the instructions in Modifying a DB Instance in a DB Cluster (p. 313).

5. When all the changes are as you want them, choose **Continue** and check the summary.
6. To apply the changes immediately, select **Apply immediately**.
7. On the confirmation page, review your changes. If they are correct, choose **Modify cluster** to save your changes.

To edit your changes, choose **Back**, or to cancel your changes, choose **Cancel**.

Modifying a DB Instance in a DB Cluster

**To modify a DB instance in a DB cluster using the console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**, and then choose the DB instance that you want to modify.
3. Choose **Instance actions**, and then choose **Modify**. The Modify DB Instance page appears.
4. Change any of the settings that you want.

**Note**

Some settings apply to the entire DB cluster and must be changed at the cluster level. To change those settings, follow the instructions in Modifying a Neptune DB Cluster Using the Console (p. 313).
In the AWS Management Console, some instance-level changes apply only to the current DB instance, whereas others apply to the entire DB cluster.

5. When all the changes are as you want them, choose **Continue** and check the summary.

6. To apply the changes immediately, select **Apply immediately**.

7. On the confirmation page, review your changes. If they are correct, choose **Modify DB Instance** to save your changes.

   To edit your changes, choose **Back**, or to cancel your changes, choose **Cancel**.
Adding Neptune Replicas to a DB Cluster

In Neptune DB clusters, there is one primary DB instance and up to 15 Neptune replicas. The primary DB instance supports read and write operations, and performs all of the data modifications to the cluster volume. Neptune replicas connect to the same storage volume as the primary DB instance and support only read operations. Neptune replicas can offload read workloads from the primary DB instance.

We recommend that you distribute the primary instance and Neptune replicas in your DB cluster over multiple Availability Zones to improve the availability of your DB cluster.

For more information about Neptune replicas, see Creating a Neptune Replica Using the Console (p. 312).

To add a Neptune replica to a DB cluster

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances, and then choose a DB instance in the DB cluster. The selected DB instance can be the primary DB instance for the DB cluster or a Neptune replica.
3. Choose Instance actions, and then choose Create Neptune replica.

The Create Neptune replica page appears.
4. On the Create Neptune replica page, specify options for your Neptune replica. The following table shows settings for a Neptune replica.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For This Option</th>
<th>Do This</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability Zone</td>
<td>Determine if you want to specify a particular Availability Zone. The list includes only those Availability Zones that are mapped by the DB subnet group you specified earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>Select Enable encryption to enable encryption at rest for this Neptune replica. For more information, see Encrypting Neptune Resources at Rest (p. 74).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB instance class</td>
<td>Choose a DB instance class that defines the processing and memory requirements for the Neptune replica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune replica source</td>
<td>Select the identifier of the primary instance to create a Neptune replica for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB instance identifier</td>
<td>Enter a name for the instance that is unique for your account in the AWS Region that you selected. You might choose to add some intelligence to the name, such as including the AWS Region and DB engine that you selected (for example gremlin-read-instance1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Choose a failover priority for the instance. If you don't choose a value, the default is tier-1. This priority determines the order in which Neptune replicas are promoted when recovering from a primary instance failure. For more information, see Fault Tolerance for a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 399).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database port</td>
<td>The port for a Neptune replica is the same as the port for the DB cluster. The default is 8182.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For This Option</td>
<td>Do This</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DB parameter group</strong></td>
<td>Choose a parameter group. Neptune has a default parameter group you can use, or you can create your own parameter group. For more information about parameter groups, see Amazon Neptune DB Parameter Groups (p. 302).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto minor version upgrade</strong></td>
<td>Select <em>Enable auto minor version upgrade</em> if you want to enable your Neptune DB cluster to receive minor engine version upgrades automatically when they become available. The <em>Auto minor version upgrade</em> option only applies to upgrades to minor engine versions for your Amazon Neptune DB cluster. It doesn’t apply to regular patches applied to maintain system stability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Choose **Create Neptune replica** to create the Neptune replica.

To remove a Neptune replica from a DB cluster, follow the instructions in Deleting a DB Instance in Amazon Neptune (p. 334) to delete the Neptune replica DB instance.
Performance and Scaling in Amazon Neptune

Neptune DB clusters and instances scale at three different levels:

- Storage Scaling (p. 317)
- Instance Scaling (p. 317)
- Read Scaling (p. 317)

Storage Scaling in Neptune

Neptune storage automatically scales with the data in your cluster volume. As your data grows, your cluster volume storage grows up to 64 TiB.

The size of your cluster volume is checked on an hourly basis to determine your storage costs.

Storage consumed by your Neptune database is billed in per GB-month increments and I/Os consumed are billed in per million request increments. You pay only for the storage and I/Os that your Neptune database consumes, and you don't need to provision in advance.

For pricing information, see the Neptune product page.

Instance Scaling in Neptune

You can scale your Neptune DB cluster as needed by modifying the DB instance class for each DB instance in the DB cluster. Neptune supports several optimized DB instance classes.

Read Scaling in Neptune

You can achieve read scaling for your Neptune DB cluster by creating up to 15 Neptune replicas in the DB cluster. Each Neptune replica returns the same data from the cluster volume with minimal replica lag (often considerably less than 100 milliseconds after the primary instance has written an update). As your read traffic increases, you can create additional Neptune replicas and connect to them directly to distribute the read load for your DB cluster. Neptune replicas don't have to be of the same DB instance class as the primary instance.

For information about adding Neptune replicas to a DB cluster, see Adding Neptune Replicas (p. 312).
Maintaining an Amazon Neptune DB Cluster

Periodically, Neptune performs maintenance on Neptune resources. Maintenance most often involves updates to the DB cluster's underlying operating system or database engine version. Updates to the operating system most often occur for security issues and should be done as soon as possible. You can determine which engine release version you currently have installed by using the instance-status API (p. 367).

Maintenance items require that Neptune take your DB cluster offline for a short time. Maintenance that requires a resource to be offline include scale compute operations (which generally take only a few minutes from start to finish), and required operating system or database patching. Required patching is automatically scheduled only for patches that are related to security and instance reliability. Such patching occurs infrequently (typically once every few months) and seldom requires more than a fraction of your maintenance window.

DB instances are not automatically backed up when an OS update is applied. So you should back up your DB instances before you apply an update.

You can view whether a maintenance update is available for your DB cluster using the Neptune console. If an update is available, it is indicated by the word Available or Required in the Maintenance column for the DB cluster on the Neptune console.

If an update is available, you can do any of the following:

- Defer the maintenance items.
- Apply the maintenance items immediately.
- Schedule the maintenance items to start during your next maintenance window.
- Take no action.

**Note**

Certain operating system updates are marked as Required. If you defer a required update, you receive a notice from Neptune indicating when the update will be performed. Other updates are marked as Available, and these you can defer indefinitely.

The maintenance window determines when pending operations start, but it does not limit the total execution time of these operations. Maintenance operations are not guaranteed to finish before the maintenance window ends, and can continue beyond the specified end time. For more information, see Neptune Maintenance Window (p. 318).

**Neptune Maintenance Window**

Every DB cluster has a weekly maintenance window during which any system changes are applied. You can think of the maintenance window as an opportunity to control when modifications and software patching occur, in the event either are requested or required. If a maintenance event is scheduled for a given week, it is initiated during the 30-minute maintenance window that you identify. Most maintenance events also complete during the 30-minute maintenance window, although larger maintenance events might take more than 30 minutes to complete.

The 30-minute maintenance window is selected at random from an 8-hour block of time per Region. If you don't specify a preferred maintenance window when you create the DB cluster, Neptune assigns a 30-minute maintenance window on a randomly selected day of the week.

Neptune consumes some of the resources on your DB cluster while maintenance is being applied. You might observe a minimal effect on performance. For a DB instance, on rare occasions, a Multi-AZ failover might be required for a maintenance update to complete.
Here are the time blocks for each AWS Region from which default maintenance windows are assigned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Time Block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US West (Oregon) Region</td>
<td>06:00–14:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (N. California) Region</td>
<td>06:00–14:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US East (Ohio) Region</td>
<td>03:00–11:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Ireland) Region</td>
<td>22:00–06:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjusting the Preferred DB Cluster Maintenance Window Using the Console

The Neptune DB cluster maintenance window should fall at the time of lowest usage. Thus you might need to change it from time to time. Your DB cluster is unavailable during this time only if the updates that are being applied require an outage. The outage is for the minimum amount of time required to make the necessary updates.

To adjust the preferred DB cluster maintenance window

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Clusters.
3. Choose the DB cluster for which you want to change the maintenance window.
4. Choose Actions, Modify cluster.
5. In the Maintenance section, update the maintenance window.
6. Choose Continue.

   On the confirmation page, review your changes.
7. To apply the changes to the maintenance window immediately, select Apply immediately.
8. Choose Modify cluster to save your changes.

   To edit your changes, choose Back, or to cancel your changes, choose Cancel.
Amazon Neptune Updates

Amazon Neptune releases database engine updates regularly. Customers can choose to apply these updates manually or automatically depending on the kind of update.

Past engine releases are listed at Engine Releases for Amazon Neptune (p. 443).

Note that the way Neptune numbers and handles updates changed in November 2019, as described in Engine Version Numbers (p. 66).

You can use the console to update the engine version manually, to set the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade field to true so that Neptune automatically updates the engine to the latest version whenever possible.

Using the Console to Upgrade Your Engine to a More Recent Version

You can perform a minor version upgrade of a Neptune DB cluster using the AWS Management Console as follows:

**To upgrade the engine version of a DB cluster using the console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Clusters, and then choose the DB cluster that you want to modify.
3. Choose Actions, and then choose Modify cluster. The Modify DB cluster page appears.
4. For DB engine version, choose the new version.
5. Choose Continue and check the summary of modifications.
6. To apply the changes immediately, choose Apply immediately.
7. On the confirmation page, review your changes. If they are correct, choose Modify Cluster to save your changes.

Alternatively, choose Back to edit your changes, or choose Cancel to cancel your changes.

Setting Up Neptune to Upgrade the Engine Version Automatically

If you set the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade field to true in the writer DB instance of a DB cluster, Neptune will automatically update the engine of the cluster to the latest version whenever possible thereafter.

You can use the AWS Management Console to set this field:

**To set the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade field of a DB cluster**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the list of DB instances, choose the primary instance (the writer instance) of the DB cluster.
3. Choose Instance actions, and then choose Modify. The Modify DB Instance page appears.
4. Choose Actions, and then choose Modify instance. The Modify DB instance page appears.
5. Set the auto minor version update field.
See Modifying an Instance (p. 329) for more information.
Database Cloning in Neptune

Using DB cloning, you can quickly and cost-effectively create clones of all your databases in Amazon Neptune. The clone databases require only minimal additional space when they are first created. Database cloning uses a copy-on-write protocol. Data is copied at the time that it changes, either on the source databases or the clone databases. You can make multiple clones from the same DB cluster. You can also create additional clones from other clones. For more information about how the copy-on-write protocol works in the context of Neptune storage, see Copy-on-Write Protocol (p. 323).

You can use DB cloning in a variety of use cases, especially where you don’t want to have an impact on your production environment, such as the following:

- Experiment with and assess the impact of changes, such as schema changes or parameter group changes.
- Perform workload-intensive operations, such as exporting data or running analytical queries.
- Create a copy of a production DB cluster in a non-production environment for development or testing.

To create a clone of a DB cluster using the AWS Management Console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances. Choose the primary instance for the DB cluster that you want to create a clone of.
3. Choose Instance actions, and then choose Create clone.
4. On the Create Clone page, enter a name for the primary instance of the clone DB cluster as the DB instance identifier. If you want to, configure any other settings for the clone DB cluster. For information about the different DB cluster settings, see Launching a Cluster (p. 305).
5. Choose Create Clone to launch the clone DB cluster.

To create a clone of a DB cluster using the AWS CLI

- Call the Neptune restore-db-cluster-to-point-in-time (p. 601) AWS CLI command and supply the following values:
  - --source-db-cluster-identifier – The name of the source DB cluster to create a clone of.
  - --db-cluster-identifier – The name of the clone DB cluster.
  - --restore-type copy-on-write – The copy-on-write value indicates that a clone DB cluster should be created.
  - --use-latest-restorable-time – This specifies that the latest restorable backup time should be used.

  **Note**  
The restore-db-cluster-to-point-in-time (p. 601) AWS CLI command only clones the DB cluster, not the DB instances for that DB cluster.

The following Linux/UNIX example creates a clone from the source-db-cluster-id DB cluster and names the clone db-clone-cluster-id.

```bash
aws neptune restore-db-cluster-to-point-in-time
```
Limitations

DB cloning in Neptune has the following limitations:

- You can't create clone databases across AWS Regions. The clone databases must be created in the same Region as the source databases.
- A cloned database always uses the most recent patch of the Neptune engine version being used by the database it was cloned from. This is true even if the source database has not yet been upgraded to that patch version. The engine version itself does not change, however.
- Currently, you are limited to up to 15 clones based on a copy, including clones based on other clones. After that, only copies can be created. However, each copy can also have up to 15 clones.
- Cross-account DB cloning is not currently supported.
- You can provide a different virtual private cloud (VPC) for your clone. However, the subnets in those VPCs must map to the same set of Availability Zones.

Copy-on-Write Protocol for DB Cloning

The following scenarios illustrate how the copy-on-write protocol works.

- **Neptune Database Before Cloning** (p. 323)
- **Neptune Database After Cloning** (p. 324)
- **When a Change Is Made to the Source Database** (p. 324)
- **When a Change Is Made to the Clone Database** (p. 325)

Neptune Database Before Cloning

Data in a source database is stored in pages. In the following diagram, the source database has four pages.
Neptune Database After Cloning

As shown in the following diagram, there are no changes in the source database after DB cloning. Both the source database and the clone database point to the same four pages. No pages have been physically copied, so no additional storage is required.

When a Change Is Made to the Source Database

In the following example, the source database makes a change to the data in Page 1. Instead of writing to the original Page 1, it uses additional storage to create a new page, called Page 1'. The source database now points to the new Page 1', and also to Page 2, Page 3, and Page 4. The clone database continues to point to Page 1 through Page 4.
When a Change Is Made to the Clone Database

In the following diagram, the clone database has also changed, this time in Page 4. Instead of writing to the original Page 4, additional storage is used to create a new page, called Page 4’. The source database continues to point to Page 1’, and also Page 2 through Page 4, but the clone database now points to Page 1 through Page 3, and also Page 4’.

As shown in the second scenario, after DB cloning, there is no additional storage required at the point of clone creation. However, as changes occur in the source database and clone database, only the changed pages are created, as shown in the third and fourth scenarios. As more changes occur over time in both the source database and clone database, you need incrementally more storage to capture and store the changes.

Deleting a Source Database

Deleting a source database does not affect the clone databases that are associated with it. The clone databases continue to point to the pages that were previously owned by the source database.
Managing Amazon Neptune Instances

The following sections have information on instance-level operations.

Topics
- Neptune T3 Burstable Instance Class (p. 327)
- Modifying a Neptune DB Instance (and Applying Immediately) (p. 329)
- Renaming a Neptune DB Instance (p. 332)
- Rebooting a DB Instance in Amazon Neptune (p. 333)
- Deleting a DB Instance in Amazon Neptune (p. 334)
Neptune T3 Burstable Instance Class

In addition to fixed-performance instance classes such as R5 and R4, Amazon Neptune gives you the option of using a burstable-performance T3 instance. While you're developing your graph application, you want your database to be fast and responsive, but you don't need to use it all the time. Neptune's db.t3.medium instance class is just what you should use in that situation, at significantly lower cost than the least expensive fixed-performance instance class.

A burstable instance runs at a baseline level of CPU performance until a workload needs more, and then bursts well above the baseline for as long as a workload requires. Its hourly price covers the bursts, provided that the average CPU utilization doesn't exceed the baseline over a 24-hour period. For most development and test situations, that translates to good performance at a low cost.

If you start with a T3 instance class, you can easily switch later to a fixed-performance instance class when you're ready to go into production, using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or one of the AWS SDKs.

T3 Bursting Is Governed by CPU Credits

A CPU credit represents the full utilization of one virtual CPU core (vCPU) for one minute. That can also translate into 50% utilization of a vCPU for two minutes, or 25% utilization of two vCPUs for two minutes, and so on.

A T3 instance accrues CPU credits when it's idle and uses them up when it's active, both measured at millisecond resolution. The db.t3.medium instance class has two vCPUs, each of which earns 12 CPU credits per hour when idle. This means that 20% utilization of each vCPU results in a zero CPU credit balance. The 12 CPU credits earned are spent by 20% utilization of the vCPU (since 20% of 60 minutes is also 12). This 20% utilization is thus the baseline utilization rate that produces neither a positive nor negative CPU-credit balance.

Idle time (CPU utilization below 20% of the total available) causes CPU credits to be stored in a credit balance bucket, up to the limit for a db.t3.medium instance class of 576 (the maximum number of CPU credits that could be accrued in 24 hours, namely 2 x 12 x 24). Over that limit, CPU credits are simply discarded.

When necessary, CPU utilization can burst to as high as 100% for as long as needed by a workload, even after the CPU credit balance falls below zero. If the instance sustains a negative balance continuously for 24 hours, it incurs an additional charge of $0.05 for every -60 CPU credits accrued over that period. For most development and test workloads, however, bursting is usually covered by idle time before or after the burst.

Note
Neptune's T3 instance class is configured like the Amazon EC2 unlimited mode.

Using the AWS Management Console to Create a T3 Burstable Instance

In the AWS Management Console, you can create a primary DB cluster instance or a read-replica instance that uses the db.t3.medium instance class, or you can modify an existing instance to use the db.t3.medium instance class.

For example, to create a new DB cluster primary instance in the Neptune console:

- Choose Create Database.
- Choose a DB engine version equal to or later than 1.0.2.2.
- Under Purpose, choose Development and Testing.
• As the **DB instance class**, accept the default: `db.t3.medium` — 2 vCPU, 4 GiB RAM.

## Using the AWS CLI to Create a T3 Burstable Instance

You can also use the AWS CLI to do the same thing:

```
aws neptune create-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier *(name for a new DB cluster)* \
  --engine neptune \
  --engine-version "1.0.2.2"

aws neptune create-db-instance \
  --db-cluster-identifier *(name of the new DB cluster)* \
  --db-instance-identifier *(name for the primary writer instance in the cluster)* \
  --engine neptune \
  --db-instance-class db.t3.medium
```
Modifying a Neptune DB Instance (and Applying Immediately)

You can apply most changes to an Amazon Neptune DB instance immediately or defer them until the next maintenance window. Some modifications, such as parameter group changes, require that you manually reboot your DB instance for the change to take effect.

**Important**
Some modifications result in an outage because Neptune must reboot your DB instance for the change to be applied. Review the impact to your database and applications before modifying your DB instance settings.

**Effects of the Apply Immediately Option**

When you modify a DB instance, you can apply the changes immediately. To apply changes immediately, choose the *Apply immediately* option on the AWS Management Console.

If you don't choose to apply changes immediately, the changes are put into the pending modifications queue. During the next maintenance window, any pending changes in the queue are applied.

**Important**
If you choose to apply the changes immediately, any changes in the pending modifications queue are also applied. If any of the pending modifications require downtime, choosing to apply changes immediately can cause unexpected downtime.

**Common Settings and Downtime Implications**

The following table contains details about which settings you can change, when the changes can be applied, and whether the changes cause downtime for the DB instance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB instance setting</th>
<th>When the change occurs</th>
<th>Downtime notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocated storage</td>
<td>If <em>Apply immediately</em> is selected, the change occurs immediately.</td>
<td>No downtime. Performance might be degraded during the change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If <em>Apply immediately</em> is not selected, the change occurs during the next maintenance window.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto minor version upgrade</td>
<td>The change is applied asynchronously, as soon as possible. This setting ignores the <em>Apply immediately</em> setting.</td>
<td>An outage occurs if a newer minor version is available, and Neptune has enabled automatic patching for that version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup retention period</td>
<td>If <em>Apply immediately</em> is selected, the change occurs immediately.</td>
<td>An outage occurs if you change from zero to a nonzero value, or from a nonzero value to zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If <em>Apply immediately</em> is not selected, and you change the setting from a nonzero value to another nonzero value, the change is applied asynchronously, as soon as possible. Otherwise, the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DB instance setting</strong></td>
<td><strong>When the change occurs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Downtime notes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>change occurs during the next maintenance window.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup window</td>
<td>The change is applied asynchronously, as soon as possible.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| DB instance class      | If **Apply immediately** is selected, the change occurs immediately.  
                        | If **Apply immediately** is not selected, the change occurs during the next maintenance window. | An outage occurs during this change. |
| DB instance identifier | If **Apply immediately** is selected, the change occurs immediately.  
                        | If **Apply immediately** is not selected, the change occurs during the next maintenance window. | An outage occurs during this change. The DB instance is rebooted. |
| DB parameter group     | **Note:** Parameter group can only be changed for an entire cluster.  
                        | The parameter group change occurs immediately. However, parameter changes only occur when you reboot the DB instance manually without failover. | An outage doesn't occur during this change. However, parameter changes only occur when you reboot the DB instance manually without failover. |
| Maintenance window     | The change occurs immediately. This setting ignores the **Apply immediately** setting. | If there are one or more pending actions that cause an outage, and the maintenance window is changed to include the current time, those pending actions are applied immediately, and an outage occurs.  
                        | If you set the window to the current time, there must be at least 30 minutes between the current time and end of the window to ensure that any pending changes are applied. |
### Modifying an Instance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB instance setting</th>
<th>When the change occurs</th>
<th>Downtime notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security group</td>
<td>The change is applied asynchronously, as soon as possible. This setting ignores the <strong>Apply immediately</strong> setting.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Renaming a Neptune DB Instance

You can rename an Amazon Neptune DB instance by using the AWS Management Console. Renaming a DB instance can have far-reaching effects. The following is a list of things you should know before you rename a DB instance.

- When you rename a DB instance, the endpoint for the DB instance changes because the URL includes the name you assigned to the DB instance. You should always redirect traffic from the old URL to the new one.
- When you rename a DB instance, the old DNS name that was used by the DB instance is immediately deleted, but it can remain cached for a few minutes. The new DNS name for the renamed DB instance becomes effective after about 10 minutes. The renamed DB instance is not available until the new name becomes effective.
- You can't use an existing DB instance name when you are renaming an instance.
- All read replicas that are associated with a DB instance remain associated with that instance after it is renamed. For example, suppose that you have a DB instance that serves your production database, and the instance has several associated read replicas. If you rename the DB instance and then replace it in the production environment with a DB snapshot, the DB instance that you renamed still has the read replicas associated with it.
- Metrics and events that are associated with the name of a DB instance are maintained if you reuse a DB instance name. For example, if you promote a read replica and rename it to be the name of the previous master, the events and metrics that were associated with the master are then associated with the renamed instance.
- DB instance tags remain with the DB instance, regardless of renaming.
- DB snapshots are retained for a renamed DB instance.

To rename a DB instance using the Neptune console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. Choose the radio button next to the DB instance that you want to rename.
4. In the Instance actions menu, choose Modify.
5. Enter a new name in the DB instance identifier text box. Select Apply immediately, and then choose Continue.
6. Choose Modify DB instance to complete the change.
Rebooting a DB Instance in Amazon Neptune

In some cases, if you modify an Amazon Neptune DB instance, change the DB parameter group that is associated with the instance, or change a static DB parameter in a parameter group that the instance uses, you must reboot the instance to apply the changes.

Rebooting a DB instance restarts the database engine service. A reboot also applies to the DB instance any changes to the associated DB parameter group that were pending. Rebooting a DB instance results in a momentary outage of the instance, during which the DB instance status is set to **rebooting**. If the Neptune instance is configured for Multi-AZ, the reboot might be conducted through a failover. A Neptune event is created when the reboot is completed.

If your DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment, you can force a failover from one Availability Zone to another when you choose the **Reboot** option. When you force a failover of your DB instance, Neptune automatically switches to a standby replica in another Availability Zone. It then updates the DNS record for the DB instance to point to the standby DB instance. As a result, you must clean up and re-establish any existing connections to your DB instance.

Reboot **with failover** is beneficial when you want to simulate a failure of a DB instance for testing or restore operations to the original Availability Zone after a failover occurs. For more information, see High Availability (Multi-AZ) in the *Amazon RDS User Guide*. When you reboot a DB cluster, it fails over to the standby replica. Rebooting a Neptune replica does not initiate a failover.

The time required to reboot is a function of the crash recovery process. To improve the reboot time, we recommend that you reduce database activities as much as possible during the reboot process to reduce rollback activity for in-transit transactions.

On the console, the **Reboot** option might be disabled if the DB instance is not in the **Available** state. This can be due to several reasons, such as an in-progress backup, a customer-requested modification, or a maintenance window action.

**Note**

Rebooting the primary instance of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster also automatically reboots the Neptune replicas for that DB cluster.

**To reboot a DB instance using the Neptune console**

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
3. Choose the DB instance that you want to reboot.
4. Choose **Instance actions**, and then choose **Reboot**.
5. To force a failover from one Availability Zone to another, select **Reboot with failover?** in the **Reboot DB Instance** dialog box.
6. Choose **Reboot**. To cancel the reboot, choose **Cancel** instead.
Deleting a DB Instance in Amazon Neptune

You can delete an Amazon Neptune DB instance in any state and at any time, as long as deletion protection is disabled on the instance.

You Cannot Delete a DB Instance If Deletion Protection Is Enabled

You can only delete DB instances that have deletion protection disabled. Neptune enforces deletion protection regardless of whether you use the console, the AWS CLI, or the APIs to delete a DB instance.

Deletion protection is enabled by default when you create a production DB instance using the AWS Management Console.

Deletion protection is disabled by default if you use the AWS CLI or API commands to create a DB instance.

To delete a DB instance that does have deletion protection enabled, first modify the instance to set its DeletionProtection field to false.

Enabling or disabling deletion protection does not cause an outage.

Taking a Final Snapshot of Your DB Instance Before Deleting It

To delete a DB instance, you must specify the name of the instance and whether you want to have a final DB snapshot taken of the instance. If the DB instance that you're deleting has a status of Creating, you can't have a final DB snapshot taken. If the DB instance is in a failure state with a status of failed, incompatible-restore, or incompatible-network, you can only delete the instance when the SkipFinalSnapshot parameter is set to true.

If you delete all Neptune DB instances in a DB cluster using the AWS Management Console, the entire DB cluster is deleted automatically. If you are using the AWS CLI or SDK, you must delete the DB cluster manually after you delete the last instance.

Important

If you delete an entire DB cluster, all its automated backups are deleted at the same time, and cannot be recovered. This means that unless you choose to create a final DB snapshot manually, you can't restore the DB instance to its final state at a later time. Manual snapshots of an instance are not deleted when the cluster is deleted.

If the DB instance that you want to delete has a read replica, you should either promote the read replica or delete it.

In the following examples, you delete a DB instance both with and without a final DB snapshot.

Deleting a DB Instance with No Final Snapshot

If you want to quickly delete a DB instance, you can skip creating a final DB snapshot. When you delete a DB instance, all automated backups are deleted and cannot be recovered. Manual snapshots are not deleted.

To delete a DB instance with no final DB snapshot using the Neptune console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. In the Instances list, choose the radio button next to the DB instance that you want to delete.
4. Choose **Instance actions**, and then choose **Delete**.
5. Choose **No** in the **Create final snapshot?** box.
6. Choose **Delete**.

**Deleting a DB Instance with a Final Snapshot**

If you want to be able to restore a deleted DB instance at a later time, you can create a final DB snapshot. All automated backups are also deleted and cannot be recovered. Manual snapshots are not deleted.

**To delete a DB instance with a final DB snapshot using the Neptune console**

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
3. In the **Instances** list, choose the radio button next to the DB instance that you want to delete.
4. Choose **Instance actions**, and then choose **Delete**.
5. Choose **Yes** in the **Create final snapshot?** box.
6. In the **Final snapshot name** box, enter the name of your final DB snapshot.
7. Choose **Delete**.

You can check the health of an instance, determine what kind of instance it is, find out which engine release version you currently have installed, and obtain other information about an instance using the **instance-status API** (p. 367).
Capturing Graph Changes in Real Time Using Neptune Streams

Neptune Streams logs every change to your graph as it happens, in the order that it is made, in a fully managed way. Once you enable Streams, Neptune takes care of availability, backup, security and expiry.

The following are some of the many use cases where you might want to capture changes to a graph as they occur:

- You might want your application to notify people automatically when certain changes are made.
- You might want to maintain a current version of your graph data in another data store also, such as Amazon Elasticsearch Service, Amazon ElastiCache, or Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Neptune uses the same native storage for the change-log stream as for graph data. It writes change log entries synchronously together with the transaction that makes those changes. You retrieve these change records from the log stream using an HTTP REST API. (For information, see Calling the Streams API (p. 338).)

The following diagram shows how change-log data can be retrieved from Neptune Streams.

Neptune Streams Guarantees

- Changes made by a transaction are immediately available for reading from both writer and readers as soon as the transaction is complete (aside from any normal replication lag in readers).
- Change records appear strictly sequentially, in the order in which they occurred (this includes the changes made within a transaction).
- The changes streams contain no duplicates. Each change is logged only once.
- The changes streams are complete. No changes are lost or omitted.
- The changes streams contain all the information needed to determine the complete state of the database itself at any point in time, provided that the starting state is known.
- Streams can be turned on or off at any time.

Neptune Streams Operational Properties

- The change-log stream is fully managed.
- Change-log data is written synchronously as part of the same transaction that makes a change.
- When Neptune Streams are enabled, you incur I/O and storage charges associated with the change-log data.
- Change records are purged automatically one week after they are created. The retention period of one week is not currently configurable.
- Read performance on the streams scales with instances.
- You can achieve high availability and read throughput using read replicas. There is no limit on the number of stream readers that you can create and use concurrently.
• Change-log data is replicated across multiple Availability Zones, making it highly durable.
• The log data is as secure as your graph data itself. It can be encrypted at rest and in transit. Access can be controlled using IAM, Amazon VPC, and AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). Like the graph data, it can be backed up and later restored using point-in-time restores (PITR).
• The synchronous writing of stream data as part of each transaction causes a slight degradation in overall write performance.
• Stream data is not sharded, because Neptune is single-sharded by design.
• The log stream GetRecords API uses the same resources as all other Neptune graph operations. This means that clients need to load balance between stream requests and other DB requests.
• When streams are disabled, all log data becomes inaccessible immediately. This means that you must read all log data of interest to you before you disable logging.
• There is currently no native integration with AWS Lambda. The log stream does not generate an event that can trigger a Lambda function.

Topics
• Using Neptune Streams (p. 337)
• Serialization Formats in Neptune Streams (p. 341)
• Neptune Streams Examples (p. 342)
• Using AWS CloudFormation to Set Up Neptune-to-Neptune Replication with the Streams Consumer Application (p. 345)

Using Neptune Streams

With the Neptune Streams feature, you can generate a complete sequence of change-log entries that record every change made to your graph data as it happens. For an overview of this feature, see Capturing Graph Changes in Real Time Using Neptune Streams (p. 336).

Topics
• Enabling Neptune Streams (p. 337)
• Disabling Neptune Streams (p. 338)
• Calling the Neptune Streams REST API (p. 338)
• Neptune Streams API Response Format (p. 339)
• Neptune Streams API Exceptions (p. 340)

Enabling Neptune Streams

You can enable or disable Neptune Streams at any time by setting the neptune_streams DB Cluster parameter (see Parameters That You Can Use to Configure Amazon Neptune (p. 302)). Setting the parameter to 1 enables Streams, and setting it to 0 disables Streams.

Note
Up until recently, Neptune Streams has been an experimental feature that you enable or disable in Lab Mode using the DB Cluster neptune_lab_mode parameter (see Neptune Lab Mode (p. 57)). Using Lab Mode to enable Streams is now deprecated and will be disabled in the future.

After you turn Streams on, the change records in the change-log stream continue to be available for one week after they are created.
Disabling Neptune Streams

You can turn Neptune Streams off any time that it is running.

To turn Streams off, update the DB Cluster parameter group so that the value of the `neptune_streams` parameter is set to 0.

**Important**
As soon as Streams is turned off, you can't access the change-log data any more. Be sure to read what you are interested in before turning Streams off.

Calling the Neptune Streams REST API

You access Neptune Streams using a REST API that sends an HTTP GET request to one of the following local endpoints:


Only an HTTP GET operation is allowed.

Neptune supports gzip compression of the response, provided that the HTTP request includes an `Accept-Encoding` header that specifies gzip as an accepted compression format (that is, "Accept-Encoding: gzip").

**Parameters**

  Specifies the maximum number of records to return. There is also a size limit of 10 MB on the response that can't be modified and that takes precedence over the number of records specified in the `limit` parameter. The response does include a threshold-breaching record if the 10 MB limit was reached.
- `iteratorType` – String, optional.
  This parameter can take one of the following values:
  - `AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER`(default) – Indicates that reading should start from the event sequence number specified jointly by the `commitNum` and `opNum` parameters.
  - `AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER` – Indicates that reading should start right after the event sequence number specified jointly by the `commitNum` and `opNum` parameters.
  - `TRIM_HORIZON` – Indicates that reading should start at the last untrimmed record in the system, which is the oldest unexpired (not yet deleted) record in the change-log stream. This mode is useful during application startup, when you don't have a specific starting event sequence number.
- `commitNum` – long, required when `iteratorType` is `AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER` or `AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER`.
  The commit number of the starting record to read from the change-log stream.
  This parameter is ignored when `iteratorType` is `TRIM_HORIZON`.
- `opNum` – long, optional (the default is 1).
  The operation sequence number within the specified commit to start reading from in the change-log stream data.

Operations that change SPARQL graph data generally only generate a single change record per operation. However, operations that change Gremlin graph data can generate multiple change records per operation, as in the following examples:
• **INSERT** – A Gremlin vertex can have multiple labels, and a Gremlin element can have multiple properties. A separate change record is generated for each label and property when an element is inserted.

• **UPDATE** – When a Gremlin element property is changed, two change records are generated: the first for removing the previous value, and the second for inserting the new value.

• **DELETE** – A separate change record is generated for each element property that is deleted. For example, when a Gremlin edge with properties is deleted, one change record is generated for each of the properties, and after that, one is generated for deletion of the edge label.

When a Gremlin vertex is deleted, all the incoming and outgoing edge properties are deleted first, then the edge labels, then the vertex properties, and finally the vertex labels. Each of these deletions generates a change record.

### Neptune Streams API Response Format

A response to a Neptune Streams REST API request has the following fields:

• **lastEventId** – Sequence identifier of the last change in the stream response. An event ID is composed of two fields: A `commitNum` identifies a transaction that changed the graph, and an `opNum` identifies a specific operation within that transaction. This is shown in the following example.

```json
"eventId": {
    "commitNum": 12,
    "opNum": 1
}
```

• **lastTrxTimestamp** – The time at which the commit for the transaction was requested, in milliseconds from the Unix epoch.

• **format** – Serialization format for the change records being returned. The possible values are `GREMLIN_JSON` for Gremlin change records and `NQUADS` for SPARQL change records.

• **records** – An array of serialized change-log stream records included in the response.

• **totalRecords** – The total number of records in the response.

For example, the following response returns Gremlin change data.

```json
{
    "lastEventId": {
        "commitNum": 12,
        "opNum": 1
    },
    "lastTrxTimestamp": 1558942160603,
    "format": "GREMLIN_JSON",
    "records": [
        {
            "eventId": {
                "commitNum": 12,
                "opNum": 1
            },
            "data": {
                "id": "v1",
                "type": "vl",
                "key": "label",
                "value": {
                    "value": "person",
                    "dataType": "String"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```
The following response returns SPARQL change data.

```
{
    "lastEventId": {
        "commitNum": 97,
        "opNum": 1
    },
    "lastTrxTimestamp": 1561489355102,
    "format": "NQUADS",
    "records": [
        {
            "eventId": {
                "commitNum": 97,
                "opNum": 1
            },
            "data": {
            },
            "op": "ADD"
        }
    ],
    "totalRecords": 1
}
```

The serialization formats for the data section of each record are described in more detail in the next section, Serialization Formats in Neptune Streams (p. 341).

### Neptune Streams API Exceptions

The following table describes Neptune Streams exceptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>HTTP Code</th>
<th>OK to Retry?</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>InvalidParameterException</code></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>An invalid or out-of-range value was supplied as an input parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ExpiredStreamException</code></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>All of the requested records exceed the maximum age allowed and have expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ThrottlingException</code></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rate of requests exceeds the maximum throughput.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>StreamRecordsNotFoundException</code></td>
<td>404</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The requested resource could not be found. The stream may not be specified correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>MemoryLimitExceededException</code></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The request processing did not succeed due to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Serialization Formats in Neptune Streams

Amazon Neptune uses two different formats for serializing graph-changes data to log streams, depending on whether the graph was created using Gremlin or SPARQL.

Topics

- GREMLIN_JSON Change Serialization Format (p. 341)
- SPARQL NQUADS Change Serialization Format (p. 342)

GREMLIN_JSON Change Serialization Format

A Gremlin change record, contained in the `data` field of a log stream response, has the following fields:

- `id` – String, required.
  The ID of the Gremlin element.
- `type` – String, required.
  The type of this Gremlin element. Must be one of the following:
  - `v` – Vertex label.
  - `vp` – Vertex properties.
  - `e` – Edge, and also edge label.
  - `ep` – Edge properties.
- `key` – String, required.
  The property name. For element labels, this is "label".
- `value` – value object, required.
  This is a JSON object that contains a `value` field for the value itself, and a `datatype` field for the JSON data type of that value.

```json
"value": {
  "value": "the new value",
  "dataType": "the JSON datatype of the new value"
}
```

- `from` – String, optional.
  If this is an edge (type="e"), the ID of the corresponding `from` vertex.
- `to` – String, optional.
  If this is an edge (type="e"), the ID of the corresponding `to` vertex.

Examples

- The following is an example of a Gremlin vertex label.
The following example is a Gremlin vertex property:

```
{
  "id": "an ID string",
  "type": "vp",
  "key": "the property name",
  "value": {
    "value": "the new value of the vertex property",
    "dataType": "the datatype of the vertex property"
  }
}
```

The following example is a Gremlin edge:

```
{
  "id": "an ID string",
  "type": "e",
  "key": "label",
  "value": {
    "value": "the new value of the edge",
    "dataType": "String"
  },
  "from": "the ID of the corresponding "from" vertex",
  "to": "the ID of the corresponding "to" vertex"
}
```

### SPARQL NQUADS Change Serialization Format

Neptune logs changes to SPARQL quads in the graph using the Resource Description Framework (RDF) N-QUADS language defined in the W3C RDF 1.1 N-Quads specification.

The `data` field in the change record simply contains a `stmt` field that holds an N-QUADS statement expressing the changed quad, as in the following example.

```
```

### Neptune Streams Examples

The following examples show how to access change-log stream data in Amazon Neptune.

**Topics**
- **AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER** Change Log (p. 343)
- **AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER** Change Log (p. 344)
- **TRIM_HORIZON** Change Log (p. 344)
AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER Change Log

The following example shows a Gremlin AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER change log.

```
curl -s "https://Neptune-DNS:8182/gremlin/stream?limit=1&commitNum=1&opNum=1&iteratorType=AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER" |jq
{
  "lastEventId": {
    "commitNum": 1,
    "opNum": 1
  },
  "lastTrxTimestamp": 1560011610678,
  "format": "GREMLIN_JSON",
  "records": [
    {
      "eventId": {
        "commitNum": 1,
        "opNum": 1
      },
      "data": {
        "id": "d2b59bf8-0d0f-218b-f68b-2aa7b0b1904a",
        "type": "vl",
        "key": "label",
        "value": {
          "value": "vertex",
          "dataType": "String"
        }
      },
      "op": "ADD"
    }
  ],
  "totalRecords": 1
}
```

This one shows a SPARQL example of an AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER change log.

```
curl -s "https://localhost:8182/sparql/stream?limit=1&commitNum=1&opNum=1&iteratorType=AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER" |jq
{
  "lastEventId": {
    "commitNum": 1,
    "opNum": 1
  },
  "lastTrxTimestamp": 1571252030566,
  "format": "NQUADS",
  "records": [
    {
      "eventId": {
        "commitNum": 1,
        "opNum": 1
      },
      "data": {
      },
      "op": "ADD"
    }
  ],
  "totalRecords": 1
}
```
AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER Change Log

The following example shows a Gremlin AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER change log.

```
curl -s "https://Neptune-DNS:8182/gremlin/stream?limit=1&commitNum=1&opNum=1&iteratorType=AFTER_SEQUENCE_NUMBER" | jq
{
  "lastEventId": {
    "commitNum": 2,
    "opNum": 1
  },
  "lastTrxTimestamp": 1560011633768,
  "format": "GREMLIN_JSON",
  "records": [
    {
      "eventId": {
        "commitNum": 2,
        "opNum": 1
      },
      "data": {
        "id": "d2b59bf8-0d0f-218b-f68b-2aa7b0b1904a",
        "type": "vl",
        "key": "label",
        "value": {
          "value": "vertex",
          "dataType": "String"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "totalRecords": 1
}
```

TRIM_HORIZON Change Log

The following example shows a Gremlin TRIM_HORIZON change log.

```
curl -s "https://Neptune-DNS:8182/gremlin/stream?limit=1&iteratorType=TRIM_HORIZON" | jq
{
  "lastEventId": {
    "commitNum": 1,
    "opNum": 1
  },
  "lastTrxTimestamp": 1560011610678,
  "format": "GREMLIN_JSON",
  "records": [
    {
      "eventId": {
        "commitNum": 1,
        "opNum": 1
      },
      "data": {
        "id": "d2b59bf8-0d0f-218b-f68b-2aa7b0b1904a",
        "type": "vl",
        "key": "label",
        "value": {
          "value": "vertex",
          "dataType": "String"
        }
      }
    },
    "op": "ADD"
  ]
}
```
Compression Change Log

The following example shows a Gremlin compression change log.

```plaintext
curl -sH "Accept-Encoding: gzip" \
"https://Neptune-DNS:8182/gremlin/stream?limit=1&commitNum=1" \
-H "Accept-Encoding: gzip" \
-v |gunzip -|jq
```

```json
GET /gremlin/stream?limit=1 HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:8182
User-Agent: curl/7.64.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Encoding: gzip

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Connection: keep-alive

{ [191 bytes data]
Connection #0 to host localhost left intact

"lastEventId": "1:1",
"lastTrxTimestamp": 1558942160603,
"format": "GREMLIN_JSON",
"records": [
  {
    "eventId": "1:1",
    "data": {
      "id": "v1",
      "type": "v1",
      "key": "label",
      "value": {
        "value": "person",
        "dataType": "String"
      }
    },
    "op": "ADD"
  }
],
"totalRecords": 1
}
```

Using AWS CloudFormation to Set Up Neptune-to-Neptune Replication with the Streams Consumer Application

You can use an AWS CloudFormation template to set up the Neptune streams consumer application to support Neptune-to-Neptune replication.
Choose an AWS CloudFormation Template for Your Region

To launch the appropriate AWS CloudFormation stack on the AWS CloudFormation console, choose one of the Launch Stack buttons in the following table, depending on the AWS Region that you want to use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>View in Designer</th>
<th>Launch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US East (N. Virginia)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US East (Ohio)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (N. California)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (Oregon)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada (Central)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America (São Paulo)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Stockholm)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Ireland)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (London)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Paris)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Frankfurt)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Bahrain)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Tokyo)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Seoul)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Singapore)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>Launch Stack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Add Stack Details

On the **Create Stack** page, choose **Next**.

**Add Details About the Neptune Streams Consumer Stack You Are Creating**

The **Specify Stack Details** page provides properties and parameters that you can use to control the setup of the application:

- **Stack Name** – The name of the new AWS CloudFormation stack that you're creating. You can generally use the default value, `NeptuneStreamPoller`.

Under **Parameters**, provide the following:

**Network Configuration for the VPC Where the Streams Consumer Runs**

- **VPC** – Provide the name of the VPC where the polling Lambda function will run.
- **List of Subnet IDs** – The subnets to which a network interface is established. Add subnets corresponding to your Neptune cluster.
- **List of Security Group IDs** – Provide the IDs of security groups that grant write inbound access to your source Neptune DB cluster.
- **List of Route Table IDs** – This is needed to create an Amazon DynamoDB endpoint in your Neptune VPC, if you do not already have one. You must provide a comma-separated list of route table IDs associated with the subnets.
- **Require to create Dynamo DB VPC Endpoint** – A Boolean value that defaults to `true`. You only need to change it to `false` if you have already created a DynamoDB endpoint in your VPC.
- **Require to create Monitoring VPC Endpoint** – A Boolean value that defaults to `true`. You only need to change it to `false` if you have already created a monitoring endpoint in your VPC.

**Stream Poller**

- **Application Name** – You can generally leave this set to the default (`NeptuneStream`). If you use a different name, it must be unique.
- **Memory size for Lambda Poller** – Used to set the memory size available to the lambda poller function. The default value is 2,048 megabytes.
- **Lambda Runtime** – The language used in the Lambda function that retrieves items from the Neptune stream. You can set this either to `python3.6` or to `java8`. 
Neptune Stream

- Endpoint of source Neptune Stream—(Required) This takes one of two forms:
  - https://your DB cluster:port/gremlin/stream
  - https://your DB cluster:port/sparql/stream
- Neptune Query Engine—Choose Gremlin or SPARQL.
- Is IAM Auth Enabled?—If your Neptune DB cluster is using IAM authentication, set this parameter to true.
- Neptune Cluster Resource Id—If your Neptune DB cluster is using IAM authentication, set this parameter to the cluster resource ID. The resource ID is not the same as the cluster ID. Rather, it takes the form: cluster- followed by 28 alpha-numeric characters. It can be found under Cluster Details in the Neptune console.

If you are creating an Elasticsearch streams consumer, complete the following fields:

Target Elasticsearch Cluster

- Endpoint for Elastic Search Service—Provide the endpoint for the Elasticsearch service in your VPC.
• **Number of Shards for Elastic Search Index** – The default value (5) is generally a good place to start.

• **Number of Replicas for Elastic Search Index** – The default value (1) is generally a good place to start.

• **Geo Location Fields for Mapping** – If you are using geolocation fields, list the property keys here.

**Alarm**

• **Require to create CloudWatch Alarm** – Set this to true if you want to create a CloudWatch alarm for the new stack.

• **Email for Alarm Notifications** – The email address to which alarm notifications should be sent (only needed if alarms are enabled).

**Run the AWS CloudFormation Template**

Now you can complete the process of provisioning a Neptune streams consumer application instance as follows:

1. In AWS CloudFormation, on the **Specify Stack Details** page, choose **Next**.
2. On the **Options** page, choose **Next**.
3. On the **Review** page, select the first check box to acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation will create IAM resources. Select the second check box to acknowledge `CAPABILITY_AUTO_EXPAND` for the new stack.

  **Note**
  
  `CAPABILITY_AUTO_EXPAND` explicitly acknowledges that macros will be expanded when creating the stack, without prior review. Users often create a change set from a processed template so that the changes made by macros can be reviewed before actually creating the stack. For more information, see the AWS CloudFormation `CreateStack` API in the AWS CloudFormation API Reference.

Then choose **Create**.
Amazon Neptune Full-Text Search
Using Amazon Elasticsearch Service

Neptune integrates with Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES) to support full-text search in both Gremlin and SPARQL queries.

You can use Neptune with an existing Elasticsearch cluster that has been populated according to the Neptune Data Model for Elasticsearch Data (p. 352). Or, you can create an Amazon ES domain linked with Neptune using an AWS CloudFormation stack.

Topics
- Using a AWS CloudFormation Template to Enable Full-Text Search in Amazon Neptune (p. 350)
- Neptune Data Model for Elasticsearch Data (p. 352)
- Neptune Full-Text Search Parameters (p. 355)
- Full-Text-Search Query Execution in Amazon Neptune (p. 357)
- Sample SPARQL Queries Using Full-Text Search in Neptune (p. 359)
- Using Neptune Full-Text Search in Gremlin Queries (p. 360)
- Troubleshooting Neptune Full-Text Search (p. 365)

If you are using IAM, you need to make sure that you have an IAM user with permissions both for Neptune and for Elasticsearch. This means that your user must have an Elasticsearch access policy in place like this:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::account-id:root"
            },
            "Action": "es:*",
        }
    ]
}
```

Using a AWS CloudFormation Template to Enable Full-Text Search in Amazon Neptune

Amazon Neptune supports full-text search in Gremlin and SPARQL queries using Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES). You can use an AWS CloudFormation stack to link an Amazon ES domain to Neptune.

Before you begin, you need an existing Neptune DB cluster with streams enabled on it to serve as the source, and an Amazon ES domain to serve as the replication target.
If you already have an existing target Amazon ES domain that can be accessed by Lambda in the VPC where your Neptune DB cluster is located, the template can use that one. Otherwise, you need to create a new one.

We recommend that you use a newly created Neptune instance to use with Elasticsearch. If you use an existing instance that already has data in it, you should perform an Elasticsearch data sync before making queries or there may be data inconsistencies. This GitHub project provides an example of how to perform the synchronization: Export Neptune to ElasticSearch (https://github.com/awslabs/amazon-neptune-tools/tree/master/export-neptune-to-elasticsearch).

The AWS CloudFormation template below then creates a streams-consumer application instance that provides Neptune-to-Elasticsearch replication.

**Set up Neptune-to-Elasticsearch Replication Using an AWS CloudFormation Template for Your Region**

To launch the AWS CloudFormation stack on the AWS CloudFormation console, choose one of the **Launch Stack** buttons in the following table, depending on the AWS Region that you want to use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>View in Designer</th>
<th>Launch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US East (N. Virginia)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US East (Ohio)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (N. California)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (Oregon)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada (Central)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America (São Paulo)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Stockholm)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Ireland)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (London)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Paris)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Frankfurt)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East (Bahrain)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Tokyo)</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View in Designer</td>
<td>[Launch Stack]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the Create Stack page, choose Next.

**Add Details About the New Elasticsearch Domain and the Neptune Target DB Cluster**

The Specify Stack Details page provides properties and parameters that you can use to control the setup of full-text search. For information about the appropriate content for these properties and parameters, see Add Stack Details (p. 347).

**Run the AWS CloudFormation Template**

Now you can complete the process of provisioning a Neptune streams consumer application instance as follows:

1. In AWS CloudFormation, on the Specify Stack Details page, choose Next.
2. On the Options page, choose Next.
3. On the Review page, select the first check box to acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation will create IAM resources. Select the second check box to acknowledge CAPABILITY_AUTO_EXPAND for the new stack.

   **Note**

   CAPABILITY_AUTO_EXPAND explicitly acknowledges that macros will be expanded when creating the stack, without prior review. Users often create a change set from a processed template so that the changes made by macros can be reviewed before actually creating the stack. For more information, see the AWS CloudFormation CreateStack API operation in the AWS CloudFormation API Reference.

   Then choose Create.

**Neptune Data Model for Elasticsearch Data**

Amazon Neptune uses a unified JSON document structure for storing both SPARQL and Gremlin data in Elasticsearch. Each document in Elasticsearch corresponds to an entity and stores all the relevant information for that entity. For Gremlin, vertexes and edges are considered entities, so the corresponding
Elasticsearch documents have information about vertexes, labels, and properties. For SPARQL, subjects can be considered entities, so corresponding Elasticsearch documents have information about all the predicate-object pairs in one document.

**Note**
The Neptune-to-Elasticsearch replication implementation only stores string data. However, you can modify it to store other data types.

The unified JSON document structure looks like the following.

```
{
  "entity_id": "Vertex Id/Edge Id/Subject URI",
  "entity_type": [List of Labels/rdf:type object value],
  "document_type": "vertex/edge/rdf-resource"
  "predicates": {
    "Property name or predicate URI": [
      {
        "value": "Property Value or Object Value",
        "graph": "(Only for Sparql) Named Graph Quad is present",
        "language": "(Only for Sparql) rdf:langString"
      },
      {
        "value": "Property Value 2/ Object Value 2",
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

- **entity_id** – Entity unique ID representing the document.
  - For SPARQL, this is the subject URI.
  - For Gremlin, this is the Vertex_ID or Edge_ID.
- **entity_type** – Represents one or more labels for a vertex or edge, or zero or more rdf:type predicate values for a subject.
- **document_type** – Used to specify whether the current document represents a vertex, edge, or rdf-resource.
- **predicates** – For Gremlin, stores properties and values for a vertex or edge. For SPARQL, it stores predicate-object pairs.

The property name takes the form `properties.name.value` in Elasticsearch. To query it, you have to name it in that form.

- **value** – A property value for Gremlin or an object value for SPARQL.
- **graph** – A named graph for SPARQL.
- **language** – A language tag for a rdf:langString literal in SPARQL.

## Sample SPARQL Elasticsearch Document

```
@prefix dt:   <http://example.org/datatype#> .
@prefix ex:   <http://example.org/> .
@prefix xsd:  <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .
@prefix rdf:  <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .

ex:simone   rdf:type     ex:Person                    ex:g1
ex:michael  rdf:type     ex:Person                    ex:g1
ex:simone   ex:likes     "spaghetti"                  ex:g1
```

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Documents

```
Documents

{
  "entity_id": "http://example.org/simone",
  "entity_type": ["http://example.org/Person"],
  "document_type": "rdf-resource"
  "predicates": {
    "http://example.org/likes": [
      {
        "value": "spaghetti",
        "graph": "http://example.org/g1"
      },
      {
        "value": "spaghetti",
        "graph": "http://example.org/g2"
      }
    ]
  "http://example.org/status": [
    {
      "value": "La vita è un sogno",
      "language": "it"       // Only present for rdf:langString
    }
  ]
}
```

```
{
  "entity_id" : "http://example.org/michael",
  "entity_type" : ["http://example.org/Person"],
  "document_type": "rdf-resource"
}
```

Sample Gremlin Elasticsearch Document

Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Vertex 1</th>
<th>simone</th>
<th>label</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>&lt;&lt;&lt; Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>simone</td>
<td>likes</td>
<td>&quot;spaghetti&quot;</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;&lt; Property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simone</td>
<td>likes</td>
<td>&quot;rice&quot;</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;&lt; Property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simone</td>
<td>age</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;&lt; Property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| # Vertex 2 | michael | label | Person | <<< Label |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Edge 1</th>
<th>simone</th>
<th>knows</th>
<th>michael</th>
<th>&lt;&lt;&lt; Edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e1</td>
<td>updated</td>
<td>&quot;2019-07-03&quot;</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;&lt; Edge Property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>&quot;company&quot;</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;&lt; Edge Property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;&lt; Edge Property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amazon Neptune User Guide
Full-Text Search Parameters

Documents

```
{
  "entity_id": "simone",
  "entity_type": ["Person"],
  "document_type": "vertex",
  "predicates": {
    "likes": [
      {
        "value": "spaghetti"
      },
      {
        "value": "rice"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```
{
  "entity_id": "michael",
  "entity_type": ["Person"],
  "document_type": "vertex"
}
```

```
{
  "entity_id": "e1",
  "entity_type": ["knows"],
  "document_type": "edge"
  "predicates": {
    "through": [
      {
        "value": "company"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Neptune Full-Text Search Parameters

Amazon Neptune uses the following parameters for specifying full-text Elasticsearch queries in both Gremlin and SPARQL:

- **queryType** – *(Required)* The type of Elasticsearch query. (For a list of query types, see the Elasticsearch documentation). Neptune supports the following Elasticsearch query types:
  - **simple_query_string** – Returns documents based on a provided query string, using a parser with a limited but fault-tolerant Lucene syntax. This is the default query type. This query uses a simple syntax to parse and split the provided query string into terms based on special operators. The query then analyzes each term independently before returning matching documents.
  - **match** – The match query is the standard query for performing a full-text search, including options for fuzzy matching.
  - **prefix** – Returns documents that contain a specific prefix in a provided field.

While its syntax is more limited than the query_string query, the simple_query_string query does not return errors for invalid syntax. Instead, it ignores any invalid parts of the query string.
• **fuzzy** – Returns documents that contain terms similar to the search term, as measured by a Levenshtein edit distance.

An edit distance is the number of one-character changes needed to turn one term into another. These changes can include:
• Changing a character (box to fox).
• Removing a character (black to lack).
• Inserting a character (sic to sick).
• Transposing two adjacent characters (act to cat).

To find similar terms, the fuzzy query creates a set of all possible variations and expansions of the search term within a specified edit distance and then returns exact matches for each of those variants.

• **term** – Returns documents that contain an exact match of a specified term in one of the specified fields.

You can use the term query to find documents based on a precise value such as a price, a product ID, or a username.

**Warning**
Avoid using the term query for text fields. By default, Elasticsearch changes the values of text fields as part of its analysis, which can make finding exact matches for text field values difficult.
To search text field values, use the match query instead.

• **query_string** – Returns documents based on a provided query string, using a parser with a strict syntax (Lucene syntax).

This query uses a syntax to parse and split the provided query string based on operators, such as AND or NOT. The query then analyzes each split text independently before returning matching documents.

You can use the query_string query to create a complex search that includes wildcard characters, searches across multiple fields, and more. While versatile, the query is strict and returns an error if the query string includes any invalid syntax.

**Warning**
Because it returns an error for any invalid syntax, we don't recommend using the query_string query for search boxes.
If you don't need to support a query syntax, consider using the match query. If you need the features of a query syntax, use the simple_query_string query, which is less strict.

• **field** – The field in Elasticsearch against which to run the search. This can be omitted only if the queryType allows it (as simple_query_string and query_string do), in which case the search is against all fields. In Gremlin, it is implicit.

Multiple fields can be specified if the query allows it, as do simple_query_string and query_string.

• **query** – *(Required)* The query to run against Elasticsearch. The contents of this field might vary according to the queryType. Different queryTypes accept different syntaxes, as Regexp does, for example. In Gremlin, query is implicit.

• **maxResults** – The maximum number of results to return. The default is the index.max_result_window Elasticsearch setting, which itself defaults to 1000. The maxResults parameter can specify any number lower than that.

**Important**
If you set maxResults to a value higher than the Elasticsearch index.max_result_window value and try to retrieve more than index.max_result_window results, Elasticsearch fails with a Result window is too large error. However, Neptune handles this gracefully.
Full-Text-Search Query Execution in Amazon Neptune

In a query that includes full-text-search, Neptune tries to put the full-text-search calls first, before other parts of the query. This reduces the number of calls to Elasticsearch and in most cases significantly improves performance.
For example, consider the following Gremlin query to a database that contains 100,000 instances of Person:

```java
g.withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.endpoint', 'your-es-endpoint-URL')
.hasLabel('Person')
.has('name', 'Neptune#fts marcello~');
```

If this query were executed in the order in which the steps appear then 100,000 solutions would flow into Elasticsearch, causing hundreds of Elasticsearch calls. In fact, Neptune calls Elasticsearch first and then joins results with the Neptune results. In most cases, this is much faster than executing the query in the original order.

You can prevent this re-ordering of query-step execution using the `noReordering` query hint (p. 214):

```java
g.withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.endpoint', 'your-es-endpoint-URL')
.withSideEffect('Neptune#noReordering', true)
.hasLabel('Person')
.has('name', 'Neptune#fts marcello~');
```

In this second case, the `hasLabel` step is executed first and the `has('name', 'Neptune#fts marcello~')` step second.

For another example, consider a SPARQL query against the same kind of data:

```sparql
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT ?person WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:field foaf:name .
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:query 'mike' .
  }
}
```

Here again, Neptune executes the SERVICE part of the query first, and then joins the results with the Person data. You can suppress this behavior using the `joinOrder` query hint (p. 268):

```sparql
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT ?person WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:field foaf:name .
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:query 'mike' .
  }
}
```

Again, in the second query the parts are executed in the order they appear in the query.
Sample SPARQL Queries Using Full-Text Search in Neptune

The following are some sample SPARQL queries that use full-text search in Amazon Neptune.

**SPARQL match Query Example**

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT * WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:queryType 'match'.
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:field foaf:name.
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:query 'michael'.
  }
}
```

**SPARQL prefix Query**

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT * WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:queryType 'prefix'.
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:field foaf:name.
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:query 'mich'.
  }
}
```

**SPARQL fuzzy Query**

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT * WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:queryType 'fuzzy'.
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:field foaf:name.
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:query 'mikael'.
  }
}
```

**SPARQL term Query**

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT * WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
  }
}
```
### SPARQL query_string Query

This query specifies multiple fields.

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT * WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:queryType 'query_string' .
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:query 'mikael~ OR rondelli' .
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:field foaf:name .
  }
}
```

### SPARQL simple_query_string Query

The following query specifies fields using the wildcard ('*') character.

```
PREFIX foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>
PREFIX neptune-fts: <http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/services/fts#>
SELECT * WHERE {
  SERVICE neptune-fts:search {
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:queryType 'simple_query_string' .
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:query 'mikael~ | rondelli' .
    neptune-fts:config neptune-fts:field '*' .
  }
}
```

### Using Neptune Full-Text Search in Gremlin Queries

NeptuneSearchStep enables full-text search queries for the part of a Gremlin traversal that is not converted into Neptune steps. For example, consider a query like the following.

```
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-es-endpoint-URL")
  .V()
  .tail(100)
  .has("name", "Neptune#fts mark*")            <== # Limit the search on name
```

This query is converted into the following optimized traversal in Neptune.

```
Neptune steps:
[
  NeptuneGraphQueryStep(Vertex) {
```
The following examples are of Gremlin queries against air-routes data:

### Gremlin Basic Case-Insensitive match Query

```java
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
    .V().has("city","Neptune#fts dallas")
```

```java
===>v[186]
===>v[8]
```

### Gremlin match Query

```java
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
    .withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.queryType', 'match')
    .V().has("city","Neptune#fts southampton")
    .local(values('code','city').fold())
    .limit(5)
```

```java
===>[SOU, Southampton]
```

### Gremlin fuzzy Query

```java
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
    .V().has("city","Neptune#fts allas~")
```

```java
===>Dallas
===>Dallas
===>Walla Walla
===>Velas
===>Altai
```

### Gremlin query_string fuzzy Query

```java
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint",)
```

```java
===>Dallas
===>Dallas
===>Walla Walla
===>Velas
===>Altai
```
"your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL"
   .withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.queryType', 'query_string')
   .V().has("city","Neptune#ftsallas~").values('city').limit(5)

===Dallas
===Dallas

Gremlin query_string Regular Expression Query

```java
// Gremlin query_string Regular Expression Query

withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint",
       "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
   .withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.queryType', 'query_string')
   .V().has("city","Neptune#fts /[dp]allas/").values('city').limit(5)

===Dallas
===Dallas
```

Gremlin Hybrid Query

This query uses a Neptune internal index and the Elasticsearch index in the same query.

```java
// Gremlin Hybrid Query

withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint",
       "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
   .V().has("region", "GB-ENG")
   .has('city', 'Neptune#fts L*')
   .values('city')
   .dedup()
   .limit(10)

===London
===Leeds
===Liverpool
===Land's End
```

Gremlin Query Using '+' and '-' Operators

```java
// Gremlin Query Using '+' and '-' Operators

withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint",
       "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
   .V().has('desc', 'Neptune#fts regional municipal')
   .local(values('code', 'desc').fold())
   .limit(100)

==>[HYA, Barnstable Municipal Boardman Polando Field]
==>[SPS, Sheppard Air Force Base--Wichita Falls Municipal Airport]
==>[ABR, Aberdeen Regional Airport]
==>[SLK, Adirondack Regional Airport]
==>[BFD, Bradford Regional Airport]
==>[EAR, Kearney Regional Airport]
==>[ROD, Rotorua Regional Airport]
==>[YHD, Dryden Regional Airport]
==>[TEX, Telluride Regional Airport]
==>[WOL, Illawarra Regional Airport]
==>[TUP, Tupelo Regional Airport]
==>[COU, Columbia Regional Airport]
==>[MHK, Manhattan Regional Airport]
==>[BJI, Bemidji Regional Airport]
==>[HAS, Hail Regional Airport]
==>[ALO, Waterloo Regional Airport]
==>[SHV, Shreveport Regional Airport]
```

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Although the \texttt{query\_string} query type is much less forgiving than the default \texttt{simple\_query\_string} type, it does allow for more precise queries. The first query below uses \texttt{query\_string}, while the second use the default \texttt{simple\_query\_string}:

\begin{verbatim}
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
   .withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.queryType', 'query_string')
   .V().has('desc','Neptune#fts +London -(Stansted|Gatwick)')
   .local(values('code','desc').fold())
   .limit(10)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
===[ABI, Abilene Regional Airport]
===[GIZ, Jizan Regional Airport]
===[USA, Concord Regional Airport]
===[JMS, Jamestown Regional Airport]
===[COS, City of Colorado Springs Municipal Airport]
===[PKB, Mid Ohio Valley Regional Airport]
\end{verbatim}

Notice how \texttt{simple\_query\_string} in the examples below quietly ignores the '+' and '-' operators:

\begin{verbatim}
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
   .V().has('desc','Neptune#fts +London -(Stansted|Gatwick)')
   .local(values('code','desc').fold())
   .limit(10)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
===[LHR, London Heathrow]
===[YXU, London Airport]
===[LTN, London Luton Airport]
===[SEN, London Southend Airport]
===[LCY, London City Airport]
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
   .V().has('desc','Neptune#fts +(regional|municipal) -(international|bradford)')
   .local(values('code','desc').fold())
   .limit(10)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
===[CZH, Corozal Municipal Airport]
===[MMU, Morristown Municipal Airport]
===[YBR, Brandon Municipal Airport]
===[RDD, Redding Municipal Airport]
===[VIS, Visalia Municipal Airport]
===[AIA, Alliance Municipal Airport]
\end{verbatim}
query_string, AND and OR

==>[CDR, Chadron Municipal Airport]
==>[CVN, Clovis Municipal Airport]
==>[SDY, Sidney Richland Municipal Airport]
==>[SGU, St George Municipal Airport]

Gremlin query_string Query With AND and OR Operators

```javascript
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
 .withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.queryType', 'query_string')
 .V().has('desc', 'Neptune#fts (St AND George) OR (St AND Augustin)')
 .local(values('code', 'desc').fold())
 .limit(10)

==>[YIF, St Augustin Airport]
==>[STG, St George Airport]
==>[SGO, St George Airport]
==>[SGU, St George Municipal Airport]
```

Gremlin term Query

```javascript
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
 .withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.queryType', 'term')
 .V().has("SKU", "Neptune#fts ABC123DEF9")
 .local(values('code', 'city').fold())
 .limit(5)

==>[AUS, Austin]
```

Gremlin prefix Query

```javascript
g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "your-Elasticsearch-endpoint-URL")
 .withSideEffect('Neptune#fts.queryType', 'prefix')
 .V().has("icao", "Neptune#fts ka")
 .local(values('code', 'icao', 'city').fold())
 .limit(5)

==>[AZO, KAZO, Kalamazoo]
==>[APN, KAPN, Alpena]
==>[ACK, KACK, Nantucket]
==>[ALO, KALO, Waterloo]
==>[ABI, KABI, Abilene]
```

Using Lucene Syntax in Neptune Gremlin

In Neptune Gremlin, you can also write very powerful queries using the Lucene query syntax. Assume the following data:

```javascript
g.addV("person")
 .property(T.id, "p1")
 .property("name", "simone")
 .property("surname", "rondelli")
```
g.addV("person")
  .property(T.id, "p2")
  .property("name", "simone")
  .property("surname", "sengupta")

g.addV("developer")
  .property(T.id, "p3")
  .property("name", "simone")
  .property("surname", "rondelli")

Using Lucene syntax, which is invoked when the queryType is query_string, you can search this data by name and surname as follows:

g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", "es_endpoint")
  .withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.queryType", "query_string")
  .V()
  .has("*", "Neptune#fts predicates.name.value:simone AND predicates.surname.value:rondelli")

  ==> v[p1], v[p3]

Note that in the has() step above, the field is replaced by "*". Actually, any value placed there is overridden by the fields that you access within the query. You access the name field using predicates.name.value, because that is how the data model is structured.

You can search by name, surname and label, as follows:

g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", getEsEndpoint())
  .withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.queryType", "query_string")
  .V()
  .has("*", "Neptune#fts predicates.name.value:simone AND predicates.surname.value:rondelli AND entity_type:person")

  ==> v[p1]

The label is accessed using entity_type, again because that is how the data model is structured.

You can also include nesting conditions:

g.withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.endpoint", getEsEndpoint())
  .withSideEffect("Neptune#fts.queryType", "query_string")
  .V()
  .has("*", "Neptune#fts (predicates.name.value:simone AND predicates.surname.value:rondelli AND entity_type:person) OR predicates.surname.value:sengupta")

  ==> v[p1], v[p2]

Troubleshooting Neptune Full-Text Search

To diagnose issues with replication from Neptune to Elasticsearch, consult the CloudWatch Logs for your poller Lambda function. These logs provide details about the number of records read from the stream and the number of records replicated successfully to Elasticsearch.

You can also change the LOGGING level for your Lambda function by changing the LoggingLevel environment variable.
The Neptune streams consumer application publishes two metrics on CloudWatch that can also help you diagnose problems:

- **StreamRecordsProcessed** – The number of records processed by the application per unit of time. Helpful in tracking the application run rate.
- **StreamLagTime** – The time difference in milliseconds between the current time and the commit time of a stream record being processed. This metric shows how much the consumer application is lagging behind.

In addition, all the metrics related to the replication process are exposed in a dashboard in CloudWatch under the same name same as the `ApplicationName` provided when you instantiated the application using the CloudWatch template.

You can also choose to create a CloudWatch alarm that is triggered whenever polling fails more than twice in a row. Do this by setting the `CreateCloudWatchAlarm` field to `true` when you instantiate the application. Then specify the email addresses that you want to be notified when the alarm is triggered.

**Troubleshooting a process that fails while reading records from the stream**

If a process fails while reading records from the stream, make sure that you have the following:

- The stream is enabled on your cluster.
- The Neptune stream endpoint is in the correct format:
  - For Gremlin: `https://your cluster endpoint:your cluster port/gremlin/stream`
  - For SPARQL: `https://your cluster endpoint:your cluster port/sparql/stream`
- The DynamoDB endpoint is configured for your VPC.
- The monitoring endpoint is configured for your VPC subnets.

**Troubleshooting a process that fails while writing data to Elasticsearch**

If a process fails while writing records to Elasticsearch, make sure that you have the following:

- Your Elasticsearch version is 7.0 or above.
- Elasticsearch can be accessed from the poller Lambda function in your VPC.
- The security policy attached to Elasticsearch allows inbound HTTP/HTTPS requests.
Monitoring Amazon Neptune Resources

Amazon Neptune supports various methods for monitoring performance and usage:

- **Instance status** – Check the health of a Neptune cluster’s graph database engine, find out what version of the engine is installed, and obtain other instance-related information using the instance status API (p. 367).
- **Amazon CloudWatch** – Neptune automatically sends metrics to CloudWatch and also supports CloudWatch Alarms. For more information, see the section called “Using CloudWatch” (p. 368).
- **Audit log files** – View, download, or watch database log files using the Neptune console. For more information, see the section called “Audit Logs with Neptune” (p. 376).
- **Publishing logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs** – You can configure a Neptune DB cluster to publish audit log data to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. With CloudWatch Logs, you can perform real-time analysis of the log data, use CloudWatch to create alarms and view metrics, and use CloudWatch Logs to store your log records in highly durable storage. See Neptune Logs in CloudWatch Logs (p. 377).
- **AWS CloudTrail** – Neptune supports API logging using CloudTrail. For more information, see the section called “Logging Neptune API Calls with AWS CloudTrail” (p. 379).
- **Event notification subscriptions** – Subscribe to Neptune events to stay informed about what is happening. For more information, see the section called “Event Notifications” (p. 381).
- **Tagging** – Use tags to add metadata to your Neptune resources and track usage based on tags. For more information, see the section called “Tagging Neptune Resources” (p. 390).

**Topics**
- Check the Health Status of a Neptune Instance (p. 367)
- Monitoring Neptune Using Amazon CloudWatch (p. 368)
- Using Audit Logs with Amazon Neptune Clusters (p. 376)
- Publishing Neptune Logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs (p. 377)
- Logging Amazon Neptune API Calls with AWS CloudTrail (p. 379)
- Using Neptune Event Notification (p. 381)
- Tagging Amazon Neptune Resources (p. 390)

Check the Health Status of a Neptune Instance

Amazon Neptune provides a mechanism to check the status of the graph database on the host. It’s also a good way to confirm that you are able to connect to an instance.

To check the health of an instance using `curl`:

```
curl -G https://your-neptune-endpoint:port/status
```

If the instance is healthy, the `status` command returns the following fields:

- **status** – As long as the instance is not experiencing problems, this field is set to “healthy”.
  
  If the instance is recovering from a crash or from being rebooted and there are active transactions running from the latest server shutdown, the status is set to “recovery”.

API Version 2017-11-29
367
• version – This field is set to the Neptune engine version.

If this engine version has been manually patched since it was released, the version number is prefixed by "Patch-".
• startTime – This field is set to the UTC time at which the current server process started.
• role – This field is set to "reader" if the instance is a read-replica or to "writer" if the instance is the primary instance.
• gremlin – This field is set to the current TinkerPop version being used by the engine.
• sparql – This field is set to the current version of SPARQL being used by the engine.
• labMode – This field lists the Lab Mode (p. 57) settings being used by the engine.
• rollingBackTrxCount – The number of transactions being rolled back. If there are none, this field will not appear in the status.
• rollingBackTrxEarliestStartTime – The start time of the earliest transaction being rolled back. If no transactions are being rolled back, this field will not appear in the status.

The following is an example:

```
{
  "status": "healthy",
  "startTime": "Tue Nov 05 22:49:06 UTC 2019",
  "dbEngineVersion": "development",
  "role": "writer",
  "gremlin": {"version": "tinkerpop-3.4.1"},
  "sparql": {"version": "sparql-1.1"},
  "labMode": {
    "Streams": "disabled",
    "ReadWriteConflictDetection": "enabled"
  },
  "rollingBackTrxCount": "5",
  "rollingBackTrxEarliestStartTime": "Fri Jan 10 01:26:21 UTC 2020"
}
```

If there is a problem with the instance, the status command returns the HTTP 500 error code. If the host is unreachable, the request times out. Ensure that you are accessing the instance from within the virtual private cloud (VPC), and that your security groups allow you access to it.

## Monitoring Neptune Using Amazon CloudWatch

Amazon Neptune and Amazon CloudWatch are integrated so that you can gather and analyze performance metrics. You can monitor these metrics using the CloudWatch console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or the CloudWatch API.

CloudWatch also lets you set alarms so that you can be notified if a metric value breaches a threshold that you specify. You can even set up CloudWatch Events to take corrective action if a breach occurs. For more information about using CloudWatch and alarms, see the CloudWatch Documentation.

### Topics

- Viewing CloudWatch Data (Console) (p. 369)
- Viewing CloudWatch Data (AWS CLI) (p. 369)
- Viewing CloudWatch Data (API) (p. 369)
- Neptune CloudWatch Metrics (p. 370)
- Neptune CloudWatch Dimensions (p. 375)
### Viewing CloudWatch Data (Console)

**To view CloudWatch data for a Neptune cluster (console)**

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Metrics**.
3. In the **All Metrics** pane, choose **Neptune**, and then choose **DBClusterIdentifier**.
4. In the upper pane, scroll down to view the full list of metrics for your cluster. The available Neptune metric options appear in the **Viewing** list.

To select or deselect an individual metric, in the results pane, select the check box next to the resource name and metric. Graphs showing the metrics for the selected items appear at the bottom of the console. To learn more about CloudWatch graphs, see [Graph Metrics](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

### Viewing CloudWatch Data (AWS CLI)

**To view CloudWatch data for a Neptune cluster (AWS CLI)**

1. Install the AWS CLI. For instructions, see the [AWS Command Line Interface User Guide](#).
2. Use the AWS CLI to fetch information. The relevant CloudWatch parameters for Neptune are listed in [Neptune CloudWatch Metrics](#).

   The following example retrieves CloudWatch metrics for the number of Gremlin requests per second for the `gremlin-cluster` cluster.

   ```bash
   aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics \
   --namespace AWS/Neptune --metric-name GremlinRequestsPerSec \
   --dimensions Name=DBClusterIdentifier,Value=gremlin-cluster \
   --start-time 2018-03-03T00:00:00Z --end-time 2018-03-04T00:00:00Z \
   --period 60 --statistics=Average
   ```

### Viewing CloudWatch Data (API)

CloudWatch also supports a query action so that you can request information programmatically. For more information, see the [CloudWatch Query API documentation](#) and [Amazon CloudWatch API Reference](#).

When a CloudWatch action requires a parameter that is specific to Neptune monitoring, such as **MetricName**, use the values listed in [Neptune CloudWatch Metrics](#).

The following example shows a low-level CloudWatch request, using the following parameters:

- `Statistics.member.1` = `Average`
- `Dimensions.member.1` = `DBClusterIdentifier=gremlin-cluster`
- `Namespace` = `AWS/Neptune`
- `StartTime` = `2013-11-14T00:00:00Z`
- `EndTime` = `2013-11-16T00:00:00Z`
- `Period` = `60`
- `MetricName` = `GremlinRequestsPerSec`
Here is what the CloudWatch request looks like. However, this is just to show the form of the request; you must construct your own request based on your metrics and timeframe.

https://monitoring.amazonaws.com/
?SignatureVersion=2
&Action=GremlinRequestsPerSec
&Version=2010-08-01
&StartTime=2018-03-03T00:00:00
&EndTime=2018-03-04T00:00:00
&Period=60
&Statistics.member.1=Average
&Dimensions.member.1=DBClusterIdentifier=gremlin-cluster
&Namespace=AWS/Neptune
&MetricName=GremlinRequests
&AWSAccessKeyId=<AWS Access Key ID>
&Signature=<Signature>

Neptune CloudWatch Metrics

**Note**
Amazon Neptune sends metrics to CloudWatch only when they have a non-zero value. For all Neptune metrics, the aggregation granularity is 5 minutes.

**Topics**
- Neptune CloudWatch Metrics (p. 370)
- CloudWatch Metrics That Are Now Deprecated in Neptune (p. 372)

### Neptune CloudWatch Metrics

Neptune supports the following metrics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BackupRetentionPeriodStorageUsed</td>
<td>The total amount of backup storage, in bytes, used to support from the Neptune DB cluster's backup retention window. Included in the total reported by the TotalBackupStorageBilled metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BufferCacheHitRatio</td>
<td>The percentage of requests that are served by the buffer cache. This metric can be useful in diagnosing query latency, because cache misses induce significant latency. If the cache hit ratio is below 99.9, consider upgrading the instance type to cache more data in memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClusterReplicaLag</td>
<td>For a read replica, the amount of lag when replicating updates from the primary instance, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClusterReplicaLagMaximum</td>
<td>The maximum amount of lag between the primary instance and each Neptune DB instance in the DB cluster, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metric</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClusterReplicaLagMinimum</td>
<td>The minimum amount of lag between the primary instance and each Neptune DB instance in the DB cluster, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPUUtilization</td>
<td>The percentage of CPU utilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EngineUptime</td>
<td>The amount of time that the instance has been running, in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeableMemory</td>
<td>The amount of available random access memory, in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinRequestsPerSec</td>
<td>Number of requests per second to the Gremlin engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinWebSocketOpenConnections</td>
<td>The number of open WebSocket connections to Neptune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoaderRequestsPerSec</td>
<td>Number of loader requests per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MainRequestQueuePendingRequests</td>
<td>The number of requests waiting in the input queue pending execution. Neptune starts throttling requests when they exceed the maximum queue capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetworkReceiveThroughput</td>
<td>The incoming (Receive) network traffic on the DB instance, including both customer database traffic and Neptune traffic used for monitoring and replication, in bytes/second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetworkThroughput</td>
<td>The amount of network throughput both received from and transmitted to clients by each instance in the Neptune DB cluster, in bytes per second. This throughput doesn't include network traffic between instances in the DB cluster and the cluster volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetworkTransmitThroughput</td>
<td>The outgoing (Transmit) network traffic on the DB instance, including both customer database traffic and Neptune traffic used for monitoring and replication, in bytes/second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumTxCommitted</td>
<td>The number of transactions successfully committed per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumTxOpened</td>
<td>The number of transactions opened on the server per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumTxRolledBack</td>
<td>The number of transactions per second rolled back on the server because of errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SnapshotStorageUsed</td>
<td>The total amount of backup storage consumed by all snapshots for a Neptune DB cluster outside its backup retention window, in bytes. Included in the total reported by the TotalBackupStorageBilled metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SparqlRequestsPerSec</td>
<td>The number of requests per second to the SPARQL engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalBackupStorageBilled</td>
<td>The total amount of backup storage for which you are billed for a given Neptune DB cluster, in bytes. Includes the backup storage measured by the BackupRetentionPeriodStorageUsed and SnapshotStorageUsed metrics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalRequestsPerSec</td>
<td>The total number of requests per second to the server from all sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalClientErrorsPerSec</td>
<td>The total number per second of requests that errored out because of client-side issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalServerErrorPerSec</td>
<td>The total number per second of requests that errored out on the server because of internal failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolumeBytesUsed</td>
<td>The total amount of storage allocated to your Neptune DB cluster, in bytes. This is the amount of storage for which you are billed. It is the maximum amount of storage allocated to your DB cluster at any point in its existence, not the amount you are currently using (see How Neptune Storage is Billed (p. 49)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolumeReadIOPs</td>
<td>The average number of billed read I/O operations from a cluster volume, reported at 5-minute intervals. Billed read operations are calculated at the cluster volume level, aggregated from all instances in the Neptune DB cluster, and then reported at 5-minute intervals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolumeWriteIOPs</td>
<td>The average number of write disk I/O operations to the cluster volume, reported at 5-minute intervals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CloudWatch Metrics That Are Now Deprecated in Neptune

Use of these Neptune metrics has now been deprecated. They are still supported, but may be eliminated in the future as new and better metrics become available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FreeLocaStorage</td>
<td>The amount of storage available for temporary tables and logs, in bytes. This metric reports the amount of storage available to each DB instance for temporary tables and logs. This value depends on the DB instance class (for pricing information, see the Amazon Neptune pricing page). You can increase the amount of free storage space for an instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by choosing a larger DB instance class for your instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinHttp1xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 1xx responses for the Gremlin endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new Http1xx combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinHttp2xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 2xx responses for the Gremlin endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new Http2xx combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinHttp4xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 4xx errors for the Gremlin endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new Http4xx combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinHttp5xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 5xx errors for the Gremlin endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new Http5xx combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinErrors</td>
<td>Number of errors in Gremlin traversals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinRequests</td>
<td>Number of requests to Gremlin engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinWebSocketSuccess</td>
<td>Number of successful WebSocket connections to the Gremlin endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinWebSocketClientErrors</td>
<td>Number of WebSocket client errors on the Gremlin endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinWebSocketServerErrors</td>
<td>Number of WebSocket server errors on the Gremlin endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GremlinWebSocketAvailableConnections</td>
<td>Number of potential WebSocket connections currently available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http100</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 100 responses for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new Http1xx combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http101</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 101 responses for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new Http1xx combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http1xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 1xx responses for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http200</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 200 responses for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http2xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http2xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 2xx responses for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http400</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 400 errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http4xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http403</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 403 errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http4xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http405</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 405 errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http4xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http413</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 413 errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http4xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http429</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 429 errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http4xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http4xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 4xx errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http500</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 500 errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http5xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http501</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 501 errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend that you use the new <strong>Http5xx</strong> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http5xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 5xx errors for the endpoint per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoaderErrors</td>
<td>Number of errors from Loader requests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Neptune Dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LoaderRequests</td>
<td>Number of Loader Requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SparqlHttp1xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 1xx responses for the SPARQL endpoint per second. We recommend that you use the new <code>Http1xx</code> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SparqlHttp2xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 2xx responses for the SPARQL endpoint per second. We recommend that you use the new <code>Http2xx</code> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SparqlHttp4xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 4xx errors for the SPARQL endpoint per second. We recommend that you use the new <code>Http4xx</code> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SparqlHttp5xx</td>
<td>Number of HTTP 5xx errors for the SPARQL endpoint per second. We recommend that you use the new <code>Http5xx</code> combined metric instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SparqlErrors</td>
<td>Number of errors in the SPARQL queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SparqlRequests</td>
<td>Number of requests to the SPARQL engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StatusErrors</td>
<td>Number of errors from the status endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StatusRequests</td>
<td>Number of requests to the status endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Neptune CloudWatch Dimensions

The metrics for Amazon Neptune are qualified by the values for the account, graph name, or operation. You can use the Amazon CloudWatch console to retrieve Neptune data along with any of the dimensions in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBInstanceIdentifier</td>
<td>Filters the data you request for a specific database instance within a cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBClusterIdentifier</td>
<td>Filters the data you request for a specific Neptune DB cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBClusterIdentifier,Role</td>
<td>Filters the data you request for a specific Neptune DB cluster, aggregating the metric by instance role (WRITER/READER). For example, you can aggregate metrics for all READER instances that belong to a cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBClusterIdentifier,EngineName</td>
<td>Filters the data by the cluster. The engine name for all Neptune instances is neptune.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using Audit Logs with Amazon Neptune Clusters

To audit Amazon Neptune DB cluster activity, enable the collection of audit logs by setting a DB cluster parameter. When audit logs are enabled, you can use it to log any combination of supported events. You can view or download the audit logs to review them.

Enabling Neptune Audit Logs

Use the `neptune_enable_audit_log` parameter to enable (1) or disable (0) audit logs.

Set this parameter in the parameter group that is used by your DB cluster. You can use the procedure shown in Editing a DB Cluster Parameter Group or DB Parameter Group (p. 303) to modify the parameter using the AWS Management Console, or use the `modify-db-cluster-parameter-group` AWS CLI command or the `ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup` API command to modify the parameter programatically.

You must restart your DB cluster after modifying this parameter in order to apply the change.

Viewing Neptune Audit Logs Using the Console

You can view and download the audit logs by using the AWS Management Console. On the Instances page, choose the DB instance to show its details, and then scroll to the Logs section.

To download a log file, select that file in the Logs section, and then choose Download.

Neptune Audit Log Details

Log files are in UTF-8 format. Logs are written in multiple files, the number of which varies based on the instance size. To see the latest events, you might have to review all the audit log files.

Log entries are not in sequential order. You can use the `timestamp` value for ordering them.

Log files are rotated when they reach 100 MB in aggregate. This limit is not configurable.

The audit log files include the following comma-delimited information in rows, in the following order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timestamp</td>
<td>The Unix timestamp for the logged event with microsecond precision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerHost</td>
<td>The hostname or IP of the instance that the event is logged for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClientHost</td>
<td>The hostname or IP that the user connected from.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amazon Neptune User Guide
Audit Logs with Neptune
Publishing Neptune Logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs

You can configure a Neptune DB cluster to publish audit log data to a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. With CloudWatch Logs, you can perform real-time analysis of the log data, and use CloudWatch to create alarms and view metrics. You can use CloudWatch Logs to store your log records in highly durable storage.

To publish logs to CloudWatch Logs, audit logs must be explicitly enabled (see Enable Audit Logs (p. 376)).

**Note**
Be aware of the following:

- You can't publish logs to CloudWatch Logs for the China (Ningxia) region.
- If exporting log data is disabled, Neptune doesn't delete existing log groups or log streams. If exporting log data is disabled, existing log data remains available in CloudWatch Logs, depending on log retention, and you still incur charges for stored audit log data. You can delete log streams and log groups using the CloudWatch Logs console, the AWS CLI, or the CloudWatch Logs API.

**Using the Console to Publish Neptune Logs to CloudWatch Logs**

**To publish Neptune logs to CloudWatch Logs from the console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Databases.
3. Choose the Neptune DB cluster that you want to publish the log data for.
4. For Actions, choose Modify.
5. In the Log exports section, choose the logs that you want to start publishing to CloudWatch Logs.
6. Choose Continue, and then choose Modify DB Cluster on the summary page.

Using the CLI to Publish Neptune Logs to CloudWatch Logs

You can create a new DB cluster that publishes audit logs to CloudWatch Logs using the AWS CLI create-db-cluster command with the following parameters:

```bash
aws neptune create-db-cluster --region us-east-1 \\
   --db-cluster-identifier my_db_cluster_id \\
   --engine neptune \\
   --enable-cloudwatch-logs-exports '["audit"]'
```

You can configure an existing DB cluster to publish audit logs to CloudWatch Logs using the AWS CLI modify-db-cluster command with the following parameters:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster --region us-east-1 \\
   --db-cluster-identifier my_db_cluster_id \\
   --cloudwatch-logs-export-configuration '{"EnableLogTypes": ["audit"]}'
```

Monitoring Neptune Log Events in Amazon CloudWatch

After enabling Neptune logs, you can monitor log events in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. A new log group is automatically created for the Neptune DB cluster under the following prefix, in which `cluster-name` represents the DB cluster name, and `log_type` represents the log type:

```
/aws/neptune/cluster-name/log_type
```

For example, if you configure the export function to include the audit log for a DB cluster named mydbcluster, log data is stored in the `/aws/neptune/cluster/mydbcluster/audit` log group.

All of the events from all of the DB instances in a DB cluster are pushed to a log group using different log streams.

If a log group with the specified name exists, Neptune uses that log group to export log data for the Neptune DB cluster. You can use automated configuration, such as AWS CloudFormation, to create log groups with predefined log retention periods, metric filters, and customer access. Otherwise, a new log group is automatically created using the default log retention period, Never Expire, in CloudWatch Logs.

You can use the CloudWatch Logs console, the AWS CLI, or the CloudWatch Logs API to change the log retention period. For more information about changing log retention periods in CloudWatch Logs, see Change Log Data Retention in CloudWatch Logs.

You can use the CloudWatch Logs console, the AWS CLI, or the CloudWatch Logs API to search for information within the log events for a DB cluster. For more information about searching and filtering log data, see Searching and Filtering Log Data.
Logging Amazon Neptune API Calls with AWS CloudTrail

Amazon Neptune is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in Neptune. CloudTrail captures API calls for Neptune as events, including calls from the Neptune console and from code calls to the Neptune APIs.

CloudTrail only logs events for Neptune Management API calls, such as creating an instance or cluster. If you want to audit changes to your graph, you can use audit logs. For more information, see Using Audit Logs with Amazon Neptune Clusters (p. 376).

Important
Amazon Neptune console, AWS CLI, and API calls are logged as calls made to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) API.

If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Neptune. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine the request that was made to Neptune, the IP address from which the request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details.

To learn more about CloudTrail, see the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

Neptune Information in CloudTrail

CloudTrail is enabled on your AWS account when you create the account. When activity occurs in Amazon Neptune, that activity is recorded in a CloudTrail event along with other AWS service events in Event history. You can view, search, and download recent events in your AWS account. For more information, see Viewing Events with CloudTrail Event History.

For an ongoing record of events in your AWS account, including events for Neptune, create a trail. A trail enables CloudTrail to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By default, when you create a trail in the console, the trail applies to all Regions. The trail logs events from all Regions in the AWS partition and delivers the log files to the Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. Additionally, you can configure other AWS services to further analyze and act upon the event data collected in CloudTrail logs. For more information, see:

- Overview for Creating a Trail
- CloudTrail Supported Services and Integrations
- Configuring Amazon SNS Notifications for CloudTrail
- Receiving CloudTrail Log Files from Multiple Regions and Receiving CloudTrail Log Files from Multiple Accounts

If an action is taken on behalf of your AWS account using the Neptune console, the Neptune command line interface, or the Neptune SDK APIs, AWS CloudTrail logs the action as calls made to the Amazon RDS API. For example, if you use the Neptune console to modify a DB instance or call the AWS CLI modify-db-instance command, the AWS CloudTrail log shows a call to the Amazon RDS API ModifyDBInstance action. For a list of the Neptune API actions that are logged by AWS CloudTrail, see the Neptune API Reference.

Note
AWS CloudTrail only logs events for Neptune Management API calls, such as creating an instance or cluster. If you want to audit changes to your graph, you can use audit logs. For more information, see Using Audit Logs with Amazon Neptune Clusters (p. 376).
Every event or log entry contains information about who generated the request. The identity information helps you determine the following:

- Whether the request was made with root or IAM user credentials.
- Whether the request was made with temporary security credentials for a role or federated user.
- Whether the request was made by another AWS service.

For more information, see the CloudTrail userIdentity Element.

**Understanding Neptune Log File Entries**

A trail is a configuration that enables delivery of events as log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail log files contain one or more log entries. An event represents a single request from any source and includes information about the requested action, the date and time of the action, request parameters, and so on. CloudTrail log files are not an ordered stack trace of the public API calls, so they do not appear in any specific order.

The following example shows a CloudTrail log for a user that created a snapshot of a DB instance and then deleted that instance using the Neptune console. The console is identified by the userAgent element. The requested API calls made by the console (CreateDBSnapshot and DeleteDBInstance) are found in the eventName element for each record. Information about the user (Alice) can be found in the userIdentity element.

```
{
  Records:[
    {
      "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
      "eventName": "CreateDBSnapshot",
      "eventSource": "",
      "eventTime": "2014-01-14T16:23:49Z",
      "eventVersion": "1.0",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.01",
      "userAgent": "AWS Console, aws-sdk-java\unknown-version Linux/2.6.18-kaos_fleet-1108-prod.2 Java_HotSpot(TM)_64-Bit_Server_VM/24.45-b08",
      "userIdentity": {
        "accessKeyId": "",
        "accountId": "123456789012",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice",
        "principalId": "AIDAIA2JXM4FBZ5EXAMPLE",
        "sessionContext": {
          "attributes": {
            "creationDate": "2014-01-14T15:55:59Z",
            "mfaAuthenticated": false
          }
        },
        "type": "IAMUser",
        "userName": "Alice"
      }
    },
    {
      "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
      "eventName": "DeleteDBInstance",
      "eventSource": "",
      "eventVersion": "1.0",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.01",
      "userAgent": "AWS Console, aws-sdk-java/unknown-version Linux/2.6.18-kaos_fleet-1108-prod.2 Java_HotSpot(TM)_64-Bit_Server_VM/24.45-b08",
    }
  ]
}
```
Using Neptune Event Notification

Topics
- Amazon Neptune event categories and event messages (p. 382)
- Subscribing to Neptune event notification (p. 389)
- Managing Neptune event notification subscriptions (p. 390)

Amazon Neptune uses Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to provide notifications when a Neptune event occurs. These notifications can be in any form that is supported by Amazon SNS for an AWS Region, such as an email, a text message, or a call to an HTTP endpoint.

Neptune groups these events into categories that you can subscribe to so that you can be notified when an event in that category occurs. You can subscribe to an event category for a DB instance, DB cluster, DB snapshot, DB cluster snapshot, or for a DB parameter group. For example, if you subscribe to the Backup category for a given DB instance, you are notified whenever a backup-related event occurs that affects the DB instance. You also receive notification when an event notification subscription changes.

Events occur at both the DB cluster and the DB instance level, so you can receive events if you subscribe to a DB cluster or a DB instance.

Event notifications are sent to the addresses you provide when you create the subscription. You might want to create several different subscriptions, such as a subscription that receives all event notifications and another subscription that includes only critical events for your production DB instances. You can easily turn off notification without deleting a subscription. To do so, set the Enabled radio button to No in the Neptune console.

Important
Amazon RDS doesn't guarantee the order of events sent in an event stream. The event order is subject to change.

Neptune uses the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS topic to identify each subscription. The Neptune console creates the ARN for you when you create the subscription.

Billing for Neptune event notification is through Amazon SNS. Amazon SNS fees apply when using event notification. For more information, see Amazon Simple Notification Service Pricing.
Amazon Neptune event categories and event messages

Neptune generates a significant number of events in categories that you can subscribe to using the Neptune console. Each category applies to a source type, which can be a DB instance, DB snapshot, or DB parameter group.

**Note**
Neptune uses existing Amazon RDS event definitions and IDs.

**Neptune events originating from DB instances**

The following table shows a list of events by event category when a DB instance is the source type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amazon RDS event ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>availability</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0006</td>
<td>The DB instance restarted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>availability</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0004</td>
<td>DB instance shutdown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>availability</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0022</td>
<td>An error has occurred while restarting MySQL or MariaDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0001</td>
<td>Backing up DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0002</td>
<td>Finished DB Instance backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0009</td>
<td>The DB instance has been added to a security group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0024</td>
<td>The DB instance is being converted to a Multi-AZ DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0030</td>
<td>The DB instance is being converted to a Single-AZ DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0012</td>
<td>Applying modification to database instance class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0018</td>
<td>The current storage settings for this DB instance are being changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0011</td>
<td>A parameter group for this DB instance has changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0092</td>
<td>A parameter group for this DB instance has finished updating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amazon RDS event ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0028</td>
<td>Automatic backups for this DB instance have been disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0032</td>
<td>Automatic backups for this DB instance have been enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0025</td>
<td>The DB instance has been converted to a Multi-AZ DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0029</td>
<td>The DB instance has been converted to a Single-AZ DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0014</td>
<td>The DB instance class for this DB instance has changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0017</td>
<td>The storage settings for this DB instance have changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0010</td>
<td>The DB instance has been removed from a security group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creation</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0005</td>
<td>DB instance created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deletion</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0003</td>
<td>The DB instance has been deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0034</td>
<td>Neptune is not attempting a requested failover because a failover recently occurred on the DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0013</td>
<td>A Multi-AZ failover that resulted in the promotion of a standby instance has started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0015</td>
<td>A Multi-AZ failover that resulted in the promotion of a standby instance is complete. It may take several minutes for the DNS to transfer to the new primary DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0065</td>
<td>The instance has recovered from a partial failover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amazon RDS event ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0049</td>
<td>A Multi-AZ failover has completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0050</td>
<td>A Multi-AZ activation has started after a successful instance recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0051</td>
<td>A Multi-AZ activation is complete. Your database should be accessible now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failure</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0031</td>
<td>The DB instance has failed due to an incompatible configuration or an underlying storage issue. Begin a point-in-time-restore for the DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failure</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0036</td>
<td>The DB instance is in an incompatible network. Some of the specified subnet IDs are invalid or do not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failure</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0035</td>
<td>The DB instance has invalid parameters. For example, if the DB instance could not start because a memory-related parameter is set too high for this instance class, the customer action would be to modify the memory parameter and reboot the DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failure</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0082</td>
<td>Neptune was unable to copy backup data from an Amazon S3 bucket. It is likely that the permissions for Neptune to access the Amazon S3 bucket are configured incorrectly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amazon RDS event ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low storage</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0089</td>
<td>The DB instance has consumed more than 90% of its allocated storage. You can monitor the storage space for a DB instance using the Free Storage Space metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low storage</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0007</td>
<td>The allocated storage for the DB instance has been exhausted. To resolve this issue, you should allocate additional storage for the DB instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0026</td>
<td>Offline maintenance of the DB instance is taking place. The DB instance is currently unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0027</td>
<td>Offline maintenance of the DB instance is complete. The DB instance is now available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0047</td>
<td>Patching of the DB instance has completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0155</td>
<td>The DB instance has a DB engine minor version upgrade available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0044</td>
<td>Operator-issued notification. For more information, see the event message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0048</td>
<td>Patching of the DB instance has been delayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0087</td>
<td>The DB instance has been stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0088</td>
<td>The DB instance has been started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0154</td>
<td>The DB instance is being started due to it exceeding the maximum allowed time being stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amazon RDS event ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0158</td>
<td>DB instance is in a state that can't be upgraded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0173</td>
<td>DB instance has been patched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read replica</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0045</td>
<td>An error has occurred in the read replication process. For more information, see the event message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read replica</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0046</td>
<td>The read replica has resumed replication. This message appears when you first create a read replica, or as a monitoring message confirming that replication is functioning properly. If this message follows an RDS-EVENT-0045 notification, then replication has resumed following an error or after replication was stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read replica</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0057</td>
<td>Replication on the read replica was terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read replica</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0062</td>
<td>Replication on the read replica was manually stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read replica</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0063</td>
<td>Replication on the read replica was reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recovery</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0020</td>
<td>Recovery of the DB instance has started. Recovery time will vary with the amount of data to be recovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recovery</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0021</td>
<td>Recovery of the DB instance is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recovery</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0023</td>
<td>A manual backup has been requested but Neptune is currently in the process of creating a DB snapshot. Submit the request again after Neptune has completed the DB snapshot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amazon RDS event ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recovery</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0052</td>
<td>Recovery of the Multi-AZ instance has started. Recovery time will vary with the amount of data to be recovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recovery</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0053</td>
<td>Recovery of the Multi-AZ instance is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restoration</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0008</td>
<td>The DB instance has been restored from a DB snapshot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restoration</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0019</td>
<td>The DB instance has been restored from a point-in-time backup.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Neptune events originating from a DB cluster

The following table shows a list of events by event category when a DB cluster is the source type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RDS event ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0069</td>
<td>A failover for the DB cluster has failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0070</td>
<td>A failover for the DB cluster has restarted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0071</td>
<td>A failover for the DB cluster has finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0072</td>
<td>A failover for the DB cluster has begun within the same Availability Zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failover</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0073</td>
<td>A failover for the DB cluster has begun across Availability Zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failure</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0083</td>
<td>Neptune was unable to copy backup data from an Amazon S3 bucket. It is likely that the permissions for Neptune to access the Amazon S3 bucket are configured incorrectly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0156</td>
<td>The DB cluster has a DB engine minor version upgrade available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Categories and messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RDS event ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0076</td>
<td>Migration to an Neptune DB cluster failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0077</td>
<td>An attempt to convert a table from the source database to InnoDB failed during the migration to an Neptune DB cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0150</td>
<td>The DB cluster stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0151</td>
<td>The DB cluster started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0152</td>
<td>The DB cluster stop failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0153</td>
<td>The DB cluster is being started due to it exceeding the maximum allowed time being stopped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Neptune events originating from DB cluster snapshot

The following table shows the event category and a list of events when a Neptune DB cluster snapshot is the source type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RDS event ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0074</td>
<td>Creation of a manual DB cluster snapshot has started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0075</td>
<td>A manual DB cluster snapshot has been created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0162</td>
<td>DB cluster snapshot export task failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0163</td>
<td>DB cluster snapshot export task canceled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0164</td>
<td>DB cluster snapshot export task completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0168</td>
<td>Creating automated cluster snapshot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0169</td>
<td>Automated cluster snapshot created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creation</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0170</td>
<td>DB cluster created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subscribing to Neptune event notification

You can use the Neptune console to subscribe to event notifications, as follows:

**To subscribe to Neptune event notification**

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Event subscriptions**.
3. In the **Event subscriptions** pane, choose **Create event subscription**.
4. In the **Create event subscription** dialog box, do the following:
   a. For **Name**, enter a name for the event notification subscription.
   b. For **Send notifications to**, choose an existing Amazon SNS ARN for an Amazon SNS topic, or choose **create topic** to enter the name of a topic and a list of recipients.

---

### Neptune events originating from DB cluster parameter group

The following table shows the event category and a list of events when a DB cluster parameter group is the source type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RDS event ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deletion</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0171</td>
<td>DB cluster deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notification</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0172</td>
<td>Renamed DB cluster from [old DB cluster name] to [new DB cluster name].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0037</td>
<td>The parameter group was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Neptune events originating from a security group

The following table shows the event category and a list of events when a security group is the source type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RDS event ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configuration change</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0037</td>
<td>The security group has been modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failure</td>
<td>RDS-EVENT-0039</td>
<td>The security group owned by [user] does not exist; authorization for the security group has been revoked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. For **Source type**, choose a source type.

d. Choose **Yes** to enable the subscription. If you want to create the subscription but to not have notifications sent yet, choose **No**.

e. Depending on the source type you selected, choose the event categories and the sources that you want to receive event notifications from.

f. Choose **Create**.

**Managing Neptune event notification subscriptions**

If you choose **Event subscriptions** in the navigation pane of the Neptune console, you can view subscription categories and a list of your current subscriptions.

You can also modify or delete a specific subscription.

**Modifying Neptune event notification subscriptions**

**To modify your current Neptune event notification subscriptions**


2. In the navigation pane, choose **Event subscriptions**. The **Event subscriptions** pane shows all your event notification subscriptions.

3. In the **Event subscriptions** pane, choose the subscription that you want to modify and choose **Edit**.

4. Make your changes to the subscription in either the **Target** or **Source** section. You can add or remove source identifiers by selecting or deselecting them in the **Source** section.

5. Choose **Edit**. The Neptune console indicates that the subscription is being modified.

**Deleting a Neptune event notification subscription**

You can delete a subscription when you no longer need it. All subscribers to the topic will no longer receive event notifications specified by the subscription.

**To delete an Neptune event notification subscription**


2. In the navigation pane, choose **Event subscriptions**.

3. In the **Event subscriptions** pane, choose the subscription that you want to delete.

4. Choose **Delete**.

5. The Neptune console indicates that the subscription is being deleted.

**Tagging Amazon Neptune Resources**

You can use Amazon Neptune tags to add metadata to your Neptune resources. In addition, you can use tags with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies to manage access to Neptune resources and control what actions can be applied to those resources. Finally, you can use tags to track costs by grouping expenses for similarly tagged resources.

All Neptune resources can be tagged, including the following:
Overview of Neptune Resource Tags

An Amazon Neptune tag is a name-value pair that you define and associate with a Neptune resource. The name is referred to as the key. Supplying a value for the key is optional. You can use tags to assign arbitrary information to a Neptune resource. You can use a tag key, for example, to define a category, and the tag value might be an item in that category. For example, you might define a tag key of "project" and a tag value of "Salix," indicating that the Neptune resource is assigned to the Salix project. You can also use tags to designate Neptune resources as being used for test or production by using a key such as environment=test or environment=production. We recommend that you use a consistent set of tag keys to make it easier to track metadata that is associated with Neptune resources.

Use tags to organize your AWS bill to reflect your own cost structure. To do this, sign up to get your AWS account bill with tag key values included. Then, to see the cost of combined resources, organize your billing information according to resources with the same tag key values. For example, you can tag several resources with a specific application name, and then organize your billing information to see the total cost of that application across several services. For more information, see Cost Allocation and Tagging in About AWS Billing and Cost Management.

Each Neptune resource has a tag set, which contains all the tags that are assigned to that Neptune resource. A tag set can contain as many as 10 tags, or it can be empty. If you add a tag to a Neptune resource that has the same key as an existing tag on resource, the new value overwrites the old value.

AWS does not apply any semantic meaning to your tags; tags are interpreted strictly as character strings. Neptune can set tags on a DB instance or other Neptune resources, depending on the settings that you use when you create the resource. For example, Neptune might add a tag indicating that a DB instance is for production or for testing.

- The tag key is the required name of the tag. The string value can be from 1 to 128 Unicode characters in length and cannot be prefixed with "aws:" or "rds:". The string can contain only the set of Unicode letters, digits, white space, _, '.', '/', '=', '+', '-' (Java regex: "^(([^\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+\-\s]*|[^\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+\-]+))$").

- The tag value is an optional string value of the tag. The string value can be from 1 to 256 Unicode characters in length and cannot be prefixed with "aws:". The string can contain only the set of Unicode letters, digits, white space, _, '.', '/', '=', '+', '-' (Java regex: "^(([^\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+\-\s]*|[^\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+\-]+))$").

Values do not have to be unique in a tag set and can be null. For example, you can have a key-value pair in a tag set of project/Trinity and cost-center/Trinity.

**Note**

You can add a tag to a snapshot. However, your bill won’t reflect this grouping.

You can use the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the Neptune API to add, list, and delete tags on Neptune resources. When using the AWS CLI or the Neptune API, you must provide the Amazon
Tagging in the Console

Resource Name (ARN) for the Neptune resource that you want to work with. For more information about constructing an ARN, see Constructing an ARN for Neptune (p. 394).

Tags are cached for authorization purposes. Because of this, additions and updates to tags on Neptune resources can take several minutes before they are available.

Copying Tags in Neptune

When you create or restore a DB instance, you can specify that the tags from the DB instance are copied to snapshots of the DB instance. Copying tags ensures that the metadata for the DB snapshots matches that of the source DB instance, and that any access policies for the DB snapshot also match those of the source DB instance. Tags are not copied by default.

You can specify that tags are copied to DB snapshots for the following actions:

• Creating a DB instance.
• Restoring a DB instance.
• Creating a Read Replica.
• Copying a DB snapshot.

Note
If you include a value for the --tag-key parameter of the create-db-cluster-snapshot AWS CLI command (or supply at least one tag to the CreateDBClusterSnapshot (p. 587) API action), Neptune doesn't copy tags from the source DB instance to the new DB snapshot. This is true even if the source DB instance has the --copy-tags-to-snapshot (CopyTagsToSnapshot) option enabled.

This means that you can create a copy of a DB instance from a DB snapshot and avoid adding tags that don't apply to the new DB instance. After you create your DB snapshot using the AWS CLI create-db-cluster-snapshot command (or the CreateDBClusterSnapshot Neptune API action), you can then add tags as described later in this topic.

Tagging in Neptune Using the AWS Management Console

The process to tag an Amazon Neptune resource is similar for all resources. The following procedure shows how to tag a Neptune DB instance.

To add a tag to a DB instance

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
   
   Note
   To filter the list of DB instances in the Instances pane, type a text string in the Filter instances box. Only DB instances that contain the string appear.

3. Choose the DB instance that you want to tag.
4. Choose Instance actions, and then choose See details.
5. In the details section, scroll down to the Tags section.
7. Type a value for Tag key and Value.
8. To add another tag, you can choose Add another Tag and type a value for its Tag key and Value.
Repeat this step as many times as necessary.

To delete a tag from a DB instance
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
   
   Note
   To filter the list of DB instances in the Instances pane, type a text string in the Filter instances box. Only DB instances that contain the string appear.
3. Choose the DB instance that you want to tag.
4. Choose Instance actions, and then choose See details.
5. In the details section, scroll down to the Tags section.
6. Choose the tag that you want to delete.
7. Choose Remove, and then choose Remove in the Remove tags window.

Tagging in Neptune Using the AWS CLI

You can add, list, or remove tags for a DB instance in Neptune using the AWS CLI.

- To add one or more tags to a Neptune resource, use the AWS CLI command add-tags-to-resource.
- To list the tags on a Neptune resource, use the AWS CLI command list-tags-for-resource.
- To remove one or more tags from a Neptune resource, use the AWS CLI command remove-tags-from-resource.

To learn more about how to construct the required Amazon Resource Name (ARN), see Constructing an ARN for Neptune (p. 394).

Tagging in Neptune Using the API

You can add, list, or remove tags for a DB instance using the Neptune API.

- To add a tag to a Neptune resource, use the AddTagsToResource operation.
- To list tags that are assigned to a Neptune resource, use the ListTagsForResource.
- To remove tags from a Neptune resource, use the RemoveTagsFromResource operation.

To learn more about how to construct the required ARN, see Constructing an ARN for Neptune (p. 394).

When working with XML using the Neptune API, tags use the following schema:

```
<Tagging>
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>Project</Key>
      <Value>Trinity</Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>User</Key>
      <Value>Jones</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```
The following table provides a list of the allowed XML tags and their characteristics. Values for Key and Value are case-dependent. For example, project=Trinity and PROJECT=Trinity are two distinct tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagging Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TagSet</td>
<td>A tag set is a container for all tags that are assigned to a Neptune resource. There can be only one tag set per resource. You work with a TagSet only through the Neptune API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>A tag is a user-defined key-value pair. There can be from 1 to 50 tags in a tag set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>A key is the required name of the tag. The string value can be from 1 to 128 Unicode characters in length and cannot be prefixed with &quot;rds:&quot; or &quot;aws:&quot;. The string can contain only the set of Unicode letters, digits, white space, ' ', ',', '/','=','+' '-' (Java regex: &quot;^([\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+-]*)$&quot;. Keys must be unique to a tag set. For example, you can't have a key-pair in a tag set with the key the same but with different values, such as project/Trinity and project/Xanadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>A value is the optional value of the tag. The string value can be from 1 to 256 Unicode characters in length and cannot be prefixed with &quot;rds:&quot; or &quot;aws:&quot;. The string can contain only the set of Unicode letters, digits, white space, ' ', ',', '/','=','+' '-' (Java regex: &quot;^([\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+-]*)$&quot;. Values don't have to be unique in a tag set and can be null. For example, you can have a key-value pair in a tag set of project/Trinity and cost-center/Trinity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Working with ARNs in Amazon Neptune**

Resources that are created in Amazon Web Services are each uniquely identified with an Amazon Resource Name (ARN). For certain Amazon Neptune operations, you must uniquely identify a Neptune resource by specifying its ARN.

**Important**
Amazon Neptune shares the format of Amazon RDS ARNs. Neptune ARNs contain rds and not neptune.

**Topics**
- Constructing an ARN for Neptune (p. 394)
- Getting an Existing ARN in Amazon Neptune (p. 395)

**Constructing an ARN for Neptune**

You can construct an ARN for an Amazon Neptune resource using the following syntax. Note that Neptune shares the format of Amazon RDS ARNs.

```
arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account_number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```
The following table shows the format that you should use when constructing an ARN for a particular Neptune resource type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>ARN Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB instance</td>
<td>arn:aws:rds:&lt;region&gt;:&lt;account&gt;:db:&lt;name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example: arn:aws:rds:us-east-2:123456789012:db:my-instance-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB cluster</td>
<td>arn:aws:rds:&lt;region&gt;:&lt;account&gt;:cluster:&lt;name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example: arn:aws:rds:us-east-2:123456789012:cluster:my-cluster-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB parameter group</td>
<td>arn:aws:rds:&lt;region&gt;:&lt;account&gt;:pg:&lt;name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB cluster parameter group</td>
<td>arn:aws:rds:&lt;region&gt;:&lt;account&gt;:cluster-pg:&lt;name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB cluster snapshot</td>
<td>arn:aws:rds:&lt;region&gt;:&lt;account&gt;:cluster-snapshot:&lt;name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB subnet group</td>
<td>arn:aws:rds:&lt;region&gt;:&lt;account&gt;:subgrp:&lt;name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example: arn:aws:rds:us-east-2:123456789012:subgrp:my-subnet-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Getting an Existing ARN in Amazon Neptune

You can get the ARN of a Neptune resource by using the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or Neptune API.
Getting an Existing ARN Using the AWS Management Console

To get an ARN using the console, navigate to the resource that you want an ARN for, and view the details for that resource. For example, to get the ARN for a DB instance, choose **Instances** in the navigation panel, and choose the instance that you want from the list. The ARN is in the **Instance Details** section.

Getting an Existing ARN Using the AWS CLI

To use the AWS CLI to get an ARN for a particular Neptune resource, use the `describe` command for that resource. The following table shows each AWS CLI command and the ARN property that is used with the command to get an ARN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS CLI Command</th>
<th>ARN Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-event-subscriptions</code></td>
<td>EventSubscriptionArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-certificates</code></td>
<td>CertificateArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-db-parameter-groups</code></td>
<td>DBParameterGroupArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-db-cluster-parameter-groups</code></td>
<td>DBClusterParameterGroupArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-db-instances</code></td>
<td>DBInstanceArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-events</code></td>
<td>SourceArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-db-subnet-groups</code></td>
<td>DBSubnetGroupArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-db-clusters</code></td>
<td>DBClusterArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe-db-cluster-snapshots</code></td>
<td>DBClusterSnapshotArn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, the following AWS CLI command gets the ARN for a DB instance.

**Example**

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune describe-db-instances \\
--db-instance-identifier DBInstanceIdentifier \\
--region us-west-2
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune describe-db-instances ^
--db-instance-identifier DBInstanceIdentifier ^
--region us-west-2
```

Getting an Existing ARN Using the API

To get an ARN for a particular Neptune resource, call the following API actions and use the ARN properties shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neptune API Action</th>
<th>ARN Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>DescribeEventSubscriptions</code></td>
<td>EventSubscriptionArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune API Action</td>
<td>ARN Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeCertificates</td>
<td>CertificateArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeDBParameterGroups</td>
<td>DBParameterGroupArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups</td>
<td>DBClusterParameterGroupArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeDBInstances</td>
<td>DBInstanceArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeEvents</td>
<td>SourceArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeDBSubnetGroups</td>
<td>DBSubnetGroupArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeDBClusters</td>
<td>DBClusterArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DescribeDBClusterSnapshots</td>
<td>DBClusterSnapshotArn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Back up and Restore an Amazon Neptune DB Cluster

This section shows how you can back up and restore Amazon Neptune DB clusters.

Topics
- Overview of Backing Up and Restoring a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 399)
- Creating a DB Cluster Snapshot in Neptune (p. 403)
- Restoring from a DB Cluster Snapshot (p. 404)
- Copying a DB Cluster Snapshot (p. 406)
- Sharing a DB Cluster Snapshot (p. 411)
- Deleting a Neptune Snapshot (p. 415)
Overview of Backing Up and Restoring a Neptune DB Cluster

This section provides top-level information about backing up and restoring data in Amazon Neptune.

Topics
- Fault Tolerance for a Neptune DB Cluster (p. 399)
- Neptune Backups (p. 399)
- CloudWatch metrics that are useful for managing Neptune backup storage (p. 400)
- Restoring Data from a Neptune Backup (p. 401)
- Backup Window in Neptune (p. 401)

Fault Tolerance for a Neptune DB Cluster

A Neptune DB cluster is fault tolerant by design. The cluster volume spans multiple Availability Zones in a single AWS Region, and each Availability Zone contains a copy of the cluster volume data. This functionality means that your DB cluster can tolerate a failure of an Availability Zone without any loss of data and only a brief interruption of service.

If the primary instance in a DB cluster fails, Neptune automatically fails over to a new primary instance in one of two ways:
- By promoting an existing Neptune replica to the new primary instance
- By creating a new primary instance

If the DB cluster has one or more Neptune replicas, then a Neptune replica is promoted to the primary instance during a failure event. A failure event results in a brief interruption, during which read and write operations fail with an exception. However, service is typically restored in less than 120 seconds, and often less than 60 seconds. To increase the availability of your DB cluster, we recommend that you create at least one or more Neptune replicas in two or more different Availability Zones.

You can customize the order in which your Neptune replicas are promoted to the primary instance after a failure by assigning each replica a priority. Priorities range from 0 for the highest priority to 15 for the lowest priority. If the primary instance fails, Neptune promotes the Neptune replica with the highest priority to the new primary instance. You can modify the priority of a Neptune replica at any time. Modifying the priority doesn't trigger a failover.

More than one Neptune replica can share the same priority, resulting in promotion tiers. If two or more Neptune replicas share the same priority, then Neptune promotes the replica that is largest in size. If two or more Neptune replicas share the same priority and size, then Neptune promotes an arbitrary replica in the same promotion tier.

If the DB cluster doesn't contain any Neptune replicas, then the primary instance is recreated during a failure event. A failure event results in an interruption during which read and write operations fail with an exception. Service is restored when the new primary instance is created, which typically takes less than 10 minutes. Promoting a Neptune replica to the primary instance is much faster than creating a new primary instance.

Neptune Backups

Neptune backs up your cluster volume automatically and retains restore data for the length of the backup retention period. Neptune backups are continuous and incremental so you can quickly restore to
any point within the backup retention period. No performance impact or interruption of database service occurs as backup data is being written. You can specify a backup retention period, from 1 to 35 days, when you create or modify a DB cluster.

To control your backup storage usage, you can reduce the backup retention interval, remove old manual snapshots when they are no longer needed, or both. To help manage your costs, you can monitor the amount of storage consumed by continuous backups and manual snapshots that persist beyond the retention period. You can reduce the backup retention interval and remove manual snapshots when they are no longer needed.

If you want to retain a backup beyond the backup retention period, you can also take a snapshot of the data in your cluster volume. Storing snapshots incurs the standard storage charges for Neptune. For more information about Neptune storage pricing, see Amazon Neptune Pricing.

Neptune retains incremental restore data for the entire backup retention period. So you only need to create a snapshot for data that you want to retain beyond the backup retention period. You can create a new DB cluster from the snapshot.

Important
If you delete a DB cluster, all its automated backups are deleted at the same time and cannot be recovered. This means that unless you choose to create a final DB snapshot manually, you can’t restore the DB instance to its final state at a later time. Manual snapshots are not deleted when the cluster is deleted.

Note
- For Amazon Neptune DB clusters, the default backup retention period is one day regardless of how the DB cluster is created.
- You cannot disable automated backups on Neptune. The backup retention period for Neptune is managed by the DB cluster.

CloudWatch metrics that are useful for managing Neptune backup storage

You can use the Amazon CloudWatch metrics TotalBackupStorageBilled, SnapshotStorageUsed, and BackupRetentionPeriodStorageUsed to review and monitor the amount of storage used by your Neptune backups, as follows:

- **BackupRetentionPeriodStorageUsed** represents the amount of backup storage used, in bytes, for storing continuous backups at the current time. This value depends on the size of the cluster volume and the amount of changes you make during the retention period. However, for billing purposes it doesn't exceed the cumulative cluster volume size during the retention period. For example, if your cluster's `VolumeBytesUsed` size is 107,374,182,400 bytes (100 GiB), and your retention period is two days, the maximum value for `BackupRetentionPeriodStorageUsed` is 214,748,364,800 bytes (100 GiB + 100 GiB).

- **SnapshotStorageUsed** represents the amount of backup storage used, in bytes, for storing manual snapshots beyond the backup retention period. Manual snapshots don't count against your snapshot backup storage while their creation timestamp is within the retention period. All automatic snapshots also don't count against your snapshot backup storage. The size of each snapshot is the size of the cluster volume at the time you take the snapshot. The `SnapshotStorageUsed` value depends on the number of snapshots you keep and the size of each snapshot. For example, suppose you have one manual snapshot outside the retention period, and the cluster's `VolumeBytesUsed` size was 100 GiB when that snapshot was taken. The amount of `SnapshotStorageUsed` is 107,374,182,400 bytes (100 GiB).

- **TotalBackupStorageBilled** represents the sum, in bytes, of `BackupRetentionPeriodStorageUsed` and `SnapshotStorageUsed`, minus an amount of free
backup storage, which equals the size of the cluster volume for one day. The free backup storage is equal to the latest volume size. For example if your cluster's `VolumeBytesUsed` size is 100 GiB, your retention period is two days, and you have one manual snapshot outside the retention period, the `TotalBackupStorageBilled` is 214,748,364,800 bytes (200 GiB + 100 GiB - 100 GiB).

You can monitor a Neptune cluster and build reports using CloudWatch metrics through the CloudWatch console. For more information about how to use CloudWatch metrics, see Monitoring Neptune (p. 367) and the table of metrics in Neptune CloudWatch Metrics (p. 370).

## Restoring Data from a Neptune Backup

You can recover your data by creating a new Neptune DB cluster from the backup data that Neptune retains, or from a DB cluster snapshot that you have saved. You can quickly restore a new copy of a DB cluster created from backup data to any point in time during your backup retention period. The continuous and incremental nature of Neptune backups during the backup retention period means you don't need to take frequent snapshots of your data to improve restore times.

To determine the latest or earliest restorable time for a DB instance, look for the `Latest Restorable Time` or `Earliest Restorable Time` values on the Neptune console. The latest restorable time for a DB cluster is the most recent point at which you can restore your DB cluster, typically within 5 minutes of the current time. The earliest restorable time specifies how far back within the backup retention period that you can restore your cluster volume.

You can determine when the restore of a DB cluster is complete by checking the `Latest Restorable Time` and `Earliest Restorable Time` values. The `Latest Restorable Time` and `Earliest Restorable Time` values return NULL until the restore operation is complete. You can't request a backup or restore operation if `Latest Restorable Time` or `Earliest Restorable Time` returns NULL.

**To restore a DB instance to a specified time using the AWS Management Console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**. Choose the primary instance for the DB cluster that you want to restore.
3. Choose **Instance actions**, and then choose **Restore to point in time**.
   - In the **Launch DB Instance** window, choose **Custom** under **Restore time**.
4. Specify the date and time that you want to restore to under **Custom**.
5. Type a name for the new, restored DB instance for **DB instance identifier** under **Settings**.
6. Choose **Launch DB Instance** to launch the restored DB instance.

A new DB instance is created with the name you specified, and a new DB cluster is created. The DB cluster name is the new DB instance name followed by `-cluster`. For example, if the new DB instance name is `myrestoreddb`, the new DB cluster name is `myrestoreddb-cluster`.

## Backup Window in Neptune

Automated backups occur daily during the preferred backup window. If the backup requires more time than allotted to the backup window, the backup continues after the window ends, until it finishes. The backup window can't overlap with the weekly maintenance window for the DB instance.

During the automatic backup window, storage I/O might be suspended briefly while the backup process initializes (typically under a few seconds). You might experience elevated latencies for a few minutes during backups for Multi-AZ deployments.
The backup window is normally selected at random from an eight-hour block of time per Region by the Amazon RDS control plane underlying Neptune. The time blocks for each Region from which the default backups windows are assigned is documented in the Backup Window section of the Amazon RDS User Guide.
Creating a DB Cluster Snapshot in Neptune

Neptune creates a storage volume snapshot of your DB cluster, backing up the entire DB cluster and not just individual databases. When you create a DB cluster snapshot, you need to identify which DB cluster you are going to back up. Then give your DB cluster snapshot a name so that you can restore from it later. The amount of time it takes to create a DB cluster snapshot varies with the size of your databases. The snapshot includes the entire storage volume. So the size of files (such as temporary files) also affects the amount of time it takes to create the snapshot.

You can create a DB cluster snapshot using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the Neptune API.

Using the Console to Create a DB Cluster Snapshot

To create a DB cluster snapshot

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Instances.
3. In the list of DB instances, choose the primary instance for the DB cluster.
4. Choose Instance actions, and then choose Take snapshot.

   The Take DB Snapshot window appears.
5. Enter the name of the DB cluster snapshot in the Snapshot name box.
6. Choose Take Snapshot.
Restoring from a DB Cluster Snapshot

Amazon Neptune creates a storage volume snapshot of your DB cluster, backing up the entire cluster and not just individual instances. You can create a DB cluster by restoring from this DB cluster snapshot. When you restore the DB cluster, you provide the name of the DB cluster snapshot to restore from, and then provide a name for the new DB cluster that is created from the restore. You cannot restore from a DB cluster snapshot to an existing DB cluster. A new DB cluster is created when you restore.

Note
You can’t restore a DB cluster from a DB cluster snapshot that is both shared and encrypted. Instead, you can make a copy of the DB cluster snapshot and restore the DB cluster from the copy.

Note
When you restore a DB cluster from a DB cluster snapshot, the amount of storage allocated to the new cluster is the same as was allocated to the DB cluster from which the snapshot was made, regardless of how much of that allocated storage is actually being used. In other words, the “high water mark” for which you are billed does not change. Resetting the high water mark requires exporting the data from your graph and then reloading it onto a new DB cluster (see How Neptune Storage is Billed (p. 49)).

Topics
- Parameter Group Considerations (p. 404)
- Security Group Considerations (p. 404)
- Neptune Considerations (p. 404)
- Restoring from a Snapshot (p. 404)

Parameter Group Considerations

When you restore a DB cluster, the default DB parameter group is associated with the restored instance. As soon as the restore is complete and your new DB cluster is available, you must associate any custom DB parameter group used by the instance that you restored from. To apply these changes, use the Modify command on the Neptune console, the ModifyDBInstance operation in the Neptune API, or the modify-db-instance command in the AWS CLI.

Important
We recommend that you retain the parameter group for any DB cluster snapshots you create. You can then associate your restored DB cluster with the correct parameter group.

Security Group Considerations

When you restore a DB cluster, the default security group is associated with the restored instance. As soon as the restore is complete and your new DB cluster is available, you must associate any custom security groups used by the instance that you restored from. To apply these changes, use the Modify command on the Neptune console, the ModifyDBInstance operation in the Neptune API, or the modify-db-instance command in the AWS CLI.

Neptune Considerations

With Neptune, you restore a DB cluster snapshot to a DB cluster.

Restoring from a Snapshot

You can restore a DB cluster from a DB cluster snapshot using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the Neptune API.
Using the Console to Restore from a Snapshot

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Snapshots.
3. Choose the DB cluster snapshot that you want to restore from.
5. On the Restore DB Instance page, in the DB Instance Identifier box, enter the name for your restored DB cluster.
6. Choose Restore DB Instance.
7. If you want to restore the functionality of the DB cluster to that of the DB cluster that the snapshot was created from, you must modify the DB cluster to use the security group. The next steps assume that your DB cluster is in a virtual private cloud (VPC). If your DB cluster is not in a VPC, use the Amazon EC2 console to locate the security group that you need for the DB cluster.
   a. Open the Amazon VPC console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/.
   b. In the navigation pane, choose Security Groups.
   c. Choose the security group that you want to use for your DB clusters. If necessary, add rules to link the security group to a security group for an EC2 instance.
Copying a DB Cluster Snapshot

With Neptune, you can copy automated or manual DB cluster snapshots. After you copy a snapshot, the copy is a manual snapshot.

You can copy a snapshot within the same AWS Region and across AWS Regions.

Copying an automated snapshot to another AWS account is a two-step process: First, you create a manual snapshot from the automated snapshot, and then you copy the manual snapshot to the other account.

As an alternative to copying, you can also share manual snapshots with other AWS accounts. For more information, see Sharing a DB Cluster Snapshot (p. 411).

Topics

- Limitations on Copying a Snapshot (p. 406)
- Retention of DB Cluster Snapshot Copies (p. 406)
- Handling Encryption When Copying Snapshots (p. 407)
- Copying Snapshots Across AWS Regions (p. 407)
- Copying a DB Cluster Snapshot Using the Console (p. 407)
- Copying a DB Cluster Snapshot Using the AWS CLI (p. 408)

Limitations on Copying a Snapshot

The following are some limitations when you copy snapshots:

- You can copy a snapshot between AWS GovCloud (US-East) and AWS GovCloud (US-West), but you can't copy a snapshot between these AWS GovCloud (US) regions and other AWS Regions.
- If you delete a source snapshot before the target snapshot becomes available, the snapshot copy might fail. Verify that the target snapshot has a status of AVAILABLE before you delete a source snapshot.
- You can have up to five snapshot copy requests in progress to a single Region per account.
- Depending on the regions involved and the amount of data to be copied, a cross-region snapshot copy can take hours to complete.

If there is a large number of cross-region snapshot copy requests from a given source AWS Region, Neptune may put new cross-region copy requests from that source AWS Region into a queue until some in-progress copies complete. No progress information is displayed about copy requests while they are in that queue. Progress information is displayed only after the copy starts.

Retention of DB Cluster Snapshot Copies

Neptune deletes automated snapshots as follows:

- At the end of their retention period.
- When you disable automated snapshots for a DB cluster.
- When you delete a DB cluster.

If you want to keep an automated snapshot for a longer period, copy it to create a manual snapshot, which is then retained until you delete it. Neptune storage costs might apply to manual snapshots if they exceed your default storage space.
For more information about backup storage costs, see Neptune Pricing.

Handling Encryption When Copying Snapshots

You can copy a snapshot that has been encrypted using an AWS KMS encryption key. If you copy an encrypted snapshot, the copy of the snapshot must also be encrypted. You can encrypt the copy with the same KMS encryption key as the original snapshot, or you can specify a different KMS encryption key.

You cannot encrypt an unencrypted DB cluster snapshot when you copy it.

For Amazon Neptune DB cluster snapshots, you can also leave the DB cluster snapshot unencrypted and instead specify a KMS encryption key when restoring. The restored DB cluster is encrypted using the specified key.

Copying Snapshots Across AWS Regions

When you copy a snapshot to an AWS Region that is different from the source snapshot's AWS Region, the first copy is a full snapshot copy, even if you copy an incremental snapshot. A full snapshot copy contains all of the data and metadata required to restore the DB instance. After the first snapshot copy, you can copy incremental snapshots of the same DB instance to the same destination region within the same AWS account.

An incremental snapshot contains only the data that has changed after the most recent snapshot of the same DB instance. Incremental snapshot copying is faster and results in lower storage costs than full snapshot copying. Incremental snapshot copying across AWS Regions is supported for both unencrypted and encrypted snapshots.

**Important**

For shared snapshots, copying incremental snapshots is not supported. For shared snapshots, all of the copies are full snapshots, even within the same region.

Depending on the AWS Regions involved and the amount of data to be copied, a cross-region snapshot copy can take hours to complete.

Copying a DB Cluster Snapshot Using the Console

If your source database engine is Neptune, then your snapshot is a DB cluster snapshot. For each AWS account, you can copy up to five DB cluster snapshots at a time per AWS Region. Copying both encrypted and unencrypted DB cluster snapshots is supported.

For more information about data transfer pricing, see Neptune Pricing.

To cancel a copy operation after it is in progress, delete the target DB cluster snapshot while that DB cluster snapshot is in **copying** status.

The following procedure works for copying encrypted or unencrypted DB cluster snapshots:

**To copy a DB cluster snapshot**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Snapshots**.
3. Select the check box for the DB cluster snapshot you want to copy.
4. Choose **Actions**, and then choose **Copy Snapshot**. The **Make Copy of DB Snapshot** page appears.
5. Enter the name of the DB cluster snapshot copy in **New DB Snapshot Identifier**.
6. To copy tags and values from the snapshot to the copy of the snapshot, choose **Copy Tags**.
7. For **Enable Encryption**, choose one of the following options:
• Choose **Disable encryption** if the DB cluster snapshot isn't encrypted and you don't want to encrypt the copy.
• Choose **Enable encryption** if the DB cluster snapshot isn't encrypted but you want to encrypt the copy. In this case, for **Master Key**, specify the KMS key identifier to use to encrypt the DB cluster snapshot copy.
• Choose **Enable encryption** if the DB cluster snapshot is encrypted. In this case, you must encrypt the copy, so **Yes** is already selected. For **Master Key**, specify the KMS key identifier to use to encrypt the DB cluster snapshot copy.

8. Choose **Copy Snapshot**.

## Copying a DB Cluster Snapshot Using the AWS CLI

You can copy a DB snapshot using the `copy-db-cluster-snapshot` AWS CLI command.

If you are copying the snapshot to a new AWS Region, run the command in the new Region.

Use the following parameter descriptions and examples to determine which parameters to use in copying a snapshot with the AWS CLI.

- `--source-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier` – The identifier for the source DB snapshot.
  - If the source snapshot is in the same AWS Region as the copy, specify a valid DB snapshot identifier, like `neptune:instance1-snapshot-20130805`.
  - If the source snapshot is in a different AWS Region than the copy, specify a valid DB snapshot ARN like `arn:aws:neptune:us-west-2:123456789012:snapshot:instance1-snapshot-20130805`.
  - If you are copying from a shared manual DB snapshot, this parameter must be the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the shared DB snapshot.
  - If you are copying an encrypted snapshot, this parameter must be in the ARN format for the source AWS Region, and must match the `SourceDBSnapshotIdentifier` in the `PreSignedUrl` parameter.
- `--target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier` – The identifier for the new copy of the encrypted DB snapshot.
- `--kms-key-id` – The AWS KMS key ID for an encrypted DB snapshot. The KMS key ID is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN), KMS key identifier, or the KMS key alias for the KMS encryption key.
  - If you copy an encrypted DB snapshot from your AWS account, you can specify a value for this parameter to encrypt the copy with a new KMS encryption key. If you don't specify a value for this parameter, then the copy of the DB snapshot is encrypted with the same KMS key as the source DB snapshot.
  - You cannot use this parameter to create an encrypted copy of an unencrypted snapshot. Trying to do so will generate an error.
  - If you copy an encrypted snapshot to a different AWS Region, then you must specify a KMS key for the destination AWS Region. KMS encryption keys are specific to the AWS Region that they are created in, and you cannot use encryption keys from one AWS Region in another AWS Region.
- `--source-region` – The ID of the AWS Region where the source DB snapshot is. If you copy an encrypted snapshot to a different AWS Region, then you must specify this option.
- `--region` – The ID of the AWS Region into which you are copying the snapshot. If you copy an encrypted snapshot to a different AWS Region, then you must specify this option.

### Example From Unencrypted, To Same Region

The following code creates a copy of a snapshot, with the new name `mydbsnapshotcopy`, from the `us-east-1` AWS region to the `us-west-2` region.

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For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune copy-db-cluster-snapshot \
   --source-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier instance1-snapshot-20130805 \
   --target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshotcopy
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune copy-db-cluster-snapshot ^
   --source-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier instance1-snapshot-20130805 ^
   --target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshotcopy
```

**Example From Unencrypted, Across Regions**

The following code creates a copy of a snapshot, with the new name `mydbsnapshotcopy`, from the `us-east-1` AWS region to the `us-west-2` region. Run the command in the `us-west-2` region.

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune copy-db-cluster-snapshot \
   --target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshotcopy \
   --source-region us-east-1 \
   --region us-west-2
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune copy-db-cluster-snapshot ^
   --target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshotcopy ^
   --source-region us-east-1 ^
   --region us-west-2
```

**Example From Encrypted, Across Regions**

The following code example copies an encrypted DB snapshot from the `us-east-1` AWS region to the `us-west-2` region. Run the command in the `us-west-2` region.

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune copy-db-cluster-snapshot \
   --target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshotcopy \
   --source-region us-west-2 \
   --region us-east-1 \
   --kms-key-id my_us_west_2_key
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune copy-db-cluster-snapshot ^
   --target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshotcopy ^
   --source-region us-west-2 ^
   --region us-east-1 ^
   --kms-key-id my_us_west_2_key
```
--kms-key-id my-us-west-2-key
Sharing a DB Cluster Snapshot

Using Neptune, you can share a manual DB cluster snapshot in the following ways:

- Sharing a manual DB cluster snapshot, whether encrypted or unencrypted, enables authorized AWS accounts to copy the snapshot.
- Sharing a manual DB cluster snapshot, whether encrypted or unencrypted, enables authorized AWS accounts to directly restore a DB cluster from the snapshot instead of taking a copy of it and restoring from that.

**Note**
To share an automated DB cluster snapshot, create a manual DB cluster snapshot by copying the automated snapshot, and then share that copy.

For more information about restoring a DB cluster from a DB cluster snapshot, see [Restoring from a Snapshot](p. 404).

You can share a manual snapshot with up to 20 other AWS accounts. You can also share an unencrypted manual snapshot as public, which makes the snapshot available to all AWS accounts. Take care when sharing a snapshot as public so that none of your private information is included in any of your public snapshots.

**Note**
When you restore a DB cluster from a shared snapshot using the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) or Neptune API, you must specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the shared snapshot as the snapshot identifier.

**Topics**
- [Sharing an Encrypted DB Cluster Snapshot](p. 411)
- [Sharing a DB Cluster Snapshot](p. 413)

Sharing an Encrypted DB Cluster Snapshot

You can share DB cluster snapshots that have been encrypted “at rest” using the AES-256 encryption algorithm. For more information, see [Encrypting Neptune Resources at Rest](p. 74). To do this, you must take the following steps:

1. Share the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) encryption key that was used to encrypt the snapshot with any accounts that you want to be able to access the snapshot.

   You can share AWS KMS encryption keys with another AWS account by adding the other account to the KMS key policy. For details on updating a key policy, see [Key Policies](in the AWS KMS Developer Guide). For an example of creating a key policy, see [Creating an IAM Policy to Enable Copying of the Encrypted Snapshot](p. 413) later in this topic.

2. Use the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or Neptune API to share the encrypted snapshot with the other accounts.

These restrictions apply to sharing encrypted snapshots:

- You cannot share encrypted snapshots as public.
- You cannot share a snapshot that has been encrypted using the default AWS KMS encryption key of the AWS account that shared the snapshot.
Allowing Access to an AWS KMS Encryption Key

For another AWS account to copy an encrypted DB cluster snapshot shared from your account, the account that you share your snapshot with must have access to the KMS key that encrypted the snapshot. To allow another AWS account access to an AWS KMS key, update the key policy for the KMS key with the ARN of the AWS account that you are sharing to as a Principal in the KMS key policy. Then allow the kms:CreateGrant action.

After you have given an AWS account access to your KMS encryption key, to copy your encrypted snapshot, that AWS account must create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user if it doesn't already have one. In addition, that AWS account must also attach an IAM policy to that IAM user that allows the IAM user to copy an encrypted DB cluster snapshot using your KMS key. The account must be an IAM user and cannot be a root AWS account identity due to KMS security restrictions.

In the following key policy example, user 111122223333 is the owner of the KMS encryption key, and user 444455556666 is the account that the key is being shared with. This updated key policy gives the AWS account access to the KMS key by including the ARN for the root AWS account identity for user 444455556666 as a Principal for the policy, and by allowing the kms:CreateGrant action.

```json
{
    "Id": "key-policy-1",
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "Allow use of the key",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"AWS": [
                "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KeyUser",
                "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
            ]},
            "Action": [
                "kms:CreateGrant",
                "kms:Encrypt",
                "kms:Decrypt",
                "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                "kms:DescribeKey"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Sid": "Allow attachment of persistent resources",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"AWS": [
                "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/KeyUser",
                "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
            ]},
            "Action": [
                "kms:CreateGrant",
                "kms:ListGrants",
                "kms:RevokeGrant"
            ],
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {"Bool": {"kms:GrantIsForAWSResource": true}}
        }
    ]
}
```
Creating an IAM Policy to Enable Copying of the Encrypted Snapshot

After the external AWS account has access to your KMS key, the owner of that account can create a policy that allows an IAM user created for the account to copy an encrypted snapshot encrypted with that KMS key.

The following example shows a policy that can be attached to an IAM user for AWS account 444455556666. It enables the IAM user to copy a shared snapshot from AWS account 111122223333 that has been encrypted with the KMS key c989c1dd-a3f2-4a5d-8d96-e793d082ab26 in the us-west-2 Region.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowUseOfTheKey",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:Encrypt",
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
        "kms:DescribeKey",
        "kms:CreateGrant",
        "kms:RetireGrant"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/c989c1dd-a3f2-4a5d-8d96-e793d082ab26"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowAttachmentOfPersistentResources",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:CreateGrant",
        "kms:ListGrants",
        "kms:RevokeGrant"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/c989c1dd-a3f2-4a5d-8d96-e793d082ab26"
      ],
      "Condition": {
        "Bool": {
          "kms:GrantIsForAWSResource": true
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

For details on updating a key policy, see Key Policies in the AWS KMS Developer Guide.

Sharing a DB Cluster Snapshot

You can share a DB cluster snapshot using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the Neptune API.

Using the Console to Share a DB Cluster Snapshot

Using the Neptune console, you can share a manual DB cluster snapshot with up to 20 AWS accounts. You can also stop sharing a manual snapshot with one or more accounts.
To share a manual DB cluster snapshot

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Snapshots.
3. Choose the manual snapshot that you want to share.
5. Choose one of the following options for DB snapshot visibility.
   - If the source is unencrypted, choose Public to permit all AWS accounts to restore a DB cluster from your manual DB cluster snapshot. Or choose Private to permit only AWS accounts that you specify to restore a DB cluster from your manual DB cluster snapshot.
     **Warning**
     If you set DB snapshot visibility to Public, all AWS accounts can restore a DB cluster from your manual DB cluster snapshot and have access to your data. Do not share any manual DB cluster snapshots that contain private information as Public.
     - If the source is encrypted, DB snapshot visibility is set as Private because encrypted snapshots can't be shared as public.
6. For AWS Account ID, enter the AWS account identifier for an account that you want to permit to restore a DB cluster from your manual snapshot. Then choose Add. Repeat to include additional AWS account identifiers, up to 20 AWS accounts.
   If you make an error when adding an AWS account identifier to the list of permitted accounts, you can delete it from the list by choosing Delete at the right of the incorrect AWS account identifier.
7. After you add identifiers for all of the AWS accounts that you want to permit to restore the manual snapshot, choose Save.

To stop sharing a manual DB cluster snapshot with an AWS account

1. Open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Snapshots.
3. Choose the manual snapshot that you want to stop sharing.
4. Choose Actions, and then choose Share Snapshot.
5. To remove permission for an AWS account, choose Delete for the AWS account identifier for that account from the list of authorized accounts.
6. Choose Save.
Deleting a Neptune Snapshot

You can delete a DB snapshot using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the Neptune management API:

Deleting Using the Console

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Snapshots.
3. Choose the DB snapshot that you want to delete.
4. For Actions, choose Delete Snapshot.
5. Choose Delete on the confirmation page.

Deleting Using the AWS CLI

You can also delete a DB snapshot using the AWS CLI delete_db_cluster_snapshot (p. 590) command, using the --db-snapshot-identifier parameter to identify the snapshot you want to delete:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune delete-db-cluster-snapshot \
    --db-snapshot-identifier <name-of-the-snapshot-to-delete>
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune delete-db-cluster-snapshot ^
    --db-snapshot-identifier <name-of-the-snapshot-to-delete>
```

Deleting Using the Neptune Management API

You can use one of the SDKs to delete a DB snapshot by calling the DeleteDBClusterSnapshot (p. 590) API and use the DBSnapshotIdentifier parameters to identify the DB snapshot to be deleted.
Best Practices: Getting the Most Out of Neptune

The following are some general recommendations for working with Amazon Neptune. Use this information as a reference to quickly find recommendations for using Amazon Neptune and maximizing performance.

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  - Amazon Neptune Security Best Practices (p. 417)
  - Limit the Number of Distinct Predicates You Use (p. 418)
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Amazon Neptune Basic Operational Guidelines

The following are basic operational guidelines that you should follow when working with Neptune.

- Understand Neptune DB instances so that you can size them appropriately for your performance and use-case requirements. See Amazon Neptune DB Clusters and Instances (p. 46).
- Monitor your CPU and memory usage. This helps you know when to migrate to a DB instance class with greater CPU or memory capacity to achieve the query performance that you require. You can set up Amazon CloudWatch to notify you when usage patterns change or when you approach the capacity of your deployment. Doing so can help you maintain system performance and availability. See Monitoring instances (p. 47) and Monitoring Neptune (p. 367) for details.
- Because Neptune has its own memory manager, it is normal to see relatively low memory usage even when CPU usage is high. Encountering out-of-memory exceptions when executing queries is the best indicator that you need to increase freeable memory.
- Enable automatic backups and set the backup window to occur at a convenient time.
- Test failover for your DB instance to understand how long the process takes for your use case. It also helps ensure that the application that accesses your DB instance can automatically connect to the new DB instance after failover.
- If possible, run your client and Neptune cluster in the same region and VPC, because cross-region connections with VPC peering can introduce delays in query response times. For single-digit millisecond query responses, it is necessary to keep the client and the Neptune cluster in the same region and VPC.
- When you create a read-replica instance, it should be at least as large as the master instance. This helps keep replication lag in check, and avoids replica restarts. See Avoid different instance classes in a cluster (p. 420).
- Before upgrading to a new major engine version, be sure to test your application on it before you upgrade. You can do this by cloning your DB cluster so that the clone cluster runs the new engine version, and then test your application on the clone.
- To facilitate failovers, all instances should ideally be the same size.

Topics

- Amazon Neptune Security Best Practices (p. 417)
- Limit the Number of Distinct Predicates You Use (p. 418)
- Best Practices for Using Neptune Metrics (p. 418)
- Best Practices for Tuning Neptune Queries (p. 419)
- Load Balancing Across Read Replicas (p. 419)
- Loading Faster Using a Temporary Larger Instance (p. 419)
- Resize your writer instance by failing over to a read-replica (p. 419)
- Avoid different instance classes in a cluster (p. 420)
- Retry Upload after Data Prefetch Task Interrupted Error (p. 420)

Amazon Neptune Security Best Practices

Use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to control access to Neptune API actions. Control actions that create, modify, or delete Neptune resources (such as DB instances, security groups,
option groups, or parameter groups), and actions that perform common administrative actions (such as backing up and restoring DB instances).

- Assign an individual IAM account to each person who manages Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) resources. Don’t use AWS account root users to manage Neptune resources. Create an IAM user for everyone, including yourself.
- Grant each user the minimum set of permissions required to perform their duties.
- Use IAM groups to effectively manage permissions for multiple users.
- Rotate your IAM credentials regularly.

For more information about using IAM to access Neptune resources, see Security in Amazon Neptune (p. 69). For general information about working with IAM, see AWS Identity and Access Management and IAM Best Practices in the IAM User Guide.

Limit the Number of Distinct Predicates You Use

Try to keep the number of distinct predicates you create as low as you can. If your data model contains a large numbers of distinct predicates, you may experience reduced performance and higher operational costs.

The way Neptune stores and accesses graph data assumes that the number of predicates you create will be small, on the order of tens or at most hundreds.

For a detailed explanation, see Neptune Graph Data Model (p. 36) and How Statements Are Indexed in Neptune (p. 36).

Best Practices for Using Neptune Metrics

To identify performance issues caused by insufficient resources and other common bottlenecks, you can monitor the metrics available for your Neptune DB cluster.

Monitor performance metrics on a regular basis to gather data about the average, maximum, and minimum values for a variety of time ranges. This helps identify when performance is degraded. Using this data, you can set Amazon CloudWatch alarms for particular metric thresholds so you are alerted if they are reached.

When you set up a new DB cluster and get it running with a typical workload, try to capture the average, maximum, and minimum values of all of the performance metrics at a number of different intervals (for example, one hour, 24 hours, one week, two weeks). This gives you an idea of what is normal. It helps to get comparisons for both peak and off-peak hours of operation. You can then use this information to identify when performance is dropping below standard levels, and can set alarms accordingly.

See Monitoring Neptune Using Amazon CloudWatch (p. 368) for information about how to view Neptune metrics.

The following are the most important metrics to start with:

- **BufferCacheHitRatio** — The percentage of requests that are served by the buffer cache. Cache misses add significant latency to query execution. If the cache hit ratio is below 99.9% and latency is an issue for your application, consider upgrading the instance type to cache more data in memory.
- **CPU utilization** — Percentage of computer processing capacity used. High values for CPU consumption might be appropriate, depending on your query-performance goals.
- **Freeable memory** — How much RAM is available on the DB instance, in megabytes. Neptune has its own memory manager, so this metric may be lower than you expect. A good sign that you should consider upgrading your instance class to one with more RAM is if queries often throw out-of-memory exceptions.
The red line in the Monitoring tab metrics is marked at 75% for CPU and Memory Metrics. If instance memory consumption frequently crosses that line, check your workload and consider upgrading your instance to improve query performance.

**Best Practices for Tuning Neptune Queries**

One of the best ways to improve Neptune performance is to tune your most commonly used and most resource-intensive queries to make them less expensive to run.

For information about how to tune Gremlin queries, see Gremlin query hints (p. 212) and Tuning Gremlin queries (p. 236). For information about how to tune SPARQL queries, see SPARQL query hints (p. 266).

**Load Balancing Across Read Replicas**

The reader endpoint round-robin routing works by changing the host that the DNS entry points to. The client must create a new connection and resolve the DNS record to get a connection to a new read replica, because WebSocket connections are often kept alive for long periods.

To get different read replicas for successive requests, ensure that your client resolves the DNS entry each time it connects. This may require closing the connection and reconnecting to the reader endpoint.

You can also load balance requests across read replicas by connecting to instance endpoints explicitly.

**Loading Faster Using a Temporary Larger Instance**

Your load performance increases with larger instance sizes. If you're not using a large instance type, but you want increased load speeds, you can use a larger instance to load and then delete it.

**Note**

The following procedure is for a new cluster. If you have an existing cluster, you can add a new larger instance and then promote it to a primary DB instance.

**To load data using a larger instance size**

1. Create a cluster with a single r5.12xlarge instance. This instance is the primary DB instance.
2. Create one or more read replicas with your desired instance size.
3. In the bulk loader command, include “parallelism” : “OVERSUBSCRIBE” to tell Neptune to use all available resources for loading (see Neptune Loader Request Parameters (p. 177)).
4. Load your data using the Neptune loader. The load job runs on the primary DB instance.
5. After the data is finished loading, be sure to scale all the instances in the cluster down to the same instance type to avoid additional charges and repeated restart problems (see Avoid different instance sizes (p. 420)).

**Resize your writer instance by failing over to a read-replica**

The best way to resize an instance in your DB cluster, including the writer instance, is to create or modify a read-replica instance so that it has the size you want, and then deliberately fail over to that read-replica. The downtime seen by your application is only the time required to change the writer's IP address, which should be around 3 to 5 seconds.

The Neptune management API that you use to fail over the current writer instance to a read-replica instance deliberately is FailoverDBCluster (p. 516). If you are using the Gremlin Java client, you may...
Avoid different instance sizes

Need to create a new Client object after the failover to pick up the new IP address, as mentioned here (p. 427).

Make sure to change all your instances to the same size so that you avoid a cycle of repeated restarts, as mentioned below.

### Avoid different instance classes in a cluster

When your DB cluster contains instances of different classes, problems can occur over time. The most common problem is that a small reader instance can get into a cycle of repeated restarts because of replication lag. If a reader node has a weaker DB instance class configuration than that of a writer DB instance, the volume of changes can be too big for the reader to catch up.

**Important**

To avoid repeated restarts caused by replication lag, configure your DB cluster so that all instances have the same instance class (size).

You can see the lag between the writer instance (the primary) and the readers in your DB cluster using the `ClusterReplicaLag` metric in Amazon CloudWatch. The `VolumeWriteIOPs` metric also lets you detect bursts of write activity in your cluster that can create replication lag.

### Retry Upload after Data Prefetch Task Interrupted Error

When you are loading data into Neptune using the bulk loader, a `LOAD_FAILED` status may occasionally result, with a `PARSING_ERROR` and `Data prefetch task interrupted` message reported in response to a request for detailed information, like this:

```
"errorLog" : [
  {
    "errorCode" : "PARSING_ERROR",
    "errorMessage" : "Data prefetch task interrupted: Data prefetch task for 11467 failed",
    "fileName" : "s3://some-source-bucket/some-source-file",
    "recordNum" : 0
  }
]
```

If you encounter this error, just retry the bulk upload request again.

The error occurs when there was a temporary interruption that was typically not caused by your request or your data, and it can usually be resolved by running the bulk upload request again.

If you are using default settings, namely "mode": "AUTO", and "failOnError": "TRUE", the loader skips the files that it already successfully loaded and resumes loading files it had not yet loaded when the interruption occurred.

### General Best Practices for Using Gremlin with Neptune

Follow these recommendations when using the Gremlin graph traversal language with Neptune. For information about using Gremlin with Neptune, see the section called “Gremlin” (p. 199).

**Topics**
Test Gremlin code in the context where you will deploy it

In Gremlin, there are multiple ways for clients to submit queries to the server: using WebSocket, or Bytecode GLV, or through the Gremlin console using string-based scripts.

It is important to recognize that Gremlin query execution can differ depending on how you submit the query. A query that returns an empty result might be treated as having succeeded if submitted in Bytecode mode, but be treated as having failed if submitted in script mode. For example, if you include `next()` in a script-mode query, the `next()` is sent to the server, but using ByteCode the client usually processes the `next()` itself. In the first case, the query fails if no results are found, but in the second, the query succeeds whether or not the result set is empty.

If you develop and test your code in one context (for example, the Gremlin console which generally submits queries in text form), but then deploy your code in a different context (for example through the Java driver using Bytecode) you can run into problems where your code behaves differently in production than it did in your development environment.

**Important**

Be sure to test Gremlin code in the GLV context where it will be deployed, to avoid unexpected results.

Creating Efficient Multithreaded Gremlin Writes

There are a few guidelines for multithreaded loading of data into Neptune using Gremlin.

If possible, give each thread a set of vertices or edges to insert or modify that do not collide. For example, thread 1 addresses ID range 1–50,000, thread 2 addresses ID range 50,001–100,000, and so on. This reduces the chance of hitting a `ConcurrentModificationException`. To be safe, put a `try/catch` block around all writes. If any fail, you can retry them after a short delay.

Batching writes in a batch size between 50 and 100 (vertices or edges) generally works well. If you have a lot of properties being added for each vertex, a number closer to 50 than 100 might be a better choice. Some experimentation is worthwhile. So for batched writes, you can use something like this:

```java
g.addV('test').property(id,'1').as('a').
.addV('test').property(id,'2').
.addE('friend').to('a').
```

This is then repeated in each batch operation.

Using batches is significantly more efficient than adding one vertex or edge per Gremlin round trip to the server.

If you are using a Gremlin Language Variant (GLV) client, you can create a batch programmatically by first creating a traversal. Then add to it, and finally, iterate over it; for example:

```java
t.addV('test').property(id,'1').as('a')
```
It's best to use the Gremlin Language Variant client if possible. But you can do something similar with a client that submits queries as text strings by concatenating strings to build up a batch.

If you are using one of the Gremlin Client libraries rather than basic HTTP for queries, the threads should all share the same client, cluster, or connection pool. You might need to tune settings to get the best possible throughput—settings such as the size of the connection pool and the number of worker threads that the Gremlin client uses.

Pruning Records with the Creation Time Property

You can prune stale records by storing the creation time as a property on vertices and dropping them periodically.

If you need to store data for a specific lifetime and then remove it from the graph (vertex time to live), you can store a timestamp property at the creation of the vertex. You can then periodically issue a `drop()` query for all vertices that were created before a certain time; for example:

```java
g.V().has("timestamp", lt(datetime('2018-10-11')))
```

Using the `datetime()` Method for Groovy Time Data

Neptune provides the `datetime` method for specifying dates and times for queries sent in the Gremlin Groovy variant. This includes the Gremlin Console, text strings using the HTTP REST API, and any other serialization that uses Groovy.

**Important**

This only applies to methods where you send the Gremlin query as a text string. If you are using a Gremlin Language Variant, you must use the native date classes and functions for the language. For more information, see the next section, the section called “Native Date and Time” (p. 422).

You can use the `datetime` method to store and compare dates:

```java
g.V('3').property('date',datetime('2001-02-08'))
```

```java
g.V().has('date',gt(datetime('2000-01-01')))
```

Using Native Date and Time for GLV Time Data

If you are using a Gremlin Language Variant (GLV), you must use the native date and time classes and functions provided by the programming language for Gremlin time data.

The official TinkerPop Java, Node.js (JavaScript), Python, or .NET libraries are all Gremlin Language Variant libraries.

**Important**

This only applies to Gremlin Language Variant (GLV) libraries. If you are using a method where you send the Gremlin query as text string, you must use the `datetime()` method provided by Neptune. This includes the Gremlin Console, text strings using the HTTP REST API, and
any other serialization that uses Groovy. For more information, see the preceding section, the section called “datetime( )” (p. 422).

Python

The following is a partial example in Python that creates a single property named ‘date’ for the vertex with an ID of ‘3’. It sets the value to be a date generated using the Python `datetime.now()` method.

```python
import datetime
g.V('3').property('date', datetime.datetime.now()).next()
```

For a complete example for connecting to Neptune using Python, see Using Python to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 207)

Node.js (JavaScript)

The following is a partial example in JavaScript that creates a single property named ‘date’ for the vertex with an ID of ‘3’. It sets the value to be a date generated using the Node.js `Date()` constructor.

```javascript
g.V('3').property('date', new Date()).next()
```

For a complete example for connecting to Neptune using Node.js, see Using Node.js to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 210)

Java

The following is a partial example in Java that creates a single property named ‘date’ for the vertex with an ID of ‘3’. It sets the value to be a date generated using the Java `Date()` constructor.

```java
import java.util.date
g.V('3').property('date', new Date()).next();
```

For a complete example for connecting to Neptune using Java, see Using Java to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 204)

.NET (C#)

The following is a partial example in C# that creates a single property named ‘date’ for the vertex with an ID of ‘3’. It sets the value to be a date generated using the .NET `DateTime.UtcNow` property.

```csharp
using System;
g.V('3').property('date', DateTime.UtcNow).next()
```

For a complete example for connecting to Neptune using C#, see Using .NET to connect to a Neptune DB instance (p. 209)

Best Practices Using the Gremlin Java Client with Neptune

These recommendations apply to the Gremlin Java Client.
Use the Latest Version of the Gremlin Java Client

If you can, use the latest version of the Gremlin Java client supported by the engine version you are using. Newer versions contain numerous bug fixes which can improves the stability, performance and usability of the client.

The table below lists the earliest and latest versions of TinkerPop supported by various Neptune engine versions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neptune Engine Version</th>
<th>Minimum TinkerPop Version</th>
<th>Maximum TinkerPop Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.0.0 (patches before 200366.0)</td>
<td>3.3.0</td>
<td>3.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.0.0 (patches from 200366.0 on)</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.1.1</td>
<td>3.3.0</td>
<td>3.3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.1.2</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.1.3</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.2.0</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.2.1</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.2.2</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.3.0</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.0</td>
<td>3.4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TinkerPop clients are usually backwards compatible within a series (3.3.x, for example, or 3.4.x). There are exceptional cases backward compatibility has to be broken, so it’s best to check the TinkerPop upgrade recommendation before upgrading to a new client version.
The client might not be able to use new steps or new features introduced in versions later than what the server supports, but you can expect existing queries and features to work unless the upgrade recommendation calls out a breaking change.

**Re-use the Client Object Across Multiple Threads**

Re-use the same client (or `GraphTraversalSource`) object across multiple threads. That is, create a shared instance of a `org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.Client` class in your application rather than doing so in every thread. The `Client` object is thread safe, and the overhead of initializing it is considerable.

This also applies to `GraphTraversalSource`, which creates a `Client` object internally. For example, the following code causes a new `Client` object to be instantiated:

```java
GraphTraversalSource traversal = EmptyGraph.instance()
    .traversal()
    .withRemote(DriverRemoteConnection.using(cluster));
```

**Create Separate Gremlin Java Client Objects for Read and Write Endpoints**

You can increase performance by only performing writes on the writer endpoint and reading from one or more read-only endpoints.

```java
Client readerClient = Cluster.build("https://reader-endpoint")
    ... .connect()

Client writerClient = Cluster.build("https://writer-endpoint")
    ... .connect()
```

**Add Multiple Read Replica Endpoints to a Gremlin Java Connection Pool**

When creating a Gremlin Java `Cluster` object, you can use the `.addContactPoint()` method to add multiple read replica instances to the connection pool's contact points.

```java
Cluster.Builder readerBuilder = Cluster.build()
    .port(8182)
    .minConnectionPoolSize(…)
    .maxConnectionPoolSize(…)
    ....
    .addContactPoint("reader-endpoint-1")
    .addContactPoint("reader-endpoint-2")
```

**Close the Client to Avoid the Connections Limit**

It is important to close the client when you are finished with it to ensure that the WebSocket connections are closed by the server and all resources associated with the connections are released. This happens
automatically if you close the cluster using `Cluster.close()`, because `client.close()` is then called internally.

If the client is not closed properly, Neptune terminates all idle WebSocket connections after 20 to 25 minutes. However, if you don’t explicitly close WebSocket connections when you’re done with them and the number of live connections reaches the limit of 60,000, additional connections are then refused with an HTTP 429 error code. At that point, you must restart the Neptune instance to close the connections.

The advice to call `cluster.close()` does not apply to Java AWS Lambda functions. Instead of calling `cluster.close()` in a Java AWS Lambda function, hold a `Cluster` object as a static member variable, and always explicitly open and close a `Client` object in the body of the handler method.

The following code demonstrates querying Neptune from a Java AWS Lambda function. The `Cluster` object is held as a static member variable, but inside the handler method, the code explicitly creates a `Client` object, which it then closes at the end of the method.

```java
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestStreamHandler;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.Client;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.Cluster;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.remote.DriverRemoteConnection;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.driver.ser.Serializers;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.AnonymousTraversalSource;
import org.apache.tinkerpop.gremlin.process.traversal.dsl.graph.GraphTraversalSource;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.util.List;
public class MyHandler implements RequestStreamHandler {
    private static Cluster CLUSTER = Cluster.build()
        .addContactPoint(System.getenv("neptuneEndpoint"))
        .port(Integer.parseInt(System.getenv("neptunePort")))
        .enableSsl(true)
        .minConnectionPoolSize(1)
        .maxConnectionPoolSize(1)
        .serializer(Serializers.GRAPHBINARY_V1D0)
        .create();
    @Override
    public void handleRequest(InputStream input,
        OutputStream output,
        Context context) throws IOException {
        // Explicitly create client
        Client client = CLUSTER.connect();
        try {
            DriverRemoteConnection connection = DriverRemoteConnection.using(client);
            GraphTraversalSource g =
                AnonymousTraversalSource.traversal().withRemote(connection);
            // Execute query
            List<Object> results = g.V().limit(10).values("name").toList();
            context.getLogger().log(results.toString());
        } finally {
            // Close client - this closes client connections
            client.close();
        }
    }
}
```
Create a New Connection After Failover

In case of failover, the Gremlin Driver might continue connecting to the old writer because the cluster DNS name is resolved to an IP address. If this occurs, you can create a new Client object after failover.

Set maxInProcess and maxSimultaneousUsage to the Same Value

Both the maxInProcess and the maxSimultaneousUsage parameters are related to the maximum number of simultaneous queries you can submit on a single WebSocket connection. Internally, these parameters are co-related and modification of one without the other could lead to a client receiving a timeout while trying to fetch a connection from the client connection pool.

We recommend keeping the default minimum in-process and simultaneous usage values, and setting maxInProcess and maxSimultaneousUsage to the same value.

The value to set these parameters at is a function of query complexity and the data model. A use case where the query returns a lot of data would require more connection bandwidth per query and hence, should have lower values for the parameters, and a higher value for maxConnectionPoolSize.

By contrast, in a case where the query returns a smaller amount of data, maxInProcess and maxSimultaneousUsage should be set to a higher value than maxConnectionPoolSize.

Send Queries to the Server as Bytecode Rather Than as Strings

There are advantages to using bytecode rather than a string when submitting queries:

- **Catch invalid query syntax early:** Using the bytecode variant lets you detect invalid query syntax at the compilation stage. If you use the string-based variation, you won't discover the invalid syntax until the query is submitted to the server and an error is returned.

- **Avoid string-based performance penalty:** Any string-based query submission, whether you're using WebSockets or HTTP, results in a detached vertex, which implies that the Vertex object consists of the ID, Label and all the properties associated with the Vertex (see Properties of Elements).

This can lead to unnecessary computation on the server in cases where the properties are not required. For example, if the customer is interested in getting the vertex with the ID "hakuna#1" using the query, g.V("hakuna#1"). If the query is sent as a string based submission, the server would spend time in retrieving the ID, label and all properties for this vertex. If the query is sent as a bytecode submission, the server only spends time retrieving the ID and the label of the vertex.

In other words, rather than submit a query like this:

```java
final Cluster cluster = Cluster.build("localhost")
    .port(8182)
    .maxInProcessPerConnection(32)
    .maxSimultaneousUsagePerConnection(32)
    .serializer(Serializers.GRAPHBINARY_V1D0)
    .create();

try {
    final Client client = cluster.connect();
```

API Version 2017-11-29
List<Result> results =
    client.submit("g.V().has('name','pumba').out('friendOf').id()").all().get();
System.out.println(verticesWithNamePumba);
} finally {
    cluster.close();
}

Instead, submit the query using bytecode, like this:

final Cluster cluster = Cluster.build("localhost")
    .port(8182)
    .maxInProcessPerConnection(32)
    .maxSimultaneousUsagePerConnection(32)
    .serializer(Serializers.GRAPHBINARY_V1D0)
    .create();

try {
    final GraphTraversalSource g =
        traversal().withRemote(DriverRemoteConnection.using(cluster));
    List<Object> verticesWithNamePumba = g.V().has("name", "pumba").out("friendOf").id().toList();
    System.out.println(verticesWithNamePumba);
} finally {
    cluster.close();
}

Always Completely Consume the ResultSet or Iterator Returned by a Query

The client object should always completely consume the ResultSet (in the case of string-based submission), or the iterator returned by GraphTraversal. If the query results are not completely consumed, the server holds onto them, waiting for the client to finish consuming them.

If your application only needs a partial set of results, you can use a limit(X) step with your query to restrict the number of results that the server generates.

Bulk Add Vertices and Edges in Batches

Every query to the Neptune DB runs in the scope of a single transaction, unless you use a session. This means that if you need to insert a lot of data using gremlin queries, batching them together in a batch size of 50-100 improves performance by reducing the number of transactions created for the load.

As an example, adding 5 vertices to the database would look like this:

// Create a GraphTraversalSource for the remote connection
final GraphTraversalSource g =
    traversal().withRemote(DriverRemoteConnection.using(cluster));
// Add 5 vertices in a single query
    g.addV("Person").property(T.id, "P1")
        .addV("Person").property(T.id, "P2")
        .addV("Person").property(T.id, "P3")
        .addV("Person").property(T.id, "P4")
        .addV("Person").property(T.id, "P5").next();

Disable DNS caching in the Java Virtual Machine

In an environment where you want to load-balance requests across multiple read replicas, you need to disable DNS caching in the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and provide Neptune's reader endpoint while
creating the cluster. Disabling the JVM DNS cache ensures that DNS is resolved again for every new connection so that the requests are distributed across all of the read replicas.

See Setting the JVM TTL for DNS Name Lookups for information about how to disable the JVM DNS cache on an EC2 client machine.

**Optionally, Set Timeouts at a Per-Query Level**

Neptune provides you with the ability to set a timeout for your queries using the parameter group option neptune_query_timeout (see DB Parameter Groups (p. 302)). Starting with version 3.3.7 of the Java client, however, you can also override the global timeout, with code like this:

```java
final Cluster cluster = Cluster.build("localhost")
    .port(8182)
    .maxInProcessPerConnection(32)
    .maxSimultaneousUsagePerConnection(32)
    .serializer(Serializers.GRAPHBINARY_V1D0)
    .create();

try {
    final GraphTraversalSource g = traversal().withRemote(DriverRemoteConnection.using(cluster));
    List<Object> verticesWithNamePumba = g.with(ARG_EVAL_TIMEOUT, 500L).V().has("name", "pumba").out("friendOf").id().toList();
    System.out.println(verticesWithNamePumba);
} finally {
    cluster.close();
}
Or, for string-based query submission, the code would look like this:

```java
final RequestMessage msg = RequestMessage.build("eval")
    .addArg(Tokens.ARGS_EVAL_TIMEOUT, 100L)
    .addArg(Tokens.ARGS_GREMLIN, "g.V().count()")
    .create();
final List<ResponseMessage> responses = client.submit(msg);
```

**Use the Graphbinary Serialization Protocol**

The GraphBinary serialization protocol introduced in client version 3.4.0 is faster than older protocols and improves serialization performance. Because this protocol is not enabled by default (as of client version 3.4.2), it should be enabled manually while building a cluster. For example:

```java
final Cluster cluster = Cluster.build("Neptune endpoint")
    .port(8182)
    .serializer(Serializers.GRAPHBINARY_V1D0)
    .create();
```

This serializer does materialize properties even in its string submission version.

**Work Around a Keep-Alive Bug in Clients Earlier than 3.3.4**

Only for client versions 3.3.3 and below:

There is a bug in earlier version of the Gremlin client causing a new KeepAlive request to be sent to the server with every query instead of once per websocket connection. This consumes precious
server resources as the server processes unnecessary keep-alive requests. For more information, see TinkerPop-2030.

You can avoid this problem by upgrading to Gremlin Java Client version 3.3.4 or above. A workaround is to disable the keep-alive from the client by setting its interval to 0:

```java
Cluster.Builder readerBuilder = Cluster.build()
    .port(8182)
    ...
    .keepAliveInterval(0)
```

### Neptune Best Practices Using SPARQL

Follow these best practices when using the SPARQL query language with Neptune. For information about using SPARQL in Neptune, see Accessing the Neptune graph with SPARQL (p. 253).

#### Querying All Named Graphs by Default

Amazon Neptune associates every triple with a named graph. The default graph is defined as the union of all named graphs.

If you submit a SPARQL query without explicitly specifying a graph via the `GRAPH` keyword or constructs such as `FROM NAMED`, Neptune always considers all triples in your DB instance. For example, the following query returns all triples from a Neptune SPARQL endpoint:

```sparql
SELECT * WHERE { ?s ?p ?o }
```

Triples that appear in more than one graph are returned only once.

For information about the default graph specification, see the RDF Dataset section of the SPARQL 1.1 Query Language specification.

#### Specifying a Named Graph for Load

Amazon Neptune associates every triple with a named graph. If you don't specify a named graph when loading, inserting, or updating triples, Neptune uses the fallback named graph defined by the URI `http://aws.amazon.com/neptune/vocab/v01/DefaultNamedGraph`.

You can specify the named graph to use for all triples (or quads with the fourth position blank) by using the `parserConfiguration: namedGraphUri` parameter. For information about the Load command syntax, see the section called "Loader Command" (p. 176).

#### Choosing Between FILTER, FILTER...IN, and VALUES in Your Queries

There are three basic ways to inject values in SPARQL queries: FILTER, FILTER...IN, and VALUES.

For example, suppose that you want to look up the friends of multiple people within a single query. Using FILTER, you might structure your query as follows:

```sparql
PREFIX ex: <https://www.example.com/>
```
PREFIX foaf : <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

SELECT ?s ?o
WHERE {?s foaf:knows ?o. FILTER (?s = ex:person1 || ?s = ex:person2)}

This returns all the triples in the graph that have ?s bound to ex:person1 or ex:person2 and have an outgoing edge labeled foaf:knows.

You can also create a query using FILTER...IN that returns equivalent results:

PREFIX ex: <https://www.example.com/>
PREFIX foaf : <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

SELECT ?s ?o
WHERE {?s foaf:knows ?o. FILTER (?s IN (ex:person1, ex:person2))}

You can also create a query using VALUES that in this case also returns equivalent results:

PREFIX ex: <https://www.example.com/>
PREFIX foaf : <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

SELECT ?s ?o
WHERE {?s foaf:knows ?o. VALUES ?s {ex:person1 ex:person2}}

Although in many cases these queries are semantically equivalent, there are some cases where the two FILTER variants differ from the VALUES variant:

- The first case is when you inject duplicate values, such as injecting the same person twice. In that case, the VALUES query includes the duplicates in your result. You can explicitly eliminate such duplicates by adding a DISTINCT to the SELECT clause. But there might be situations where you actually want duplicates in the query results for redundant value injection.

  However, the FILTER and FILTER...IN versions extract the value only once when the same value appears multiple times.

- The second case is related to the fact that VALUES always performs an exact match, whereas FILTER might apply type promotion and do fuzzy matching in some cases.

  For instance, when you include a literal such as "2.0"^^xsd:float in your values clause, a VALUES query exactly matches this literal, including literal value and data type.

  By contrast, FILTER produces a fuzzy match for these numeric literals. The matches could include literals with the same value but different numeric data types, such as xsd:double.

  Note
  There is no difference between the FILTER and VALUES behavior when enumerating string literals or URIs.

The differences between FILTER and VALUES can affect optimization and the resulting query evaluation strategy. Unless your use case requires fuzzy matching, we recommend using VALUES because it avoids looking at special cases related to type casting. As a result, VALUES often produces a more efficient query that runs faster and is less expensive.
Amazon Neptune Limits

Regions

Amazon Neptune is available in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia): us-east-1
- US East (Ohio): us-east-2
- US West (N. California): us-west-1
- US West (Oregon): us-west-2
- Canada (Central): ca-central-1
- South America (São Paulo): sa-east-1
- Europe (Stockholm): eu-north-1
- Europe (Ireland): eu-west-1
- Europe (London): eu-west-2
- Europe (Paris): eu-west-3
- Europe (Frankfurt): eu-central-1
- Middle East (Bahrain): me-south-1
- Asia Pacific (Hong Kong): ap-east-1
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo): ap-northeast-1
- Asia Pacific (Seoul): ap-northeast-2
- Asia Pacific (Singapore): ap-southeast-1
- Asia Pacific (Sydney): ap-southeast-2
- Asia Pacific (Mumbai): ap-south-1
- China (Ningxia): cn-northwest-1
- AWS GovCloud (US-West): us-gov-west-1
- AWS GovCloud (US-East): us-gov-east-1

DB Instance Sizes Supported

Neptune supports different DB instance classes in different AWS Regions. To find out what classes are supported in a given Region, see Amazon Neptune Pricing and choose the Region that you are interested in.

Limits for Each AWS Account

For certain management features, Amazon Neptune uses operational technology that is shared with Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).

Each AWS account has limits for each Region on the number of Amazon Neptune and Amazon RDS resources that you can create. These resources include DB instances and DB clusters.

After you reach a limit for a resource, additional calls to create that resource fail with an exception.
For a list of limits shared between Amazon Neptune and Amazon RDS, see Limits in Amazon RDS in the Amazon RDS User Guide.

Connection to Neptune Requires a VPC

Amazon Neptune is a virtual private cloud (VPC)–only service. Additionally, instances do not allow access from outside the VPC.

Neptune requires SSL

Beginning with engine version 1.0.4.0, Amazon Neptune only allows Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connections through HTTPS to any instance or cluster endpoint.

Neptune requires TLS version 1.2, using the following strong cipher suites:

- `TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384`
- `TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256`
- `TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384`
- `TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256`
- `TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA`
- `TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA`

Availability Zones and DB Subnet Groups

Amazon Neptune requires a DB subnet group for each cluster that has subnets in at least two supported Availability Zones.

We recommend using three or more subnets in different Availability Zones.

HTTP Request Payload Maximum (150 MB)

The total size of Gremlin and SPARQL HTTP requests must be less than 150 MB. If a request exceeds this size, Neptune returns HTTP 400: BadRequestException.

This limit does not apply to Gremlin WebSockets connections.

Gremlin Implementation Differences

The Amazon Neptune Gremlin implementation has specific implementation details that might differ from other Gremlin implementations.

For more information, see Gremlin Standards Compliance in Amazon Neptune (p. 22).

SPARQL UPDATE LOAD from URI

SPARQL UPDATE LOAD from URI works only with resources that are within the same VPC.
This includes Amazon S3 URLs in the same Region as the cluster with an Amazon S3 VPC endpoint created.

The Amazon S3 URL must be HTTPS, and any authentication must be included in the URL. For more information, see Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters in the Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference.

For information about creating a VPC endpoint, see Creating an Amazon S3 VPC Endpoint (p. 171).

If you need to load data from a file, we recommend that you use the Amazon Neptune loader API. For more information, see Using the Amazon Neptune Bulk Loader to Ingest Data (p. 161).

**Note**  
The Amazon Neptune loader API is non-ACID.

## IAM Authentication and Access Control

IAM authentication and access control are only supported at the DB cluster level. They are not supported for Gremlin or SPARQL. For more information, see Identity and Access Management in Amazon Neptune (p. 76)

The Amazon Neptune console requires NeptuneReadOnlyAccess permissions. You can restrict access to IAM users by revoking this access. For more information, see AWS Managed (Predefined) Policies for Amazon Neptune (p. 83)

Amazon Neptune does not support user name/password–based access control.

## WebSocket Concurrent Connections and Maximum Connection Time

The maximum number of concurrent WebSocket connections per database instance is different for each instance type. When that limit is reached, Neptune throttles any request to open a new WebSocket connection, to prevent using all of the allocated heap memory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance Type</th>
<th>Maximum concurrent WebSocket connections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>db.t3.medium</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r5.large</td>
<td>2,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r5.xlarge</td>
<td>4,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r5.2xlarge</td>
<td>8,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r5.4xlarge</td>
<td>16,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r5.8xlarge</td>
<td>32,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r5.12xlarge</td>
<td>32,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r4.large</td>
<td>2,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r4.xlarge</td>
<td>4,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r4.2xlarge</td>
<td>8,192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Properties and Labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance Type</th>
<th>Maximum concurrent WebSocket connections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>db.r4.4xlarge</td>
<td>16,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db.r4.8xlarge</td>
<td>32,768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a client properly closes a connection, the closure is immediately reflected in the open connections count.

If the client doesn't close a connection, the connection may be closed automatically after a 20- to 25-minute idle timeout (the idle timeout is the time elapsed since the last message was received from the client). However, as long as the idle timeout is not reached, Neptune keeps the connection open indefinitely.

When IAM authentication is enabled, a WebSocket connection is always disconnected a few minutes more than 10 days after it was established, if it hasn't already been closed by then.

Limits on Properties and Labels

There is no limit on the number of vertices and edges, or RDF quads you can have in a graph.

There is also no limit on the number of properties or labels that any one vertex or edge can have.

There is a size limit of 55 MB on the size of an individual property or label. In RDF terms, this means that the value in any column (S, P, O or G) of an RDF quad cannot exceed 55 MB.

If you need to associate a larger object such as an image with a vertex or node in your graph, you can store it as a file in Amazon S3 and use the Amazon S3 path as the property or label.

Limits that affect the Neptune bulk loader

You cannot queue up more than 64 Neptune bulk load jobs at a time.

Neptune only keeps track of the most recent 1,024 bulk load jobs.

Neptune only stores the last 10,000 error details per job.
Neptune Service Errors

Amazon Neptune has two different sets of errors:

- The graph engine errors that are for the Neptune DB cluster endpoints only.
- The errors that are associated with the APIs for creating and modifying Neptune resources with the AWS SDK and AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI).

Topics

- Graph Engine Error Messages and Codes (p. 436)
- DB Cluster Management API Error Messages and Codes (p. 440)
- Neptune Loader Error and Feed Messages (p. 441)

Graph Engine Error Messages and Codes

Amazon Neptune endpoints return the standard errors for Gremlin and SPARQL when encountered. Errors that are specific to Neptune can also be returned from the same endpoints. This section documents Neptune error messages, codes, and recommended actions.

Note

These errors are for the Neptune DB cluster endpoints only. The APIs for creating and modifying Neptune resources with the AWS SDK and AWS CLI have a different set of common errors. For information about those errors, see the section called “API Errors” (p. 440).

Graph Engine Error Format

Neptune error messages return a relevant HTTP error code and a JSON-formatted response.

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
x-amzn-RequestId: LDM6CJP8RMQ1FHKSC1RBVJFPPNVV4KQNS05AEMF66Q9ASUAAJG
Content-Type: application/x-amz-json-1.0
Content-Length: 465
Date: Thu, 15 Mar 2017 23:56:23 GMT
{
    "requestId": "0dbcded3-a9a1-4a25-b419-828c46342e47",
    "code": "ReadOnlyViolationException",
    "detailedMessage": "The request is rejected because it violates some read-only restriction, such as a designation of a replica as read-only."
}
```

Graph Engine Query Errors

The following table contains the error code, message, and HTTP status.

It also indicates whether it is OK to retry the request. Generally, it is OK to retry the request if it might succeed on a new try.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neptune Service Error Code</th>
<th>HTTP Status</th>
<th>Ok to Retry?</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BadRequestException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The request could not be completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InternalFailureException 500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The request processing has failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CancelledByUserException 500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The request processing was cancelled by an authorized client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvalidParameterException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>An invalid or out-of-range value was supplied for some input parameter or invalid syntax in a supplied RDF file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MissingParameterException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A required parameter for the specified action is not supplied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadOnlyViolationException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The request is rejected because it violates some read-only restriction, such as a designation of a replica as read-only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MalformedQueryException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The request is rejected because it contains a query that is syntactically incorrect or does not pass additional validation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BadRequestException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Request size exceeds max allowed value of 157286400 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MemoryLimitExceededException 500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The request processing did not succeed due to lack of memory, but can be retried when the server is less busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QueryLimitException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Size of query exceeds system limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeLimitException 500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The request processing timed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnsupportedOperationException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The request uses a currently unsupported feature or construct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConstraintViolationException 400</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The query engine discovered, during the execution of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### IAM Errors

The following table contains the error code, message, and HTTP status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neptune Service Error Code</th>
<th>HTTP status</th>
<th>Ok to Retry?</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QueryLimitExceededException</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The request processing did not succeed due to the lack of a limited resource, but can be retried when the server is less busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConcurrentModificationException</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The request processing did not succeed due to a modification conflict. The client should retry the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QueryTooLargeException</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The request was rejected because its body is too large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MethodNotAllowedException</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The request is rejected because the chosen HTTP method is not supported by the used endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AccessDeniedException</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Authentication or authorization failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TooManyRequestsException</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Too many requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThrottlingException</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rate of requests exceeds the maximum throughput. OK to retry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IAM Authentication Errors

These errors are specific to cluster that have IAM authentication enabled.

The following table contains the error code, message, and HTTP status.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neptune Service Error Code</th>
<th>HTTP status</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect IAM User/Policy</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>You do not have sufficient access to perform this action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect or Missing Region</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>Credential should be scoped to a valid Region, not 'region'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect or Missing Service Name</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>Credential should be scoped to correct service: 'neptune-db'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect or Missing Host Header / Invalid Signature</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>The request signature we calculated does not match the signature you provided. Check your AWS Secret Access Key and signing method. Consult the service documentation for details. Host header is missing or hostname is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing X-Amz-Security-Token</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>'x-amz-security-token' is named as a SignedHeader, but it does not exist in the HTTP request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Authorization Header</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>The request did not include the required authorization header, or it was malformed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing Authentication Token</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>Missing Authentication Token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Date</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>Signature expired: 20181011T213907Z is now earlier than 20181011T213915Z (20181011T214415Z - 5 min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Date</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>Signature not yet current: 20500224T213559Z is still later than 20181108T225925Z (20181108T225425Z + 5 min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect Date Format</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>Date must be in ISO-8601 'basic format'. Got 'date'. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown/Missing Access Key or Session Token</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>The security token included in the request is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown/Missing Secret Key</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>The request signature we calculated does not match the signature you provided. Check your AWS Secret Access Key and signing method. Consult the service documentation for details. Host header is missing or hostname is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DB Cluster Management API Error Messages and Codes

These Amazon Neptune errors are associated with the APIs for creating and modifying Neptune resources with the AWS SDK and AWS CLI.

The following table contains the error code, message, and HTTP status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neptune Service Error Code</th>
<th>HTTP status</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AccessDeniedException</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>You do not have sufficient access to perform this action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IncompleteSignature</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>The request signature does not conform to AWS standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InternalFailure</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>The request processing has failed because of an unknown error, exception, or failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvalidAction</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>The action or operation requested is invalid. Verify that the action is typed correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvalidClientTokenId</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>The X.509 certificate or AWS access key ID provided does not exist in our records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvalidParameterCombination</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Parameters that must not be used together were used together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvalidParameterValue</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>An invalid or out-of-range value was supplied for the input parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvalidQueryParameter</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>An invalid or out-of-range value was supplied for the input parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MalformedQueryString</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>The query string contains a syntax error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MissingAction</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>The request is missing an action or a required parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MissingAuthenticationToken</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>The request must contain either a valid (registered) AWS access key ID or X.509 certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MissingParameter</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>A required parameter for the specified action is not supplied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OptInRequired</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>The AWS access key ID needs a subscription for the service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RequestExpired</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>The request reached the service more than 15 minutes after the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune Service Error Code</td>
<td>HTTP status</td>
<td>Message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServiceUnavailable</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>The request has failed due to a temporary failure of the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThrottlingException</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>The request was denied due to request throttling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ValidationException</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>The input fails to satisfy the constraints specified by an AWS service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Neptune Loader Error and Feed Messages

The following messages are returned by the status endpoint of the Neptune Loader. For more information, see Get-Status API (p. 182).

The following table contains loader feed code and description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error or Feed Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_NOT_STARTED</td>
<td>Load has been recorded but not started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_IN_PROGRESS</td>
<td>Load has started and is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_COMPLETED</td>
<td>Load has completed without any errors or errors within an acceptable threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_CANCELLED_BY_USER</td>
<td>Load has been cancelled by user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_CANCELLED_DUE_TO_ERRORS</td>
<td>Load has been cancelled by the system due to errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_UNEXPECTED_ERROR</td>
<td>Load failed with an unexpected error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_FAILED</td>
<td>Load failed as a result of one or more errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_S3_READ_ERROR</td>
<td>Feed failed due to intermittent or transient Amazon S3 connectivity issues. If any of the feeds receive this error, overall load status is set to LOAD_FAILED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_S3_ACCESS_DENIED_ERROR</td>
<td>Access was denied to the S3 bucket. If any of the feeds receive this error, overall load status is set to LOAD_FAILED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_COMMITTED_W_WRITE_CONFLICTS</td>
<td>Loaded data committed with unresolved write conflicts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The loader will try to resolve the write conflicts in separate transactions and update the feed status.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error or Feed Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>as the load progresses. If the final feed status is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_COMMITTED_W_WRITE_CONFLICTS, then try resuming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the load and it will likely succeed without write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conflicts. A write conflict is not usually related to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad input data, but duplicates in data can increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the likelihood of write conflicts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_DATA_DEADLOCK</td>
<td>Load was automatically rolled back due to deadlock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_DATA_FAILED_DUE_TO_FEED_MODIFIED_OR_DELETED</td>
<td>Load failed because file was deleted or updated after load start.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_FAILED_BECAUSE_DEPENDENCY_NOT_SATISFIED</td>
<td>Load request was not executed because its dependency check fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_IN_QUEUE</td>
<td>The load request has been queued up and is waiting to be executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAD_FAILED_INVALID_REQUEST</td>
<td>The load failed because the request was invalid (for example, the specified source/bucket may not exist, or the file format is invalid).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Engine Releases for Amazon Neptune

Amazon Neptune releases engine updates regularly.

You can determine which engine release version you currently have installed using the `instance-status API` (p. 367). This will also tell you whether you are running an original release (implicitly `.R1`), or a later patch (`.R2`, `.R3`, and so on). For more information about release numbering, see Engine Version Numbers (p. 482).

**Note**
For minor engine releases from 1.0.1.0 onwards, the implicit starting version is `.R1`, and subsequent patches are `.R2`, `.R3`, and so on.

For information about how to update your Neptune DB engine, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65).

The following is a list of the engine releases, along with information about how to upgrade:

Topics
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.4.0 (2020-10-12) (p. 443)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.3.0 (2020-08-03) (p. 445)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.2 (2020-03-09) (p. 449)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.1 (2019-11-22) (p. 455)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.0 (2019-11-08) (p. 461)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.1.2 (2020-06-10) (p. 465)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.1.1 (2020-06-26) (p. 466)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.1.0 (2019-07-02) (p. 467)
- Upgrading Your Neptune Engine (p. 481)
- Testing a new version of the Neptune engine before you upgrade (p. 481)
- Neptune Engine Version Numbering (p. 482)
- Using the Console to Upgrade Your Engine to a More Recent Version (p. 482)
- Using the Console to Enable Automatic Engine Updates (p. 483)
- Updating the Neptune DB Engine Manually Using the CLI (p. 483)
- Using the CLI to Enable Automatic Neptune Engine Updates (p. 484)

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.4.0 (2020-10-12)

As of 2020-10-12, engine version 1.0.4.0 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

New Features in This Engine Release
- Added frame-level compression for Gremlin.
Improvements in This Engine Release

- Amazon Neptune now requires the use of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) with the TLSv1.2 protocol for all connections to Neptune in all regions, using these strong cipher suites:
  - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
  - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
  - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
  - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
  - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
  - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA

  This is true for both REST and WebSocket connections to Neptune, and means that you must use HTTPS rather than HTTP when connecting to Neptune in all regions.

  Because client connections using TLS 1.1 are no longer supported anywhere, the neptune_enforce_ssl DB cluster parameter is no longer necessary.

  **Important**
  If you are using TLS 1.1 to connect to Neptune, please update your client to use TLS 1.2 before upgrading to this engine release.

- Upgraded TinkerPop to version 3.4.8. This is a backwards compatible upgrade. See the TinkerPop change log for what’s new.

- Improved performance for the Gremlin properties() step.

- Added details about bindOp and MultiplexerOp in explain and profile reports.

- Added data prefetch to improve performance when there are cache misses.

- Added a new allowEmptyStrings setting in the bulk loader’s parserConfiguration parameter that allows empty strings to be treated as valid property values in CSV loads (see Neptune Loader Request Parameters (p. 177)).

- The loader now allows an escaped semicolon in multivalue CSV columns.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a potential Gremlin memory leak related to the both() step.

- Fixed a bug where request metrics were missing because an endpoint ending in ‘/’ was not being handled correctly.

- Fix a bug that caused replicas to fall behind and restart under heavy load when the DFE engine is enabled in lab mode.

- Fixed a bug that prevented the correct error message from being reported when a bulk load failed because of an out-of-memory condition.

- Fixed a SPARQL bug where the character encoding was placed in the Content-Encoding header in SPARQL query responses. Now charset is placed in the Content-Type header instead, enabling HTTP clients to recognize the character set being used automatically.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.4.0, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version: 3.4.8**
- **SPARQL version: 1.1**
 Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.4.0

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

You will not automatically upgrade to this release.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.4.0 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.4.0 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.4.0 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.3.0
(2020-08-03)

As of 2020-08-03, engine version 1.0.3.0 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

Subsequent Patch Releases for This Release

- Release: 1.0.3.0.R2 (2020-10-12) (p. 447)

New Features in This Engine Release

- Neptune has introduced a new, alternative query engine (DFE) which can significantly speed up query execution. See The Amazon Neptune alternative query engine (DFE) (p. 59).
Improvements

- The DFE relies on pre-generated statistics about your Neptune graph data that are managed through new statistics endpoints. See DFE statistics (p. 60).
- You can now exclude queued load jobs from the list of load IDs returned by the Loader Get-StatusBar API by setting the new includeQueuedLoads parameter to FALSE. See Neptune Loader Get-StatusBar request parameters (p. 183).
- Neptune now supports trailing headers for SPARQL query responses that can contain an error code and message if a request fails after it begins to return response chunks. See Optional HTTP trailing headers for multi-part SPARQL responses (p. 261).
- Neptune now also lets you enable chunked response encoding for Gremlin queries. As in the SPARQL case, the response chunks have trailing headers that can contain an error code and message if a failure occurs after the query has begun to return response chunks. See Use optional HTTP trailing headers to enable multi-part Gremlin responses (p. 203).

Improvements in This Engine Release

- You can now provide the size of batch requests to ElasticSearch for full-text searches in Gremlin.
- Improved memory usage for SPARQL GROUP BY queries.
- Added a new Gremlin query optimizer to prune certain unbound filters.
- Increased the maximum time a WebSocket connection authenticated using IAM can stay open, from 36 hours to 10 days.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a bug where if you sent an un-encoded URL parameter in a POST request, Neptune returned an HTTP status code of 500 and an InternalServerException. Now Neptune returns an HTTP status code of 400 and a BadRequestException, with the message: Failure to process the POST request parameters.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug where a WebSocket connection failure was not correctly reported.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug involving disappearing sideEffects.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug where the full-text search batchsize parameter was not properly supported.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug to handle toV and fromV individually for each direction on bothE.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug involving Edge pathType in the hasLabel step.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug where join re-ordering with static bindings was not working correctly.
- Fixed a SPARQL UPDATE LOAD bug where an unavailable Amazon S3 bucket was not correctly reported.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug where an issue with a SERVICE node in a subquery was not correctly reported.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug in which queries containing nested FILTER EXISTS or FILTER NOT EXISTS conditions were not being properly evaluated.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug to correctly handle duplicate generated bindings when calling SPARQL Service endpoints through generate queries.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.3.0, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- Gremlin version: 3.4.3

API Version 2017-11-29
446
Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.3.0

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

If your cluster has its `AutoMinorVersionUpgrade` parameter set to `True`, your cluster will be upgraded to this engine release automatically two to three weeks after the date of this release, during a maintenance window.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.3.0 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.3.0 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.3.0 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.3.0.R2 (2020-10-12)

As of 2020-10-12, engine version 1.0.3.0.R2 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

Improvements in This Engine Release

- Improved performance for the Gremlin `properties()` step.
- Added details about `BindOp` and `MultiplexerOp` in explain and profile reports.
- For SPARQL query responses, added `charset` to the Content-Type header, enabling HTTP clients to recognize the charset being used automatically.
Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a SPARQL bug where CancellationException was not handled.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug where queries containing nested optionals did not work correctly.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug in LOAD where a ConcurrentModificationException could cause a query to hang.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug that prevented query responses from being gzip-compressed.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug in the `groupBy()` step.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug related to the use of an `aggregate()` step inside a `local()` step.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug related to using `bothE()` followed by a predicate that uses aggregate values.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug related to using the `bothE()` step with the `repeat()` step.
- Fixed a potential Gremlin memory leak related to the `both()` step.
- Fixed a bug where request metrics were missing because an endpoint ending in `/' was not being handled correctly.
- Fixed a bug that could raise a ThrottlingException even when the request queue is not full.
- Fixed a bug in fetching load status when a load fails for a reason such as LOAD_DATA_FAILED_DUE_TO_FEED_MODIFIED_OR_DELETE.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.3.0.R2, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version:** 3.4.3
- **SPARQL version:** 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.3.0.R2

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

If your cluster has its `AutoMinorVersionUpgrade` parameter set to `True`, your cluster will be upgraded to this engine release automatically two to three weeks after the date of this release, during a maintenance window.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.3.0.R2 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.3.0 \n  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:
Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.2 (2020-03-09)

As of 2020-03-09, engine version 1.0.2.2 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

Subsequent Patch Releases for This Release

- Release: 1.0.2.2.R2 (2020-04-02) (p. 454)
- Release: 1.0.2.2.R3 (2020-07-22) (p. 453)
- Release: 1.0.2.2.R4 (2020-07-23) (p. 452)
- Release: 1.0.2.2.R5 (2020-10-12) (p. 451)

Improvements in This Engine Release

- Added information to the status API about transactions that are being rolled back. See Instance Status (p. 367).
- Upgraded the version of Apache TinkerPop to 3.4.3.
  
  Version 3.4.3 is backwards compatible with the previous version supported by Neptune (3.4.1). It does introduce one minor change in behavior: Gremlin no longer returns an error when you try to close a session that does not exist (see Prevent error when closing sessions that don't exist).
- Removed performance bottlenecks in execution of Gremlin full-text search steps.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a SPARQL bug in the handling of empty graph patterns in queries.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug in the handling of unencoded semicolons in URL-encoded queries.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug in the handling of repeated vertices in the Union step.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug that caused some queries with a .simplePath() or .cyclicPath() inside a .repeat() to return incorrect results.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug that caused .project() to return incorrect results if its child traversal returned no solutions.
Fixed a Gremlin bug where errors from read-write conflicts raised an InternalFailureException rather than a ConcurrentModificationException.

Fixed a Gremlin bug that caused .group().by(...).by(values("property")) failures.

Fixed Gremlin bugs in the profile output for full-text-search steps.

Fixed a resource leak in Gremlin sessions.

Fixed a bug that prevented the status API from reporting the correct orderable version in some cases.

Fixed a bulk loader bug that allowed a URL to a location other than Amazon S3 to be used as the source in a bulk load request.

Fixed a bulk loader bug in the detailed load status.

---

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.2, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version**: 3.4.3
- **SPARQL version**: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.2

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

If your cluster has its `AutoMinorVersionUpgrade` parameter set to `True`, your cluster will be upgraded to this engine release automatically two to three weeks after the date of this release, during a maintenance window.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.2 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.2 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.2 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.
For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.2.R5 (2020-10-12)

As of 2020-10-12, engine version 1.0.2.2.R5 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

Improvements in This Engine Release

- Improved performance for the Gremlin properties() step.
- Added details about BindOp and MultiplexerOp in explain and profile reports.
- For SPARQL query responses, added charset to the Content-Type header, enabling HTTP clients to recognize the charset being used automatically.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a SPARQL bug where CancellationException was not handled.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug where queries containing nested optionals did not work correctly.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug in LOAD where a ConcurrentModificationException could cause a query to hang.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug that prevented query responses from being gzip-compressed.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug in the groupBy() step.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug related to the use of an aggregate() step inside a local() step.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug related to using bothE() followed by a predicate that uses aggregate values.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug related to using the bothE() step with the repeat() step.
- Fixed a potential Gremlin memory leak related to the both() step.
- Fixed a bug where request metrics were missing because an endpoint ending in '/' was not being handled correctly.
- Fixed a bug that could raise a ThrottlingException even when the request queue is not full.
- Fixed a bug in fetching load status when a load fails for a reason such as LOAD_DATA_FAILED_DUE_TO_FEED_MODIFIED_OR_DELETE.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.2.R5, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- Gremlin version: 3.4.3
- SPARQL version: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.2.R5

Your cluster will be upgraded to this patch release automatically during your next maintenance window if you are running engine version 1.0.2.2.

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.
Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.2.R5 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.2 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.2 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.2.R4 (2020-07-23)

As of 2020-07-23, engine version 1.0.2.2.R4 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

Improvements in This Engine Release

- Improved memory usage by releasing unused memory back to the operating system more frequently.
- Also improved memory usage for SPARQL GROUP BY queries.
- Increased the maximum time a WebSocket connection can stay open that is authenticated using IAM, from 36 hours to 10 days.
- Added the BufferCacheHitRatio CloudWatch metric, which can be useful in diagnosing query latency and tuning instance types. See Neptune Metrics (p. 370).

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a bug in closing idle or expired IAM WebSocket connections. Neptune now sends a close frame before closing the connection.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug in the evaluation of queries containing nested FILTER EXISTS and/or FILTER NOT EXISTS conditions.
- Fixed a SPARQL query termination bug that caused blocked threads on the server under certain extreme conditions.
• Fixed a Gremlin bug involving Edge pathType in the hasLabel step.
• Fixed a Gremlin bug to handle toV and fromV individually for each direction on bothE.
• Fixed a Gremlin bug involving disappearing sideEffects.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.2.R4, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

• Gremlin version: 3.4.3
• SPARQL version: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.2.R4

Your cluster will be upgraded to this patch release automatically during your next maintenance window if you are running engine version 1.0.2.2.

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.2.R4 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.2 \n  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.2 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.2.R3
(2020-07-22)

Engine release 1.0.2.2.R3 was incorporated into engine release 1.0.2.2.R4 (p. 452).
Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.2.R2 (2020-04-02)

As of 2020-04-02, engine version 1.0.2.2.R2 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

Improvements in This Engine Release

- You can now queue up to 64 bulk-load jobs, rather than having to wait for one to finish before initiating the next one. You can also make execution of a queued load request contingent on the successful completion of one or more previously queued load jobs using the dependencies parameter of the load command. See Neptune Loader Command (p. 176).
- Full-text-search output can now be sorted (see Full-Text Search Parameters (p. 355)).
- There is now a DB cluster parameter for invoking Neptune streams, and the feature has been moved out of Lab Mode. See Enabling Neptune Streams (p. 337).

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a stochastic failure in server startup which delayed instance creation.
- Fixed an optimizer issue where BIND statements in the query made the optimizer start out with unselective patterns in join-order planning.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.2.R2, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- Gremlin version: 3.4.3
- SPARQL version: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.2.R2

Your cluster will be upgraded to this patch release automatically during your next maintenance window if you are running engine version 1.0.2.2.

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.2.R2 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.2 \
  --apply-immediately
```
For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
   --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
   --engine-version 1.0.2.2 ^
   --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.1
(2019-11-22)

Subsequent Patch Releases for This Release

- Release: 1.0.2.1.R6 (2020-04-22) (p. 457)
- Release: 1.0.2.1.R5 (2020-04-22) (p. 458) *This patch release was not deployed.*
- Release: 1.0.2.1.R4 (2019-12-20) (p. 458)
- Release: 1.0.2.1.R3 (2019-12-12) (p. 459)
- Release: 1.0.2.1.R2 (2019-11-25) (p. 460)

New Features in This Engine Release

- Added full-text search capabilities through integration with the Amazon Elasticsearch Service. See Neptune Full-Text Search (p. 350)
- Added the option using lab mode to create a fourth index (an OSGP index) for large numbers of predicates. See The OSGP index (p. 58).
- Added a details mode to SPARQL Explain. See Using SPARQL `explain` (p. 278) and Details mode output (p. 281) for details.
- Added lab mode information to the engine status report. See Instance Status (p. 367) for details.
- DB Cluster snapshots can now be copied across AWS Regions. See Copying a Snapshot (p. 406).

Improvements in This Engine Release

- Improved performance when handling a large number of predicates.
- Enhanced query optimization. While this should be entirely transparent to customers, we encourage you to test your applications before upgrading to ensure that they behave as expected.
- Minor enhancements to error reporting.
- Added optimizations for Gremlin `.project()` and `.identity()` steps.
- Added optimizations for non-terminal Gremlin `.union()` cases.
- Added native support for Gremlin `.path().by()` traversals.
- Added native support for Gremlin `.coalesce()`.
• Further optimization of bulk write.
• We now require that HTTPS connections use at least TLS version 1.2 or higher, to prevent outdated/insecure ciphers being used.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

• Fixed a Gremlin `addE()` inner traversal handling bug.
• Fixed a Gremlin bug caused by AST annotations leaking from child traversals to the parent.
• Fixed a bug that occurred in Gremlin when `.otherV()` was called after `select()`.
• Fixed a Gremlin bug that caused some `.hasLabel()` steps to fail if they appeared after a `bothE()` step.
• Made minor fixes for Gremlin `sum()` and `project()`.
• Fixed a bug in processing SPARQL queries that lack a closing brace.
• Fixed some minor bugs in SPARQL Explain.
• Fixed a bug in the handling of concurrent get load status requests.
• Reduced memory used for executing some Gremlin traversals with `.project()` steps.
• Fixed numeric comparisons of special values in SPARQL. See Standards Compliance (p. 22).

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.1, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version:** 3.4.1
- **SPARQL version:** 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.1

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

You will not automatically upgrade to this release.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.1 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster
   --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
   --engine-version 1.0.2.1 \
   --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
   --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
```
Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.1.R6 (2020-04-22)

As of 2020-04-22, engine version 1.0.2.1.R6 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a bug where ConcurrentModificationConflictException and TransactionException were not converted into a NeptuneGremlinException, causing InternalFailureException to be returned to customers.
- Fixed a bug where Neptune reported its status as healthy before the server was completely ready.
- Fixed a bug where dictionary and user transaction commits were out of order when two value->id mappings were being inserted concurrently.
- Fixed a bug in load-status serialization.
- Fixed a Gremlin sessions bug.
- Fixed a bug where Neptune failed to throw an exception when the server failed to start.
- Fixed a bug where Neptune failed to send a Web socket close frame before closing the channel.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.1.R6, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version**: 3.4.1
- **SPARQL version**: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R6

Your cluster will be upgraded to this patch release automatically during your next maintenance window if you are running engine version 1.0.2.1.

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.1.R6 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:
For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.1 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.1 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.1.R5 (2020-04-22)

Engine release 1.0.2.1.R5 was never deployed.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.1.R4 (2019-12-20)

Improvements in This Engine Release

- Neptune now tries always to place any full-text-search call first in the execution pipeline. This reduces the volume of calls to Elasticsearch, which can significantly improve performance. See Full-Text-Search Query Execution (p. 357).

- Neptune now raises an `IllegalArgumentException` if you try to access a non-existent property, vertex, or edge. Previously, Neptune raised an `UnsupportedOperationException` in that situation.

  For example, if you try to add an edge referencing a nonexistent vertex, you will now raise an `IllegalArgumentException`.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a Gremlin bug where a `union` traversal inside a `project-by` does not return results or returns incorrect results.

- Fixed a Gremlin bug that caused nested `.project().by()` steps to return incorrect results.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.1.R4, make sure that your project is compatible with these
query-language versions:
Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R4

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release. However, automatic updating to this release is not supported.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.1.R4 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster>
  --engine-version 1.0.2.1
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster>
  --engine-version 1.0.2.1
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.1.R3
(2019-12-12)

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a bug where the OSGP index was disabled even though the feature was correctly enabled using in Lab Mode (p. 57) using the ObjectIndex value in the neptune_lab_mode parameter.
- Fixed a bug that affected Gremlin queries with a .fold() inside a .project().by() step. For example, it caused the following query to return incomplete results:

  ```
  g.V().project("a").by(valueMap().fold())
  ```

- Fixed a performance bottleneck in bulk loads of RDF data.
- Fixed a bug that caused a crash on replicas when streams were enabled and the replica was restarted before the master.
• Fixed a bug where rotated SSL certificates on instances were not picked up without an instance restart.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.1.R3, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

• *Gremlin version: 3.4.1*
• *SPARQL version: 1.1*

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R3

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release. However, **automatic updating to this release is not supported**.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.1.R3 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster
   --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> 
   --engine-version 1.0.2.1 
   --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
   --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
   --engine-version 1.0.2.1 ^
   --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.1.R2 (2019-11-25)

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

• Fixed a bug affecting all `project().by()` queries with non round-robin by-traversals and non `path()` by-traversals.
Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.1.R2, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- Gremlin version: 3.4.1
- SPARQL version: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.1.R2

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release. However, **automatic updating to this release is not supported**.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.1.R2 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.1 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.1 ^
  --apply-immediately ^
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.0 (2019-11-08)

**IMPORTANT: THIS VERSION IS NOW DEPRECATED**

This engine version is now superseded by version 1.0.2.1 (p. 455), which contains all the bug fixes in this version as well as additional features such as full-text search integration, OSGP index support, and database snapshot cluster copy across AWS Regions.
Starting June 1, 2020, Neptune will automatically upgrade any cluster running this engine version to the latest patch of version 1.0.2.1 (p. 457) during the next maintenance window. You can upgrade manually before then, as described here (p. 455).

If you have any issues with the upgrade, please contact us through AWS Support or the AWS Developer Forums.

Subsequent Patch Releases for This Release

- Release: 1.0.2.0.R3 (2020-05-05) (p. 463)
- Release: 1.0.2.0.R2 (2019-11-21) (p. 464)

New Features in This Engine Release

In addition to maintenance updates, this release adds new functionality to support more than one engine version at a time (see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65)).

As a result, the numbering of engine releases has changed (see Neptune Engine Version Numbering (p. 66)).

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.0, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version**: 3.4.1
- **SPARQL version**: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.0

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release.

You will not automatically upgrade to this release.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.0 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.0 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.0 ^
```
Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.0.R3 (2020-05-05)

IMPORTANT: THIS VERSION IS NOW DEPRECATED

This engine version is now superseded by version 1.0.2.1 (p. 455), which contains all the bug fixes in this version as well as additional features such as full-text search integration, OSGP index support, and database snapshot cluster copy across AWS Regions.

Starting June 1, 2020, Neptune will automatically upgrade any cluster running this engine version to the latest patch of version 1.0.2.1 (p. 457) during the next maintenance window. You can upgrade manually before then, as described here (p. 455).

If you have any issues with the upgrade, please contact us through AWS Support or the AWS Developer Forums.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a bug where ConcurrentModificationConflictException and TransactionException were reported as generic InternalFailureExceptions.
- Fixed bugs in health checks that caused frequent restarts of the server during start up.
- Fixed a bug where data was not visible on replicas because commits were out of order under certain conditions.
- Fixed a bug in load-status serialization where a load failed from a lack of Amazon S3 access permissions.
- Fixed a resource leak in Gremlin sessions.
- Fixed a bug in health check that hid the unhealthy status on start-up of components managing IAM authentication.
- Fixed a bug where Neptune failed to send a WebSocket close frame before closing the channel.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.0.R3, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- Gremlin version: 3.4.1
- SPARQL version: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.0.R3

Your cluster will be upgraded to this patch release automatically during your next maintenance window if you are running engine version 1.0.2.0.
You can manually upgrade any earlier Neptune engine release to this release.

**Upgrading to This Release**

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.0.R3 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.0 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.0 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.2.0.R2 (2019-11-21)**

**IMPORTANT: THIS VERSION IS NOW DEPRECATED**

This engine version is now superseded by version 1.0.2.1 (p. 455), which contains all the bug fixes in this version as well as additional features such as full-text search integration, OSGP index support, and database snapshot cluster copy across AWS Regions.

Starting June 1, 2020, Neptune will automatically upgrade any cluster running this engine version to the latest patch of version 1.0.2.1 (p. 457) during the next maintenance window. You can upgrade manually before then, as described here (p. 455).

If you have any issues with the upgrade, please contact us through AWS Support or the AWS Developer Forums.

**Defects Fixed in This Engine Release**

- Improved the caching strategy for dirty pages on the server so that FreeableMemory recovers faster when the server enters a low-memory state.
- Fixed a bug that could cause a race condition and crash when many concurrent load status and/or start load requests are processed on the server.
Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.2.0.R2, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- Gremlin version: 3.4.1
- SPARQL version: 1.1

Upgrade Paths to Engine Release 1.0.2.0.R2

You can manually upgrade any previous Neptune engine release to this release. However, automatic updating to this release is not supported.

Upgrading to This Release

Amazon Neptune 1.0.2.0.R2 is now generally available.

If a DB cluster is running an engine version from which there is an upgrade path to this release, it is eligible to be upgraded now. You can upgrade any eligible cluster using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. The following CLI command will upgrade an eligible cluster immediately:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version 1.0.2.0 \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version 1.0.2.0 ^
  --apply-immediately
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using the DB cluster.

For more information about upgrading your engine version, see Neptune Engine Updates (p. 65). If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.1.2
(2020-06-10)

As of 2020-06-10, engine version 1.0.1.2 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

This version is an update of older engine version 1.0.1.0.200457.0.
Improvements in This Engine Release

- Neptune now raises an `IllegalArgumentException` if you try to access a non-existent property, vertex, or edge. Previously, Neptune raised an `UnsupportedOperationException` in that situation.

  For example, if you try to add an edge referencing a nonexistent vertex, you will now raise an `IllegalArgumentException`.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a bug where dictionary and user transaction commits were out of order when two `value->id` mappings were being inserted concurrently.
- Fixed a bug in load-status serialization.
- Fixed a stochastic failure in server startup which delayed instance creation.
- Fixed a cursor leak.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.1.2, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version:** 3.4.1
- **SPARQL version:** 1.1

Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.1.1

(2020-06-26)

As of 2020-06-26, engine version 1.0.1.1 is being generally deployed. Please note that it takes several days for a new release to become available in every region.

This version is an update of older engine version 1.0.1.0.200348.0.

Defects Fixed in This Engine Release

- Fixed a bug where commits were out of order when inserted concurrently.
- Fixed a bug in load-status serialization.
- Fixed a stochastic failure in server startup which delayed instance creation.
- Fixed a memory leak.

Query-Language Versions Supported in This Release

Before upgrading a DB cluster to version 1.0.1.1, make sure that your project is compatible with these query-language versions:

- **Gremlin version:** 3.3.2
- **SPARQL version:** 1.1
Amazon Neptune Engine Version 1.0.1.0 (2019-07-02)

This is the earliest engine release currently supported by Neptune.

**Important**

Engine release 1.0.1.0 is not available in the AWS Europe (Stockholm) Region (eu-north-1).

**Patch Releases**

- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-10-31 (p. 467)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-10-15 (p. 468)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-09-19 (p. 469)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-08-13 (p. 470)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-07-26 (p. 471)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-07-02 (p. 472)
- Earlier Neptune Engine Releases (p. 473)

Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-10-31

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200502.0

**Important**

Engine release 1.0.1.0.200502.0 and earlier versions are not available in the AWS ARN region.

As of today, Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200502.0 is being deployed to all regions. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200502.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**IMPORTANT:** upgrades to release 1.0.1.0.200502.0 will NOT occur automatically during the system maintenance window.

If you want to upgrade a DB cluster to 1.0.1.0.200502.0, use the CLI command above to upgrade manually.

**Defects Fixed in This Engine Release**

- Fixed a Gremlin bug in the serialization of the `tree()` step's response when clients connect to Neptune using `traversal().withRemote(...)` (in other words, using GLV bytecode).
This release addresses an issue in which clients who connected to Neptune using `traversal().withRemote(...)` received an invalid response to Gremlin queries that contained a `tree()` step.

- Fixed a SPARQL bug in `DELETE WHERE LIMIT` queries, in which the query termination process would hang because of a race condition, causing the query to time out.

### Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-10-15

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200463.0

As of today, Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200463.0 is being deployed to all regions. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200463.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**IMPORTANT:** because release 1.0.1.0.200463.0 can introduce breaking changes for some customers, upgrades will NOT occur automatically during the system maintenance window.

If you want to upgrade a DB cluster to 1.0.1.0.200463.0, use the CLI command above to upgrade manually.

### New Features in This Engine Release

- Added a Gremlin Explain/Profile feature (see Analyzing Neptune query execution using Gremlin explain (p. 219)).
- Added Support for Gremlin sessions (p. 218) to enable executing multiple Gremlin traversals in a single transaction.
- Added support for the SPARQL Federated Query extension in Neptune (see SPARQL 1.1 Federated Query and SPARQL federated queries in Neptune using the SERVICE extension (p. 298)).
- Added a feature letting you inject your own queryId into a Gremlin or SPARQL query, either through an HTTP URL parameter or through a SPARQL queryId query hint (see Inject a Custom ID Into a Neptune Gremlin or SPARQL Query (p. 55)).
- Added a Lab Mode (p. 57) feature to Neptune that can allow you to try out upcoming features which are not yet ready to be used in production.
- Added an upcoming Neptune Streams (p. 336) feature that reliably logs every change made to your database into a stream that persists for a week. This feature is available only in Lab Mode.
- Updated the formal semantics for concurrent transactions (see Transaction Semantics in Neptune (p. 39)). This feature provides industry-standard guarantees around concurrency.
By default, these transaction semantics are enabled. In some scenarios, this feature may change current load behavior and reduce load performance. You can use the DB Cluster `neptune_lab_mode` parameter to revert to the previous semantics by including `ReadWriteConflictDetection=disabled` in the parameter value.

**Improvements in This Engine Release**

- Improved the Instance Status (p. 367) API by reporting what version of TinkerPop and what version of SPARQL the engine is using.
- Improved Gremlin subgraph operator performance.
- Improved the performance of Gremlin response serialization.
- Improved the performance in the Gremlin Union step.
- Improved the latency of simple SPARQL queries.

**Defects Fixed in This Engine Release**

- Fixed a Gremlin bug where timeout was incorrectly being returned as an internal failure.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug in which ORDER BY over a partial set of variables caused an Internal Server Error.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-09-19**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200457.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200457.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200457.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

Neptune DB clusters currently running engine release 1.0.1.0.200369.0 will be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200457.0 automatically during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance-window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**

The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

**IMPORTANT:** because release 1.0.1.0.200457.0 can introduce breaking changes for some customers, any engine versions other than 1.0.1.0.200369.0 will NOT be upgraded automatically. If you want...
to upgrade any engine version other than 1.0.1.0.200369.0 to 1.0.1.0.200457.0, use the CLI command above to upgrade manually.

**Defects Fixed in This Engine Release**

- Fixed a Gremlin correctness issue introduced in the previous engine release (1.0.1.0.200369.0) by removing the performance improvement to conjunctive predicate handling that caused it.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug that caused queries with `DISTINCT` and a single pattern wrapped into `OPTIONAL` to generate an `InternalServerError`.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-08-13**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200369.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200369.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200369.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**IMPORTANT:** because release 1.0.1.0.200369.0 can introduce breaking changes for some customers, upgrades will **NOT** occur automatically during the system maintenance window. If you want to upgrade a DB cluster to 1.0.1.0.200369.0, use the CLI command above to upgrade manually.

**New Features in This Engine Release**

- Added an `OVERSUBSCRIBE` option to the `parallelism` parameter of the Neptune Loader Command (p. 176), which causes the Neptune bulk loader to use all available threads and resources.

**Improvements in This Engine Release**

- Improved performance of SPARQL filters containing simple logical OR expressions.
- Improved Gremlin performance in handling conjunctive predicates.

**Defects Fixed in This Engine Release**

- Fixed a SPARQL bug preventing subtraction of an an `xsd:duration` from an `xsd:date`.
- Fixed a SPARQL bug causing incomplete results from static inlining in the presence of a `UNION`.  

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- Fixed a SPARQL bug in query cancellation.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug causing overflow during type promotion.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug in the handling of vertex elements in addE().from().to() steps.
- Fixed a Gremlin bug (released 2019-07-26 in Engine version 1.0.1.0.200366.0 (p. 471)) involving the handling of NaN doubles and floats in single-cardinality inserts.
- Fixed a bug in generating query plans involving property based searches.

Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-07-26

Version: 1.0.1.0.200366.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200366.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200366.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK.

IMPORTANT: Because the TinkerPop upgrade to version 3.4.1 can be a breaking change for some customers, this engine release (version 1.0.1.0.200366.0) will NOT automatically be applied during maintenance windows.

To upgrade a DB cluster to this engine version, you must update it manually. You can use the following CLI command to do so:

```bash
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

New Features in This Engine Release

- Upgraded to TinkerPop 3.4.1 (see TinkerPop Upgrade Information, and TinkerPop 3.4.1 Change Log).

For Neptune customers, these changes provide new functionality and improvements, such as:
- `GraphBinary` is now available as a serialization format.
- A keep-alive bug that caused memory leaks in the TinkerPop Java driver has been fixed, so a workaround is no longer necessary.

However, in a few cases, they may affect existing Gremlin code in Neptune. For example:
- `valueMap()` now returns a `Map<Object, Object>` instead of a `Map<String, Object>`.
- Inconsistent behavior of the `within()` step was fixed so it would work consistently with other steps. Previously, types had to match for comparisons to work. Now, numbers of different types can be accurately compared. For example, `33` now compares as equal to `33L`, which it did not before.
- A bug in `ReducingBarrierStep` was fixed, so it now returns no value if no elements are available for output.
• The order of `select()` scopes changed (the order is now maps, side-effects, paths). This changes the results of the rare queries that combine side-effects and select with the same key name for side-effects as for select.
• `bulkSet()` is now part of the GraphSON protocol. Queries that end with `toBulkSet()` won't work with older clients.
• One parameterization of the `Submit()` step was removed from the 3.4 client.

Many other changes introduced in TinkerPop 3.4 do not affect current Neptune behavior. For example, `Gremlin io()` was added as a step to `Traversal` and is now deprecated in `Graph`, but was never enabled in Neptune.
• Added support for single cardinality vertex properties to the `bulk loader for Gremlin (p. 167)`, for loading property graph data.
• Added an option to overwrite the existing values for a single-cardinality property in the bulk loader.
• Added the ability to retrieve the status of a Gremlin query (p. 216), and to cancel a Gremlin query (p. 218).
• Added a query hint for SPARQL query timeouts (p. 272).
• Added the ability to see the instance role in the status API (see `Instance Status (p. 367)`).
• Added support for database cloning (see `Database Cloning in Neptune (p. 322)`).

**Improvements in This Engine Release**

• Improved the SPARQL Query Explanation to show graph variables from `FROM` clauses.
• Improved performance for SPARQL in filters, equal filters, VALUES clauses, and range counts.
• Improved performance for `Gremlin` step ordering.
• Improved performance for `Gremlin .repeat .dedup` traversals.
• Improved the performance of `Gremlin valueMap()` and `path().by()` traversals.

**Defects Fixed in This Engine Release**

• Fixed multiple issues with SPARQL property paths including operation with named graphs.
• Fixed an issue with SPARQL CONSTRUCT queries causing memory issues.
• Fixed an issue with the RDF Turtle parser and local names.
• Fixed an issue to correct error messages displayed to users.
• Fixed an issue with `Gremlin repeat()...drop()` traversals.
• Fixed an issue with the `Gremlin drop()` step.
• Fixed an issue with `Gremlin label filters`.
• Fixed an issue with `Gremlin query timeouts`.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-07-02**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200348.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200348.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200348.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:
Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200348.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Defects Fixed in This Engine Release**

- Fixed a bug that caused certain patterns with a property name and value bound not to be optimized.

**Earlier Neptune Engine Releases**

- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-06-12 (p. 473)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-05-01 (p. 474)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-01-21 (p. 475)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-11-19 (p. 476)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-11-08 (p. 476)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-10-29 (p. 477)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-09-06 (p. 478)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-07-24 (p. 479)
- Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-06-22 (p. 480)

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-06-12**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200310.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200310.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200310.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```
Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200310.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

- Fixes a bug where concurrent insertion and dropping of an edge can result in multiple edges with the same id.
- Other minor fixes and improvements.

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**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-05-01**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200296.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200296.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200296.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

---

Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200296.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

- Added the new `explain` feature to Neptune SPARQL queries to help you visualize the query plan and take steps to optimize it if necessary. For information, see SPARQL `explain (p. 277).`
• Improved SPARQL performance and reporting in various ways.
• Improved Gremlin performance and behavior in various ways.
• Improved the timing-out of long-running `drop()` queries.
• Improved the performance of `otherV()` queries.
• Added two fields to the information returned when you query the Neptune health status of a DB cluster or instance, namely the engine version number and the cluster or instance start time. See `Instance Status` (p. 367).
• The Neptune loader `Get-Status` API now returns a `startTime` field that records when a load job started.
• The loader command now takes an optional `parallelism` parameter that lets you restrict the number of threads the loader uses.

Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2019-01-21

Version: 1.0.1.0.200267.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200267.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200267.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action
  --apply-action system-update
  --opt-in-type immediate
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200267.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**

The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

• Neptune waits longer (within the query timeout specified) for any conflicts to get resolved. This reduces the number of concurrent modification exceptions that need to be handled by the client (see `Query Errors` (p. 436)).
• Fixed an issue where Gremlin cardinality enforcement sometimes caused the engine to restart.
• Improved Gremlin performance for `emit.times` repeat queries.
• Fixed a Gremlin issue where `repeat.until` was allowing `.emit` solutions through that should have been filtered.
• Improved error handling in Gremlin.
Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-11-19

Version: 1.0.1.0.200264.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200264.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200264.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```bash
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action
  --apply-action system-update
  --opt-in-type immediate
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds::<region>::<account number>::<resourcetype>::<name>
```

Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200264.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

- Added support for the section called "Query hints" (p. 212).
- Improved error messages for IAM authentication. For more information, see the section called "IAM Errors" (p. 438).
- Improved SPARQL query performance with a high number of predicates.
- Improved SPARQL property path performance.
- Improved Gremlin performance for conditional mutations, such as the `fold().coalesce(unfold(), _)` pattern, when used with `addV()`, `addE()`, and `property()` steps.
- Improved Gremlin performance for `by()` and `sack()` modulations.
- Improved Gremlin performance for `group()` and `groupCount()` steps.
- Improved Gremlin performance for `store()`, `sideEffect()`, and `cap().unfold()` steps.
- Improved support for Gremlin single cardinality properties constraints.
- Introduced enforcement of single cardinality for edge properties and vertex properties marked as single cardinality properties.
- Introduced an error if additional property values are specified for an existing edge property during Neptune Load jobs.

Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-11-08

Version: 1.0.1.0.200258.0
Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200258.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200258.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```bash
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200258.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

- Added support for SPARQL query hints (p. 266).
- Improved performance for SPARQL FILTER (NOT) Exists queries.
- Improved performance for SPARQL DESCRIBE queries.
- Improved performance for the repeat until pattern in Gremlin.
- Improved performance for adding edges in Gremlin.
- Fixed an issue where SPARQL Update DELETE queries could fail in some cases.
- Fixed an issue for handling timeouts with the Gremlin WebSocket server.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-10-29**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200255.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200255.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200255.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```bash
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```
Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200255.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

- Added IAM authentication information to Audit logs.
- Added Support for temporary credentials using IAM Roles and Instance Profiles.
- Added WebSocket connection termination for IAM authentication when permission is revoked or if the IAM user or role is deleted.
- Limited the maximum number of WebSocket connections to 60,000 per instance.
- Improved Bulk Load performance for smaller instance types.
- Improved performance for queries that include the `and()`, `or()`, `not()`, `drop()` operators in Gremlin.
- The NTriples parser now rejects invalid URIs, such as URIs containing whitespace.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-09-06**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200237.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200237.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200237.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
--apply-action system-update \
--opt-in-type immediate \
--resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200237.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.
If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

- Fixed an issue where some SPARQL COUNT(DISTINCT) queries failed.
- Fixed an issue where COUNT, SUM, MIN queries with a DISTINCT clause would run out of memory.
- Fixed an issue where BLOB type data would cause a Neptune Loader job to fail.
- Fixed an issue where duplicate inserts would cause transaction failures.
- Fixed an issue where DROP ALL queries could not be cancelled.
- Fixed an issue where Gremlin clients could hang intermittently.
- Updated all error codes for payloads bigger than 150M to be HTTP 400.
- Improved performance and accuracy of single-triple-pattern COUNT() queries.
- Improved performance of SPARQL UNION queries with BIND clauses.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-07-24**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200236.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200236.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200236.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \
  --apply-action system-update \
  --opt-in-type immediate \
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200236.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**

The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

- Updated the SPARQL serialization for the xsd:string datatype. xsd:string is no longer included in JSON serialization, which is now consistent with other output formats.
- Fixed handling of xsd:double/xsd:float infinity. -INF, NaN, and INF values are now properly recognized and handled in all SPARQL data loader formats, SPARQL 1.1 UPDATE, and SPARQL 1.1 Query.
• Fixed an issue where a Gremlin query with empty string values fail unexpectedly.
• Fixed an issue where Gremlin `aggregate()` and `cap()` on an empty graph fails unexpectedly.
• Fixed an issue where incorrect error responses are returned for Gremlin when the cardinality specification is invalid, e.g. `.property(set, id, '10')` and `.property(single, id, '10')`.
• Fixed an issue where invalid Gremlin syntax was returned as an `InternalFailureException`.
• Fixed the spelling in `TimeLimitExceeded`Exception to `TimeLimitExceededException`, in error messages.
• Changed the SPARQL and GREMLIN endpoints respond in a consistent way when no script is supplied.
• Clarified error messages for too many concurrent requests.

**Amazon Neptune Engine Updates 2018-06-22**

**Version:** 1.0.1.0.200233.0

Amazon Neptune 1.0.1.0.200233.0 is generally available. All new Neptune DB clusters, including those restored from snapshots, will be created in Neptune 1.0.1.0.200233.0 after the engine update is complete for that Region.

Existing clusters can be upgraded to this release immediately using the DB cluster operations on the console or by using the SDK. You can use the following CLI command to upgrade a DB cluster to this release immediately:

```
aws neptune apply-pending-maintenance-action \ 
  --apply-action system-update \ 
  --opt-in-type immediate \ 
  --resource-identifier arn:aws:rds:<region>:<account number>:<resourcetype>:<name>
```

Neptune DB clusters will automatically be upgraded to engine release 1.0.1.0.200233.0 during system maintenance windows. The timing of when updates are applied depends on the Region and maintenance window setting for the DB cluster, as well as on the type of update.

**Note**
The instance maintenance window does not apply to engine updates.

Updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all instances in a DB cluster, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster or clusters. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console.

If you have any questions or concerns, the AWS Support team is available on the community forums and through AWS Premium Support.

**Improvements**

• Fixed an issue where a large number of bulk load requests are issued in quick succession results in an error.
• Fixed a data-dependent issue where a query could fail with an `InternalServerErro`. The following example shows the type of query affected.

```
g.V("my-id123").as("start").outE("knows").has("edgePropertyKey1", P.gt(0)).as("myedge").inV() 
  .as("end").select("start", "end", "myedge").by("vertexPropertyKey1") 
  .by("vertexPropertyKey2").by("edgePropertyKey1")
```

• Fixed an issue where a Gremlin Java client cannot connect to the server using the same WebSocket connection after the timeout of a long-running query.
• Fixed an issue where the escaped sequences contained as part of the Gremlin query over HTTP or string-based queries over the WebSocket connection were not handled correctly.

Upgrading Your Neptune Engine

Major engine releases can only be installed manually.

Patch releases (.R2, .R3, etc.) are always installed automatically during your next maintenance window. This is independent of how the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade parameter is set.

If you want, you can choose to have minor engine updates also installed automatically to your entire cluster. You do this by setting the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade parameter of your primary writer instance to true. An automatic minor engine update will then be installed on every instance in your cluster during the maintenance window once the new engine version has proven stable, 2 to 3 weeks after the release.

• You can update your engine manually using the AWS Management Console as explained in Using the Console to Upgrade Your Engine to a More Recent Version (p. 482).
• You can also use the CLI to update your engine manually (p. 483).
• You can use the console to set AutoMinorVersionUpgrade to true in your primary writer instance. The result is that your cluster will always be automatically upgraded to the latest minor version during a maintenance window after a stabilization window of 2 to 3 weeks following the latest release.
• You can also use the CLI to set AutoMinorVersionUpgrade (p. 484) to true in your primary writer instance. Setting it to true in a reader instance has no effect.

If you are manually upgrading using the AWS CLI, be sure to specify the engine version to which you want to upgrade. If you do not, your engine may be upgraded to a version that is not the most recent one or the one you expect.

You can always determine what engine version your DB cluster is running by using the Instance Status (p. 367) API. If you are using the CreateDBCluster (p. 493) to create a cluster, the API returns the engine version used to create the cluster in its response.

The timing of automatic updates depends on the AWS region and maintenance window settings for your DB cluster. You can view or change your maintenance window settings on the Neptune console. For more information, see Neptune Maintenance Window (p. 318).

Cluster updates are applied to all instances in a DB cluster simultaneously. An update requires a database restart on all those instances, so you will experience downtime ranging from 20–30 seconds to several minutes, after which you can resume using your DB cluster again.

Testing a new version of the Neptune engine before you upgrade

When a new major Neptune engine version is released, always test your Neptune applications on it first, before upgrading. If you do not have AutoMinorVersionUpgrade set, you may also want to do that for minor engine versions that introduce new features or behavior that could affect your code.

The best way to test a new version without upgrading your production DB cluster is to clone your cluster so that the clone is running the new engine version. You can then run queries on the clone without affecting your production DB cluster.
Neptune Engine Version Numbering

Neptune version numbers have 3 parts. Take version number 1.0.2.0.R2 as an example:

1. The first part (the first two numbers, namely the 1.0 in 1.0.2.0.R2) is the database major version number.

   This part only changes when a major incompatible change occurs, such as a change in the way data is stored that requires data migration when upgrading. Upgrading to a new major version often requires downtime proportional to the size of the cluster being upgraded, and can take much longer than other upgrades.

2. The second part (the third and fourth numbers, namely the 2.0 in 1.0.2.0.R2) is the minor version number of the engine release.

   You can choose to upgrade your engine to new minor versions automatically, as described below, or choose to decide for each minor version change.

3. The third part (the last number, namely the R2 in 1.0.2.0.R2) is the patch number for the minor version of the engine.

   Patches involve urgent changes such as bug fixes or security changes that are deployed between minor engine releases. The first release of an engine version is implicitly R0, and patches to it are numbered R1, R2, and so forth.

   Patches are always automatically applied during system maintenance windows, as described below.

You can list the available engine releases using the AWS CLI as follows:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```bash
aws neptune describe-db-engine-versions \
   --region <your-region> \
   --engine neptune
```

For Windows:

```bash
aws neptune describe-db-engine-versions ^
   --region <your-region> ^
   --engine neptune
```

Available engine releases include only those releases that have a version number higher than the current one and for which an upgrade path is defined.

Using the Console to Upgrade Your Engine to a More Recent Version

You can perform a minor version upgrade of a Neptune DB cluster using the AWS Management Console as follows:

**To upgrade the engine version of a DB cluster using the console**

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the navigation pane, choose Clusters, and then choose the DB cluster that you want to modify.
3. Choose Actions, and then choose Modify cluster. The Modify DB cluster page appears.
4. For DB engine version, choose the new version.
5. Choose Continue and check the summary of modifications.
6. To apply the changes immediately, choose Apply immediately.
7. On the confirmation page, review your changes. If they are correct, choose Modify Cluster to save your changes.

Alternatively, choose Back to edit your changes, or choose Cancel to cancel your changes.

Using the Console to Enable Automatic Engine Updates

If you set the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade field to true in the writer instance of a DB cluster, Neptune will automatically update the engine of the entire cluster to the latest minor version after a stabilization window of 2 to 3 weeks.

You can use the AWS Management Console to set this field:

To set the AutoMinorVersionUpgrade for a DB cluster

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console, and open the Amazon Neptune console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/neptune/home.
2. In the list of DB instances, choose the primary instance (the writer instance) of the DB cluster.
3. Choose Instance actions, and then choose Modify. The Modify DB Instance page appears.
4. Choose Actions, and then choose Modify instance. The Modify DB instance page appears.
5. Set the auto minor version update field.

See Modifying an Instance (p. 329) for more information.

Updating the Neptune DB Engine Manually Using the CLI

You can upgrade the engine version of a DB cluster using the AWS CLI and the ModifyDBInstance (p. 544) API:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster \
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> \
  --engine-version <new-engine-version> \
  --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-cluster ^
  --db-cluster-identifier <your-neptune-cluster> ^
  --engine-version <new-engine-version> ^
```
Automatic Updates Using the CLI

--apply-immediately

Be sure to include the engine version that you want to upgrade to. If you do not, your engine may be upgraded to a version that is not the latest one.

Using the CLI to Enable Automatic Neptune Engine Updates

You can use the AWS CLI to enable or disable automatic engine updates for a DBcluster by setting the `AutoMinorVersionUpgrade` parameter of its primary instance.

To enable automatic engine upgrading for your DB cluster:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-instance \
   --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> \
   --auto-minor-version-upgrade \
   --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-instance ^
   --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> ^
   --auto-minor-version-upgrade ^
   --apply-immediately
```

Similarly, you can also disable automatic engine updating:

For Linux, OS X, or Unix:

```
aws neptune modify-db-instance \
   --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> \
   --no-auto-minor-version-upgrade \
   --apply-immediately
```

For Windows:

```
aws neptune modify-db-instance ^
   --db-instance-identifier <your-cluster-write-instance> ^
   --no-auto-minor-version-upgrade ^
   --apply-immediately
```
Amazon Neptune Cluster, Instance, and Resource Management API Reference

This chapter documents the Neptune APIs that you can use to manage and maintain your Neptune DB cluster.

Neptune operates on clusters of database servers that are connected in a replication topology. Thus, managing Neptune often involves deploying changes to multiple servers and making sure that all Neptune Replicas are keeping up with the master server.

Because Neptune transparently scales the underlying storage as your data grows, managing Neptune requires relatively little management of disk storage. Likewise, because Neptune automatically performs continuous backups, a Neptune cluster does not require extensive planning or downtime for performing backups.

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DBCluster (structure)

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

Fields

- **AllocatedStorage** – Number (integer).

  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.
• **AssociatedRoles** – An array of **DBClusterRole (p. 492)** DBClusterRole objects.

  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

• **AvailabilityZones** – An array of AvailabilityZone—UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

• **BackupRetentionPeriod** – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

• **CloneGroupId** – UTF-8 string.

  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

• **ClusterCreateTime** – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **DatabaseName** – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterArn** – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.

  Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

• **DBClusterMembers** – An array of **DBClusterMember (p. 492)** DBClusterMember objects.

  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterParameterGroup** – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

• **DbClusterResourceId** – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

• **DBSubnetGroup** – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

• **DeletionProtection** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

• **EarliestRestorableTime** – Timestamp.

  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** – An array of UTF-8 strings.

  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

• **Endpoint** – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.
- **Engine** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.

- **EngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Indicates the database engine version.

- **HostedZoneId** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** – Boolean.
  
  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** – UTF-8 string.
  
  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **MasterUsername** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

- **MultiAZ** – Boolean.
  
  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **ReaderEndpoint** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** – An array of `ReadReplicaIdentifier`— UTF-8 strings.
  
  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.

- **ReplicationSourceIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Not supported by Neptune.
• **Status** – UTF-8 string.

   Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

• **StorageEncrypted** – Boolean.

   Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.


   Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**DBCluster** is used as the response element for:

• CreateDBCluster (p. 493)
• DeleteDBCluster (p. 499)
• FailoverDBCluster (p. 516)
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• StartDBCluster (p. 509)
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**DBClusterMember (structure)**

Contains information about an instance that is part of a DB cluster.

**Fields**

• **DBClusterParameterGroupStatus** – UTF-8 string.

   Specifies the status of the DB cluster parameter group for this member of the DB cluster.

• **DBInstanceIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.

   Specifies the instance identifier for this member of the DB cluster.

• **IsClusterWriter** – Boolean.

   Value that is `true` if the cluster member is the primary instance for the DB cluster and `false` otherwise.

• **PromotionTier** – Number (integer).

   A value that specifies the order in which a Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

**DBClusterRole (structure)**

Describes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that is associated with a DB cluster.

**Fields**

• **RoleArn** – UTF-8 string.
The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role that is associated with the DB cluster.

- **Status** – UTF-8 string.

  Describes the state of association between the IAM role and the DB cluster. The Status property returns one of the following values:
  - **ACTIVE** - the IAM role ARN is associated with the DB cluster and can be used to access other AWS services on your behalf.
  - **PENDING** - the IAM role ARN is being associated with the DB cluster.
  - **INVALID** - the IAM role ARN is associated with the DB cluster, but the DB cluster is unable to assume the IAM role in order to access other AWS services on your behalf.

**ClusterPendingModifiedValues (structure)**

Defines pending changes to a DB Cluster.

**Fields**

- **PendingCloudwatchLogsExports** – A [PendingCloudwatchLogsExports (p. 626)](#) object.

  This **PendingCloudwatchLogsExports** structure specifies pending changes to which CloudWatch logs are enabled and which are disabled.

**CreateDBCluster (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: create-db-cluster, and the Python name is: create_db_cluster.

Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

You can use the `ReplicationSourceIdentifier` parameter to create the DB cluster as a Read Replica of another DB cluster or Amazon Neptune DB instance.

Note that when you create a new cluster using `CreateDBCluster` directly, deletion protection is disabled by default (when you create a new production cluster in the console, deletion protection is enabled by default). You can only delete a DB cluster if its `DeletionProtection` field is set to false.

**Request**

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).

  The number of days for which automated backups are retained. You must specify a minimum value of 1.

  Default: 1

  Constraints:
  - Must be a value from 1 to 35

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: `--database-name`, or in Python: `database_name`) – UTF-8 string.
The name for your database of up to 64 alpha-numeric characters. If you do not provide a name, Amazon Neptune will not create a database in the DB cluster you are creating.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** *(in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier)* – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The DB cluster identifier. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string.

  Constraints:
  - Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - First character must be a letter.
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

  Example: my-cluster1

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** *(in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_name)* – UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB cluster parameter group to associate with this DB cluster. If this argument is omitted, the default is used.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBClusterParameterGroup.

- **DBSubnetGroupName** *(in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name)* – UTF-8 string.

  A DB subnet group to associate with this DB cluster.

  Constraints: Must match the name of an existing DBSubnetGroup. Must not be default.

  Example: mySubnetgroup

- **DeletionProtection** *(in the CLI: --deletion-protection, or in Python: deletion_protection)* – Boolean.

  A value that indicates whether the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. By default, deletion protection is enabled.


  The list of log types that need to be enabled for exporting to CloudWatch Logs.

- **EnableIAMDatabaseAuthentication** *(in the CLI: --enable-iam-database-authentication, or in Python: enable_iam_database_authentication)* – Boolean.

  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Engine** *(in the CLI: --engine, or in Python: engine)* – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.

  Valid Values: neptune


  The version number of the database engine to use for the new DB cluster.

  Example: 1.0.2.1

- **KmsKeyId** *(in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id)* – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS KMS key identifier for an encrypted DB cluster.
The KMS key identifier is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the KMS encryption key. If you are creating a DB cluster with the same AWS account that owns the KMS encryption key used to encrypt the new DB cluster, then you can use the KMS key alias instead of the ARN for the KMS encryption key.

If an encryption key is not specified in `KmsKeyId`:

- If `ReplicationSourceIdentifier` identifies an encrypted source, then Amazon Neptune will use the encryption key used to encrypt the source. Otherwise, Amazon Neptune will use your default encryption key.
- If the `StorageEncrypted` parameter is true and `ReplicationSourceIdentifier` is not specified, then Amazon Neptune will use your default encryption key.

AWS KMS creates the default encryption key for your AWS account. Your AWS account has a different default encryption key for each AWS Region.

If you create a Read Replica of an encrypted DB cluster in another AWS Region, you must set `KmsKeyId` to a KMS key ID that is valid in the destination AWS Region. This key is used to encrypt the Read Replica in that AWS Region.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  The name of the master user for the DB cluster.

  Constraints:
  - Must be 1 to 16 letters or numbers.
  - First character must be a letter.
  - Cannot be a reserved word for the chosen database engine.

- **MasterUserPassword** (in the CLI: `--master-user-password`, or in Python: `master_user_password`) – UTF-8 string.

  The password for the master database user. This password can contain any printable ASCII character except "/", """, or "@".

  Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 41 characters.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  The port number on which the instances in the DB cluster accept connections.

  Default: 8182

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  The daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled using the `BackupRetentionPeriod` parameter.

  The default is a 30-minute window selected at random from an 8-hour block of time for each AWS Region. To see the time blocks available, see Adjusting the Preferred Maintenance Window in the Amazon Neptune User Guide.

  Constraints:
  - Must be in the format `hh24:mi-hh24:mi`.
  - Must be in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).
  - Must not conflict with the preferred maintenance window.
  - Must be at least 30 minutes.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.
CreateDBCluster

The weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

Format: 

ddd:hh24:mi-ddd:hh24:mi

The default is a 30-minute window selected at random from an 8-hour block of time for each AWS Region, occurring on a random day of the week. To see the time blocks available, see Adjusting the Preferred Maintenance Window in the Amazon Neptune User Guide.

Valid Days: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun.

Constraints: Minimum 30-minute window.

- **PreSignedUrl** (in the CLI: --pre-signed-url, or in Python: pre_signed_url) – UTF-8 string.

This parameter is not currently supported.


The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the source DB instance or DB cluster if this DB cluster is created as a Read Replica.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: --storage-encrypted, or in Python: storage_encrypted) – Boolean.

Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

The tags to assign to the new DB cluster.


A list of EC2 VPC security groups to associate with this DB cluster.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).

AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

- **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: --associated-roles, or in Python: associated_roles) – An array of DBClusterRole (p. 492) DBClusterRole objects.

Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: --availability-zones, or in Python: availability_zones) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).
Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: `--clone-group-id`, or in Python: `clone_group_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--cluster-create-time`, or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.
  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: `--database-name`, or in Python: `database_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_arn`) – UTF-8 string.
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.
  Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

- **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-members`, or in Python: `db_cluster_members`) – An array of `DBClusterMember` (p. 492) `DBClusterMember` objects.
  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group`) – UTF-8 string.
  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

- **DbClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-resource-id`, or in Python: `db_cluster_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

- **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – UTF-8 string.
  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.
  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

- **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--earliest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `earliest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.
  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.
  Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.
- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.

  
  Indicates the database engine version.

- **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.
  
  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.
  
  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

  
  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.
DeleteDBCluster

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: --read-replica-identifiers, or in Python: read_replica_identifiers) – An array of ReadReplicaIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.


  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: --status, or in Python: status) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: --storage-encrypted, or in Python: storage_encrypted) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.


  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**Errors**

- DBClusterAlreadyExistsFault (p. 637)
- InsufficientStorageClusterCapacityFault (p. 645)
- DBClusterQuotaExceededFault (p. 638)
- StorageQuotaExceededFault (p. 650)
- DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault (p. 643)
- InvalidVPCNetworkStateFault (p. 648)
- InvalidDBClusterStateFault (p. 645)
- InvalidDBSubnetGroupStateFault (p. 646)
- InvalidSubnet (p. 647)
- InvalidDBInstanceStateFault (p. 645)
- DBClusterParameterGroupNotFoundFault (p. 638)
- KMSKeyNotAccessibleFault (p. 648)
- DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)
- DBInstanceNotFoundFault (p. 639)
- DBSubnetGroupDoesNotCoverEnoughAZs (p. 642)

**DeleteDBCluster (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: delete-db-cluster, and the Python name is: delete_db_cluster.

The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster. When you delete a DB cluster, all automated backups for that DB cluster are deleted and can't be recovered. Manual DB cluster snapshots of the specified DB cluster are not deleted.

Note that the DB Cluster cannot be deleted if deletion protection is enabled. To delete it, you must first set its DeletionProtection field to False.
DeleteDBCluster

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – **Required**: UTF-8 string.

  The DB cluster identifier for the DB cluster to be deleted. This parameter isn't case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - Must match an existing DBClusterIdentifier.

- **FinalDBSnapshotIdentifier** (in the CLI: --final-db-snapshot-identifier, or in Python: final_db_snapshot_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  The DB cluster snapshot identifier of the new DB cluster snapshot created when SkipFinalSnapshot is set to false.

  Note
  - Specifying this parameter and also setting the SkipFinalSnapshot parameter to true results in an error.

  Constraints:
  - Must be 1 to 255 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - First character must be a letter
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

- **SkipFinalSnapshot** (in the CLI: --skip-final-snapshot, or in Python: skip_final_snapshot) – Boolean.

  Determines whether a final DB cluster snapshot is created before the DB cluster is deleted. If true is specified, no DB cluster snapshot is created. If false is specified, a DB cluster snapshot is created before the DB cluster is deleted.

  Note
  - You must specify a FinalDBSnapshotIdentifier parameter if SkipFinalSnapshot is false.

  Default: false

Response

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the [section called “DescribeDBClusters”](#) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).

  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

- **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: --associated-roles, or in Python: associated_roles) – An array of DBClusterRole (p. 492) DBClusterRole objects.

  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: --availability-zones, or in Python: availability_zones) – An array of UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.
• **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

• **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: --clone-group-id, or in Python: clone_group_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

• **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: --cluster-create-time, or in Python: cluster_create_time) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: --database-name, or in Python: database_name) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-arn, or in Python: db_cluster_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

• **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-members, or in Python: db_cluster_members) – An array of `DBClusterMember` (p. 492) objects.

  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

• **DbClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-resource-id, or in Python: db_cluster_resource_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

• **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group, or in Python: db_subnet_group) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

• **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: --deletion-protection, or in Python: deletion_protection) – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

• **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: --earliest-restorable-time, or in Python: earliest_restorable_time) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: --enabled-cloudwatch-logs-exports, or in Python: enabled_cloudwatch_logs_exports) – An array of UTF-8 strings.

  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

• **Endpoint** (in the CLI: --endpoint, or in Python: endpoint) – UTF-8 string.
Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.


  Indicates the database engine version.

- **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).


  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.
If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_identifiers`) – An array of ReadReplicaIdentifier—UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.


  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.


  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**Errors**

- `DBClusterNotFoundFault` (p. 637)
- `InvalidDBClusterStateFault` (p. 645)
- `DBClusterSnapshotAlreadyExistsFault` (p. 639)
- `SnapshotQuotaExceededFault` (p. 650)
- `InvalidDBClusterSnapshotStateFault` (p. 645)

**ModifyDBCluster (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `modify-db-cluster`, and the Python name is: `modify_db_cluster`.

Modify a setting for a DB cluster. You can change one or more database configuration parameters by specifying these parameters and the new values in the request.

**Request**

- **ApplyImmediately** (in the CLI: `--apply-immediately`, or in Python: `apply_immediately`) – Boolean.

  A value that specifies whether the modifications in this request and any pending modifications are asynchronously applied as soon as possible, regardless of the `PreferredMaintenanceWindow` setting for the DB cluster. If this parameter is set to `false`, changes to the DB cluster are applied during the next maintenance window.

The `ApplyImmediately` parameter only affects the `NewDBClusterIdentifier` and `MasterUserPassword` values. If you set the `ApplyImmediately` parameter value to `false`, then changes to the `NewDBClusterIdentifier` and `MasterUserPassword` values are applied during the...
next maintenance window. All other changes are applied immediately, regardless of the value of the
ApplyImmediately parameter.

Default: false

• **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python:
backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).

The number of days for which automated backups are retained. You must specify a minimum value of
1.

Default: 1

Constraints:
• Must be a value from 1 to 35

• **CloudwatchLogsExportConfiguration** (in the CLI: --cloudwatch-logs-export-
configuration, or in Python: cloudwatch_logs_export_configuration) – A
CloudwatchLogsExportConfiguration (p. 623) object.

The configuration setting for the log types to be enabled for export to CloudWatch Logs for a specific
DB cluster.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python:
db_cluster_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.

The DB cluster identifier for the cluster being modified. This parameter is not case-sensitive.

Constraints:
• Must match the identifier of an existing DBCluster.

• **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in
Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

The name of the DB cluster parameter group to use for the DB cluster.

• **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: --deletion-protection, or in Python: deletion_protection) –
Boolean.

A value that indicates whether the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be
deleted when deletion protection is enabled. By default, deletion protection is disabled.

• **EnableIAMDatabaseAuthentication** (in the CLI: --enable-iam-database-authentication, or in
Python: enable_iam_database_authentication) – Boolean.

True to enable mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts,
and otherwise false.

Default: false


The version number of the database engine to which you want to upgrade. Changing this parameter
results in an outage. The change is applied during the next maintenance window unless the
ApplyImmediately parameter is set to true.

For a list of valid engine versions, see Engine Releases for Amazon Neptune, or call
DescribeDBEngineVersions.

• **MasterUserPassword** (in the CLI: --master-user-password, or in Python:
master_user_password) – UTF-8 string.

The new password for the master database user. This password can contain any printable ASCII
character except "/", ",", or ".".  

API Version 2017-11-29
Constraints: Must contain from 8 to 41 characters.

- **NewDBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--new-db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `new_db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  The new DB cluster identifier for the DB cluster when renaming a DB cluster. This value is stored as a lowercase string.

  Constraints:
  - Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens
  - The first character must be a letter
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

  Example: `my-cluster2`

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  The port number on which the DB cluster accepts connections.

  Constraints: Value must be 1150-65535

  Default: The same port as the original DB cluster.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  The daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, using the `BackupRetentionPeriod` parameter.

  The default is a 30-minute window selected at random from an 8-hour block of time for each AWS Region.

  Constraints:
  - Must be in the format `hh24:mi-hh24:mi`.
  - Must be in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).
  - Must not conflict with the preferred maintenance window.
  - Must be at least 30 minutes.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  The weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).


  The default is a 30-minute window selected at random from an 8-hour block of time for each AWS Region, occurring on a random day of the week.

  Valid Days: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun.

  Constraints: Minimum 30-minute window.


  A list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster will belong to.
Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).

  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

- **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: --associated-roles, or in Python: associated_roles) – An array of DBClusterRole (p. 492) DBClusterRole objects.

  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: --availability-zones, or in Python: availability_zones) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: --clone-group-id, or in Python: clone_group_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: --cluster-create-time, or in Python: cluster_create_time) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: --database-name, or in Python: database_name) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-arn, or in Python: db_cluster_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

- **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-members, or in Python: db_cluster_members) – An array of DBClusterMember (p. 492) DBClusterMember objects.

  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

- **DbClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-resource-id, or in Python: db_cluster_resource_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.
- **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

- **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--earliest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `earliest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.


  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.


  Indicates the database engine version.

- **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.
• **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

• **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **ReaderEndpoint** (in the CLI: `--reader-endpoint`, or in Python: `reader_endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.

The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

• **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_identifiers`) – An array of `ReadReplicaIdentifier`— UTF-8 strings.

Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.

• **ReplicationSourceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--replication-source-identifier`, or in Python: `replication_source_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

Not supported by Neptune.

• **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

• **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.


Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

### Errors

- `DBClusterNotFoundFault` (p. 637)
- `InvalidDBClusterStateFault` (p. 645)
- `StorageQuotaExceededFault` (p. 650)
- `DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 643)
- `InvalidVPCNetworkStateFault` (p. 648)
- `InvalidDBSubnetGroupStateFault` (p. 646)
- `InvalidSubnet` (p. 647)
- `DBClusterParameterGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 638)
- `InvalidDBSecurityGroupStateFault` (p. 646)
- `InvalidDBInstanceStateFault` (p. 645)
StartDBCluster (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `start-db-cluster`, and the Python name is: `start_db_cluster`.

Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster that was stopped using the AWS console, the AWS CLI stop-db-cluster command, or the StopDBCluster API.

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
The DB cluster identifier of the Neptune DB cluster to be started. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string.

Response

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).
  
  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

- **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: `--associated-roles`, or in Python: `associated_roles`) – An array of `DBClusterRole` (p. 492) DBClusterRole objects.
  
  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of `AvailabilityZone` – UTF-8 strings.
  
  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: `--clone-group-id`, or in Python: `clone_group_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--cluster-create-time`, or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: `--database-name`, or in Python: `database_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.
• **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

   The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

   Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

• **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-members`, or in Python: `db_cluster_members`) – An array of `DBClusterMember` objects.

   Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group`) – UTF-8 string.

   Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

• **DbClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-resource-id`, or in Python: `db_cluster_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.

   The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

• **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – UTF-8 string.

   Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

• **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.

   Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

• **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--earliest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `earliest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

   Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: `--enabled-cloudwatch-logs-exports`, or in Python: `enabled_cloudwatch_logs_exports`) – An array of UTF-8 strings.

   A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

• **Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.

   Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

• **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

   Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.


   Indicates the database engine version.

• **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.

   Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

• **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

   True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

• **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.
If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).


  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_identifiers`) – An array of `ReadReplicaIdentifier` – UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.


  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.

  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**Errors**

- **DBClusterNotFoundFault** (p. 637)
- **InvalidDBClusterStateFault** (p. 645)
- **InvalidDBInstanceStateFault** (p. 645)

**StopDBCluster (action)**

  The AWS CLI name for this API is: `stop-db-cluster`, and the Python name is: `stop_db_cluster`.

Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster. When you stop a DB cluster, Neptune retains the DB cluster's metadata, including its endpoints and DB parameter groups.

Neptune also retains the transaction logs so you can do a point-in-time restore if necessary.

**Request**

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The DB cluster identifier of the Neptune DB cluster to be stopped. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).

  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

- **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: `--associated-roles`, or in Python: `associated_roles`) – An array of **DBClusterRole** (p. 492) **DBClusterRole** objects.

  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of **AvailabilityZone**— UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: `--clone-group-id`, or in Python: `clone_group_id`) – UTF-8 string.
Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: \(--\text{cluster-create-time}\), or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: \(--\text{database-name}\), or in Python: `database_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: \(--\text{db-cluster-arn}\), or in Python: `db_cluster_arn`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: \(--\text{db-cluster-identifier}\), or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

- **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: \(--\text{db-cluster-members}\), or in Python: `db_cluster_members`) – An array of `DBClusterMember` (p. 492) `DBClusterMember` objects.
  
  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: \(--\text{db-cluster-parameter-group}\), or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

- **DbClusterResourceCdl** (in the CLI: \(--\text{db-cluster-resource-id}\), or in Python: `db_cluster_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

- **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: \(--\text{db-subnet-group}\), or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: \(--\text{deletion-protection}\), or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.
  
  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

- **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: \(--\text{earliest-restorable-time}\), or in Python: `earliest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: \(--\text{enabled-cloudwatch-logs-exports}\), or in Python: `enabled_cloudwatch_logs_exports`) – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  
  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** (in the CLI: \(--\text{endpoint}\), or in Python: `endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: \(--\text{engine}\), or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.

  Indicates the database engine version.

- **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).


  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_identifiers`) – An array of ReadReplicaIdentifier – UTF-8 strings.
Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.

  
  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.
  
  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.

  
  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**Errors**

- **DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)**
- **InvalidDBClusterStateFault (p. 645)**
- **InvalidDBInstanceStateFault (p. 645)**

**AddRoleToDBCluster (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `add-role-to-db-cluster`, and the Python name is: `add_role_to_db_cluster`.

 Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Neptune DB cluster.

**Request**

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB cluster to associate the IAM role with.

  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role to associate with the Neptune DB cluster, for example `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/NeptuneAccessRole`.

**Response**

- **No Response parameters**.

**Errors**

- **DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)**
- **DBClusterRoleAlreadyExistsFault (p. 638)**
- **InvalidDBClusterStateFault (p. 645)**
- **DBClusterRoleQuotaExceededFault (p. 639)**
RemoveRoleFromDBCluster (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: remove-role-from-db-cluster, and the Python name is: remove_role_from_db_cluster.

Disassociates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB cluster.

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
The name of the DB cluster to disassociate the IAM role from.

  
The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role to disassociate from the DB cluster, for example arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/NeptuneAccessRole.

Response

- **No Response parameters.**

Errors

- DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)
- DBClusterRoleNotFoundFault (p. 638)
- InvalidDBClusterStateFault (p. 645)

FailoverDBCluster (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: failover-db-cluster, and the Python name is: failover_db_cluster.

Forces a failover for a DB cluster.

A failover for a DB cluster promotes one of the Read Replicas (read-only instances) in the DB cluster to be the primary instance (the cluster writer).

Amazon Neptune will automatically fail over to a Read Replica, if one exists, when the primary instance fails. You can force a failover when you want to simulate a failure of a primary instance for testing. Because each instance in a DB cluster has its own endpoint address, you will need to clean up and re-establish any existing connections that use those endpoint addresses when the failover is complete.

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
  
  A DB cluster identifier to force a failover for. This parameter is not case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - Must match the identifier of an existing DBCluster.

- **TargetDBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: --target-db-instance-identifier, or in Python: target_db_instance_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
The name of the instance to promote to the primary instance.

You must specify the instance identifier for an Read Replica in the DB cluster. For example, mydbcluster-replica1.

Response

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).

  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

- **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: `--associated-roles`, or in Python: `associated_roles`) – An array of `DBClusterRole` (p. 492) `DBClusterRole` objects.

  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of `AvailabilityZone`— UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: `--clone-group-id`, or in Python: `clone_group_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--cluster-create-time`, or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: `--database-name`, or in Python: `database_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

- **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-members`, or in Python: `db_cluster_members`) – An array of `DBClusterMember` (p. 492) `DBClusterMember` objects.

  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.
• **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

• **DbClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-resource-id`, or in Python: `db_cluster_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

• **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

• **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can’t be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

• **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--earliest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `earliest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: `--enabled-cloudwatch-logs-exports`, or in Python: `enabled_cloudwatch_logs_exports`) – An array of UTF-8 strings.

  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

• **Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

• **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.


  Indicates the database engine version.

• **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

• **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

• **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

• **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

• **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.
Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).


  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_identifiers`) – An array of `ReadReplicaIdentifier` – UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.


  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.


  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**Errors**

- **DBClusterNotFoundFault** (p. 637)
- **InvalidDBClusterStateFault** (p. 645)
- **InvalidDBInstanceStateFault** (p. 645)
PromoteReadReplicaDBCluster (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: promote-read-replica-db-cluster, and the Python name is: promote_read_replica_db_cluster.

Not supported.

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  Not supported.

Response

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).
  
  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

- **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: --associated-roles, or in Python: associated_roles) – An array of DBClusterRole (p. 492) DBClusterRole objects.
  
  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: --availability-zones, or in Python: availability_zones) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.
  
  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: --clone-group-id, or in Python: clone_group_id) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: --cluster-create-time, or in Python: cluster_create_time) – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: --database-name, or in Python: database_name) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-arn, or in Python: db_cluster_arn) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

- **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-members`, or in Python: `db_cluster_members`) – An array of `DBClusterMember` (p. 492) `DBClusterMember` objects.

  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

- **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

- **DbClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-resource-id`, or in Python: `db_cluster_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

- **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

- **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--earliest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `earliest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.


  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.


  Indicates the database engine version.

- **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.
Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.
  
  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

  
  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.
  
  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_identifiers`) – An array of `ReadReplicaIdentifier` objects.
  
  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.

  
  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.
  
  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.

  
  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.
DescribeDBClusters (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-clusters, and the Python name is: describe_db_clusters.

Returns information about provisioned DB clusters, and supports pagination.

Note
This operation can also return information for Amazon RDS clusters and Amazon DocDB clusters.

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
  
The user-supplied DB cluster identifier. If this parameter is specified, information from only the specific DB cluster is returned. This parameter isn't case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match an existing DBClusterIdentifier.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.
  
  A filter that specifies one or more DB clusters to describe.

  Supported filters:
  - db-cluster-id - Accepts DB cluster identifiers and DB cluster Amazon Resource Names (ARNs). The results list will only include information about the DB clusters identified by these ARNs.
  - engine - Accepts an engine name (such as neptune), and restricts the results list to DB clusters created by that engine.

For example, to invoke this API from the AWS CLI and filter so that only Neptune DB clusters are returned, you could use the following command:

**Example**

```
aws neptune describe-db-clusters \
  --filters Name=engine,Values=neptune
```

- **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous the section called "DescribeDBClusters" (p. 523) request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: --max-records, or in Python: max_records) – Number (integer).

  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified MaxRecords value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100
Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

Response

- **DBClusters** (in the CLI: `--db-clusters`, or in Python: `db_clusters`) – An array of `DBCluster` (p. 489) `DBCluster` objects.
  
  Contains a list of DB clusters for the user.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  A pagination token that can be used in a subsequent DescribeDBClusters request.

Errors

- **DBClusterNotFoundFault** (p. 637)

## Neptune Instances API

**Structures:**

- `DBInstance (structure)` (p. 524)
- `DBInstanceStatusInfo (structure)` (p. 528)
- `OrderableDBInstanceOption (structure)` (p. 528)
- `ValidDBInstanceModificationsMessage (structure)` (p. 529)

**Actions:**

- `CreateDBInstance (action)` (p. 530)
- `DeleteDBInstance (action)` (p. 539)
- `ModifyDBInstance (action)` (p. 544)
- `RebootDBInstance (action)` (p. 553)
- `DescribeDBInstances (action)` (p. 557)
- `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions (action)` (p. 558)
- `DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications (action)` (p. 559)

## DBInstance (structure)

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB instance.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBInstances” (p. 557) action.

**Fields**

- **AllocatedStorage** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the allocated storage size specified in gibibytes.

- **AutoMinorVersionUpgrade** – Boolean.
Indicates that minor version patches are applied automatically.

- **AvailabilityZone** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the Availability Zone the DB instance is located in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CACertificateIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The identifier of the CA certificate for this DB instance.

- **CopyTagsToSnapshot** – Boolean.
  
  Specifies whether tags are copied from the DB instance to snapshots of the DB instance.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  
  If the DB instance is a member of a DB cluster, contains the name of the DB cluster that the DB instance is a member of.

- **DBInstanceArn** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceClass** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the name of the compute and memory capacity class of the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains a user-supplied database identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB instance.

- **DBInstancePort** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the port that the DB instance listens on. If the DB instance is part of a DB cluster, this can be a different port than the DB cluster port.

- **DBInstanceStatus** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the current state of this database.

- **DBResourceId** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB instance. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB instance is accessed.

- **DBName** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The database name.

- **DBParameterGroups** – An array of **DBParameterGroupStatus** (p. 562) DBParameterGroup objects.
  
  Provides the list of DB parameter groups applied to this DB instance.

- **DBSecurityGroups** – An array of **DBSecurityGroupMembership** (p. 633) DBSecurityGroup objects.
  
  Provides List of DB security group elements containing only DBSecurityGroup.Name and DBSecurityGroup.Status subelements.

- **DBSubnetGroup** – A **DBSubnetGroup** (p. 580) object.
  
  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB instance, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

- **DeletionProtection** – Boolean.
Indicates whether or not the DB instance has deletion protection enabled. The instance can’t be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. See Deleting a DB Instance.

- **DomainMemberships** – An array of DomainMembership (p. 633) DomainMembership objects.
  
  Not supported

- **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  
  A list of log types that this DB instance is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** – An Endpoint (p. 633) object.
  
  Specifies the connection endpoint.

- **Engine** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB instance.

- **EngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Indicates the database engine version.

- **EnhancedMonitoringResourceArn** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log stream that receives the Enhanced Monitoring metrics data for the DB instance.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** – Boolean.
  
  True if AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **InstanceCreateTime** – Timestamp.
  
  Provides the date and time the DB instance was created.

- **Iops** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the Provisioned IOPS (I/O operations per second) value.

- **KmsKeyId** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **LicenseModel** – UTF-8 string.
  
  License model information for this DB instance.

- **MasterUsername** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the master username for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringInterval** – Number (integer).
  
  The interval, in seconds, between points when Enhanced Monitoring metrics are collected for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringRoleArn** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The ARN for the IAM role that permits Neptune to send Enhanced Monitoring metrics to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

- **MultiAZ** – Boolean.
  
  Specifies if the DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment.

- **PendingModifiedValues** – A PendingModifiedValues (p. 625) object.
Specifies that changes to the DB instance are pending. This element is only included when changes are pending. Specific changes are identified by subelements.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **PromotionTier** – Number (integer).

  A value that specifies the order in which a Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

- **PubliclyAccessible** – Boolean.

  This flag should no longer be used.

- **ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifiers** – An array of ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of DB clusters that are Read Replicas of this DB instance.

- **ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers** – An array of ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB instance.

- **ReadReplicaSourceDBInstanceIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the identifier of the source DB instance if this DB instance is a Read Replica.

- **SecondaryAvailabilityZone** – UTF-8 string.

  If present, specifies the name of the secondary Availability Zone for a DB instance with multi-AZ support.

- **StatusInfos** – An array of DBInstanceStatusInfo (p. 528) DBInstanceStatusInfo objects.

  The status of a Read Replica. If the instance is not a Read Replica, this is blank.

- **StorageEncrypted** – Boolean.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **StorageType** – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the storage type associated with DB instance.

- **TdeCredentialArn** – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN from the key store with which the instance is associated for TDE encryption.

- **Timezone** – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported.


  Provides a list of VPC security group elements that the DB instance belongs to.

**DBInstance** is used as the response element for:

- **CreateDBInstance** (p. 530)
- **DeleteDBInstance** (p. 539)
• ModifyDBInstance (p. 544)
• RebootDBInstance (p. 553)

**DBInstanceStatusInfo (structure)**

Provides a list of status information for a DB instance.

**Fields**

- **Message** – UTF-8 string.
  Details of the error if there is an error for the instance. If the instance is not in an error state, this value is blank.

- **Normal** – Boolean.
  Boolean value that is true if the instance is operating normally, or false if the instance is in an error state.

- **Status** – UTF-8 string.
  Status of the DB instance. For a StatusType of read replica, the values can be replicating, error, stopped, or terminated.

- **StatusType** – UTF-8 string.
  This value is currently "read replication."

**OrderableDBInstanceOption (structure)**

Contains a list of available options for a DB instance.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called "DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions" (p. 558) action.

**Fields**

- **AvailabilityZones** – An array of AvailabilityZone (p. 632) AvailabilityZone objects.
  A list of Availability Zones for a DB instance.

- **DBInstanceClass** – UTF-8 string.
  The DB instance class for a DB instance.

- **Engine** – UTF-8 string.
  The engine type of a DB instance.

- **EngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  The engine version of a DB instance.

- **LicenseModel** – UTF-8 string.
  The license model for a DB instance.

- **MaxIopsPerDbInstance** – Number (integer).
  Maximum total provisioned IOPS for a DB instance.

- **MaxIopsPerGib** – Number (double).
Maximum provisioned IOPS per GiB for a DB instance.

- **MaxStorageSize** – Number (integer).

  Maximum storage size for a DB instance.

- **MinIopsPerDbInstance** – Number (integer).

  Minimum total provisioned IOPS for a DB instance.

- **MinIopsPerGib** – Number (double).

  Minimum provisioned IOPS per GiB for a DB instance.

- **MinStorageSize** – Number (integer).

  Minimum storage size for a DB instance.

- **MultiAZCapable** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether a DB instance is Multi-AZ capable.

- **ReadReplicaCapable** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether a DB instance can have a Read Replica.

- **StorageType** – UTF-8 string.

  Indicates the storage type for a DB instance.

- **SupportsEnhancedMonitoring** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether a DB instance supports Enhanced Monitoring at intervals from 1 to 60 seconds.

- **SupportsIAMDatabaseAuthentication** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether a DB instance supports IAM database authentication.

- **SupportsIops** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether a DB instance supports provisioned IOPS.

- **SupportsStorageEncryption** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether a DB instance supports encrypted storage.

- **Vpc** – Boolean.

  Indicates whether a DB instance is in a VPC.

### ValidDBInstanceModificationsMessage (structure)

Information about valid modifications that you can make to your DB instance. Contains the result of a successful call to the the section called “DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications” (p. 559) action. You can use this information when you call the section called “ModifyDBInstance” (p. 544).

**Fields**

- **Storage** – An array of ValidStorageOptions — a structures.

  Valid storage options for your DB instance.
CreateDBInstance (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: create-db-instance, and the Python name is: create_db_instance.

Creates a new DB instance.

Request

• **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).

  The amount of storage (in gibibytes) to allocate for the DB instance.

  Type: Integer

  Not applicable. Neptune cluster volumes automatically grow as the amount of data in your database increases, though you are only charged for the space that you use in a Neptune cluster volume.


  Indicates that minor engine upgrades are applied automatically to the DB instance during the maintenance window.

  Default: true

• **AvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: --availability-zone, or in Python: availability_zone) – UTF-8 string.

  The EC2 Availability Zone that the DB instance is created in

  Default: A random, system-chosen Availability Zone in the endpoint's AWS Region.

  Example: us-east-1d

  Constraint: The AvailabilityZone parameter can't be specified if the MultiAZ parameter is set to true. The specified Availability Zone must be in the same AWS Region as the current endpoint.

• **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).

  The number of days for which automated backups are retained.

  Not applicable. The retention period for automated backups is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “CreateDBCluster” (p. 493).

  Default: 1

  Constraints:

  • Must be a value from 0 to 35
  • Cannot be set to 0 if the DB instance is a source to Read Replicas

• **CopyTagsToSnapshot** (in the CLI: --copy-tags-to-snapshot, or in Python: copy_tags_to_snapshot) – Boolean.

  True to copy all tags from the DB instance to snapshots of the DB instance, and otherwise false. The default is false.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the DB cluster that the instance will belong to.
For information on creating a DB cluster, see the section called “CreateDBCluster” (p. 493).

Type: String

- **DBInstanceClass** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-class`, or in Python: `db_instance_class`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The compute and memory capacity of the DB instance, for example, `db.m4.large`. Not all DB instance classes are available in all AWS Regions.

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-identifier`, or in Python: `db_instance_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The DB instance identifier. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string.

  Constraints:
  - Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - First character must be a letter.
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

  Example: `mydbinstance`

- **DBName** (in the CLI: `--db-name`, or in Python: `db_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported.

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB parameter group to associate with this DB instance. If this argument is omitted, the default DBParameterGroup for the specified engine is used.

  Constraints:
  - Must be 1 to 255 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - First character must be a letter
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

- **DBSecurityGroups** (in the CLI: `--db-security-groups`, or in Python: `db_security_groups`) – An array of DBSecurityGroupName— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of DB security groups to associate with this DB instance.

  Default: The default DB security group for the database engine.

- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group-name`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  A DB subnet group to associate with this DB instance.

  If there is no DB subnet group, then it is a non-VPC DB instance.

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.

  A value that indicates whether the DB instance has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. By default, deletion protection is disabled. See Deleting a DB Instance.

  DB instances in a DB cluster can be deleted even when deletion protection is enabled in their parent DB cluster.

- **Domain** (in the CLI: `--domain`, or in Python: `domain`) – UTF-8 string.

  API Version 2017-11-29
Specify the Active Directory Domain to create the instance in.

- **Domain IAM Role Name** (in the CLI: `--domain-iam-role-name`, or in Python: `domain_iam_role_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specify the name of the IAM role to be used when making API calls to the Directory Service.


  The list of log types that need to be enabled for exporting to CloudWatch Logs.


  True to enable AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication for Neptune.

  Default: false

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – *Required:* UTF-8 string.

  The name of the database engine to be used for this instance.

  Valid Values: neptune


  The version number of the database engine to use. Currently, setting this parameter has no effect.

- **IOPS** (in the CLI: `--iops`, or in Python: `iops`) – Number (integer).

  The amount of Provisioned IOPS (input/output operations per second) to be initially allocated for the DB instance.

- **KMS Key ID** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS KMS key identifier for an encrypted DB instance.

  The KMS key identifier is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the KMS encryption key. If you are creating a DB instance with the same AWS account that owns the KMS encryption key used to encrypt the new DB instance, then you can use the KMS key alias instead of the ARN for the KM encryption key.

  Not applicable. The KMS key identifier is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “CreateDBCluster” (p. 493).

  If the StorageEncrypted parameter is true, and you do not specify a value for the KMS Key ID parameter, then Amazon Neptune will use your default encryption key. AWS KMS creates the default encryption key for your AWS account. Your AWS account has a different default encryption key for each AWS Region.

- **License Model** (in the CLI: `--license-model`, or in Python: `license_model`) – UTF-8 string.

  License model information for this DB instance.

  Valid values: license-included | bring-your-own-license | general-public-license

- **Master Username** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  The name for the master user. Not used.

- **Master User Password** (in the CLI: `--master-user-password`, or in Python: `master_user_password`) – UTF-8 string.

  The password for the master user. The password can include any printable ASCII character except "/", "", or ".".
Not used.

- **MonitoringInterval** (in the CLI: `--monitoring-interval`, or in Python: `monitoring_interval`) - Number (integer).

  The interval, in seconds, between points when Enhanced Monitoring metrics are collected for the DB instance. To disable collecting Enhanced Monitoring metrics, specify 0. The default is 0.

  If `MonitoringRoleArn` is specified, then you must also set `MonitoringInterval` to a value other than 0.

  Valid Values: 0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30, 60

- **MonitoringRoleArn** (in the CLI: `--monitoring-role-arn`, or in Python: `monitoring_role_arn`) - UTF-8 string.

  The ARN for the IAM role that permits Neptune to send enhanced monitoring metrics to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. For example, `arn:aws:iam:123456789012:role/emaccess`.

  If `MonitoringInterval` is set to a value other than 0, then you must supply a `MonitoringRoleArn` value.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies if the DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment. You can't set the AvailabilityZone parameter if the MultiAZ parameter is set to true.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  The port number on which the database accepts connections.

  Not applicable. The port is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “CreateDBCluster” (p. 493).

  Default: 8182

  Type: Integer

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) - UTF-8 string.

  The daily time range during which automated backups are created.

  Not applicable. The daily time range for creating automated backups is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “CreateDBCluster” (p. 493).

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) - UTF-8 string.

  The time range each week during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).


  The default is a 30-minute window selected at random from an 8-hour block of time for each AWS Region, occurring on a random day of the week.

  Valid Days: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun.

  Constraints: Minimum 30-minute window.

- **PromotionTier** (in the CLI: `--promotion-tier`, or in Python: `promotion_tier`) – Number (integer).

  API Version 2017-11-29
A value that specifies the order in which an Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

Default: 1

Valid Values: 0 - 15

- **PubliclyAccessible** (in the CLI: --publicly-accessible, or in Python: publicly_accessible) – Boolean.

  This flag should no longer be used.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: --storage-encrypted, or in Python: storage_encrypted) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB instance is encrypted.

  Not applicable. The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “CreateDBCluster” (p. 493).

  Default: false

- **StorageType** (in the CLI: --storage-type, or in Python: storage_type) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the storage type to be associated with the DB instance.

  Not applicable. Storage is managed by the DB Cluster.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to assign to the new instance.

- **TdeCredentialArn** (in the CLI: --tde-credential-arn, or in Python: tde_credential_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN from the key store with which to associate the instance for TDE encryption.


  The password for the given ARN from the key store in order to access the device.

- **Timezone** (in the CLI: --timezone, or in Python: timezone) – UTF-8 string.

  The time zone of the DB instance.


  A list of EC2 VPC security groups to associate with this DB instance.

  Not applicable. The associated list of EC2 VPC security groups is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “CreateDBCluster” (p. 493).

  Default: The default EC2 VPC security group for the DB subnet group's VPC.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB instance.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBInstances” (p. 557) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).
Specifies the allocated storage size specified in gibibytes.

  Indicates that minor version patches are applied automatically.

- **AvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: --availability-zone, or in Python: availability_zone) – UTF-8 string.
  Specifies the name of the Availability Zone the DB instance is located in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).
  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CACertificateIdentifier** (in the CLI: --ca-certificate-identifier, or in Python: ca_certificate_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
  The identifier of the CA certificate for this DB instance.

- **CopyTagsToSnapshot** (in the CLI: --copy-tags-to-snapshot, or in Python: copy_tags_to_snapshot) – Boolean.
  Specifies whether tags are copied from the DB instance to snapshots of the DB instance.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
  If the DB instance is a member of a DB cluster, contains the name of the DB cluster that the DB instance is a member of.

- **DBInstanceArn** (in the CLI: --db-instance-arn, or in Python: db_instance_arn) – UTF-8 string.
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceClass** (in the CLI: --db-instance-class, or in Python: db_instance_class) – UTF-8 string.
  Contains the name of the compute and memory capacity class of the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-instance-identifier, or in Python: db_instance_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
  Contains a user-supplied database identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB instance.

- **DbInstancePort** (in the CLI: --db-instance-port, or in Python: db_instance_port) – Number (integer).
  Specifies the port that the DB instance listens on. If the DB instance is part of a DB cluster, this can be a different port than the DB cluster port.

- **DBInstanceStatus** (in the CLI: --db-instance-status, or in Python: db_instance_status) – UTF-8 string.
  Specifies the current state of this database.

- **DBiResourceId** (in the CLI: --dbi-resource-id, or in Python: dbi_resource_id) – UTF-8 string.
  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB instance. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB instance is accessed.

- **DBName** (in the CLI: --db-name, or in Python: db_name) – UTF-8 string.
  The database name.
• **DBParameterGroups** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-groups, or in Python: db_parameter_groups) – An array of DBParameterGroupStatus (p. 562) DBParameterGroup objects.

  Provides the list of DB parameter groups applied to this DB instance.

• **DBSecurityGroups** (in the CLI: --db-security-groups, or in Python: db_security_groups) – An array of DBSecurityGroupMembership (p. 633) DBSecurityGroup objects.

  Provides List of DB security group elements containing only DBSecurityGroup.Name and DBSecurityGroup.Status subelements.

• **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group, or in Python: db_subnet_group) – A DBSubnetGroup (p. 580) object.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB instance, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

• **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: --deletion-protection, or in Python: deletion_protection) – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB instance has deletion protection enabled. The instance can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. See Deleting a DB Instance.

• **DomainMemberships** (in the CLI: --domain-memberships, or in Python: domain_memberships) – An array of DomainMembership (p. 633) DomainMembership objects.

  Not supported

• **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: --enabled-cloudwatch-logs-exports, or in Python: enabled_cloudwatch_logs_exports) – An array of UTF-8 strings.

  A list of log types that this DB instance is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

• **Endpoint** (in the CLI: --endpoint, or in Python: endpoint) – An Endpoint (p. 633) object.

  Specifies the connection endpoint.

• **Engine** (in the CLI: --engine, or in Python: engine) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB instance.


  Indicates the database engine version.


  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log stream that receives the Enhanced Monitoring metrics data for the DB instance.

• **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: --iam-database-authentication-enabled, or in Python: iam_database_authentication_enabled) – Boolean.

  True if AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication is enabled, and otherwise false.

• **InstanceCreateTime** (in the CLI: --instance-create-time, or in Python: instance_create_time) – Timestamp.

  Provides the date and time the DB instance was created.

• **Iops** (in the CLI: --iops, or in Python: iops) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the Provisioned IOPS (I/O operations per second) value.

• **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

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- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CL: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **LicenseModel** (in the CL: `--license-model`, or in Python: `license_model`) – UTF-8 string.

  License model information for this DB instance.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CL: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringInterval** (in the CL: `--monitoring-interval`, or in Python: `monitoring_interval`) – Number (integer).

  The interval, in seconds, between points when Enhanced Monitoring metrics are collected for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringRoleArn** (in the CL: `--monitoring-role-arn`, or in Python: `monitoring_role_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN for the IAM role that permits Neptune to send Enhanced Monitoring metrics to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CL: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies if the DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment.

- **PendingModifiedValues** (in the CL: `--pending-modified-values`, or in Python: `pending_modified_values`) – A `PendingModifiedValues` (p. 625) object.

  Specifies that changes to the DB instance are pending. This element is only included when changes are pending. Specific changes are identified by subelements.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CL: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the BackupRetentionPeriod.


  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **PromotionTier** (in the CL: `--promotion-tier`, or in Python: `promotionTier`) – Number (integer).

  A value that specifies the order in which a Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

- **PubliclyAccessible** (in the CL: `--publicly-accessible`, or in Python: `publicly_accessible`) – Boolean.

  This flag should no longer be used.

- **ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifiers** (in the CL: `--read-replica-db-cluster-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_db_cluster_identifiers`) – An array of ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of DB clusters that are Read Replicas of this DB instance.

- **ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers** (in the CL: `--read-replica-db-instance-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_db_instance_identifiers`) – An array of ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.
Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB instance.

  
  Contains the identifier of the source DB instance if this DB instance is a Read Replica.

- **SecondaryAvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: --secondary-availability-zone, or in Python: secondary_availability_zone) – UTF-8 string.
  
  If present, specifies the name of the secondary Availability Zone for a DB instance with multi-AZ support.

- **StatusInfos** (in the CLI: --status-infos, or in Python: status_infos) – An array of DBInstanceStatusInfo (p. 528) DBInstanceStatusInfo objects.
  
  The status of a Read Replica. If the instance is not a Read Replica, this is blank.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: --storage-encrypted, or in Python: storage_encrypted) – Boolean.
  
  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **StorageType** (in the CLI: --storage-type, or in Python: storage_type) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the storage type associated with DB instance.

- **TdeCredentialArn** (in the CLI: --tde-credential-arn, or in Python: tde_credential_arn) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The ARN from the key store with which the instance is associated for TDE encryption.

- **Timezone** (in the CLI: --timezone, or in Python: timezone) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Not supported.

  
  Provides a list of VPC security group elements that the DB instance belongs to.

**Errors**

- DBInstanceAlreadyExistsFault (p. 639)
- InsufficientDBInstanceCapacityFault (p. 644)
- DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault (p. 640)
- DBSecurityGroupNotFoundFault (p. 641)
- InstanceQuotaExceededFault (p. 644)
- StorageQuotaExceededFault (p. 650)
- DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault (p. 643)
- DBSubnetGroupDoesNotCoverEnoughAZs (p. 642)
- InvalidDBClusterStateFault (p. 645)
- InvalidSubnet (p. 647)
- InvalidVPCNetworkStateFault (p. 648)
- ProvisionedIopsNotAvailableInAZFault (p. 649)
- OptionGroupNotFoundFault (p. 648)
- DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)
- StorageTypeNotSupportedFault (p. 651)
- AuthorizationNotFoundFault (p. 637)
DeleteDBInstance (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `delete-db-instance`, and the Python name is: `delete_db_instance`.

The DeleteDBInstance action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance. When you delete a DB instance, all automated backups for that instance are deleted and can't be recovered. Manual DB snapshots of the DB instance to be deleted by `DeleteDBInstance` are not deleted.

If you request a final DB snapshot the status of the Amazon Neptune DB instance is `deleting` until the DB snapshot is created. The API action `DescribeDBInstance` is used to monitor the status of this operation. The action can't be canceled or reverted once submitted.

Note that when a DB instance is in a failure state and has a status of `failed`, `incompatible-restore`, or `incompatible-network`, you can only delete it when the `SkipFinalSnapshot` parameter is set to `true`.

You can't delete a DB instance if it is the only instance in the DB cluster, or if it has deletion protection enabled.

Request

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-identifier`, or in Python: `db_instance_identifier`) – **Required**: UTF-8 string.

  The DB instance identifier for the DB instance to be deleted. This parameter isn't case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - Must match the name of an existing DB instance.

- **FinalDBSnapshotIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--final-db-snapshot-identifier`, or in Python: `final_db_snapshot_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  The DBSnapshotIdentifier of the new DBSnapshot created when `SkipFinalSnapshot` is set to `false`.

  **Note**
  Specifying this parameter and also setting the `SkipFinalSnapshot` parameter to `true` results in an error.

  Constraints:
  - Must be 1 to 255 letters or numbers.
  - First character must be a letter
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens
  - Cannot be specified when deleting a Read Replica.

- **SkipFinalSnapshot** (in the CLI: `--skip-final-snapshot`, or in Python: `skip_final_snapshot`) – Boolean.

  Determines whether a final DB snapshot is created before the DB instance is deleted. If `true` is specified, no DBSnapshot is created. If `false` is specified, a DB snapshot is created before the DB instance is deleted.

  Note that when a DB instance is in a failure state and has a status of 'failed', 'incompatible-restore', or 'incompatible-network', it can only be deleted when the `SkipFinalSnapshot` parameter is set to 'true'.

  Specify `true` when deleting a Read Replica.
**Note**
The FinalDBSnapshotIdentifier parameter must be specified if SkipFinalSnapshot is false.

Default: false

**Response**
Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB instance.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called "DescribeDBInstances" (p. 557) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the allocated storage size specified in gibibytes.


  Indicates that minor version patches are applied automatically.

- **AvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: --availability-zone, or in Python: availability_zone) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the Availability Zone the DB instance is located in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CACertificateIdentifier** (in the CLI: --ca-certificate-identifier, or in Python: ca_certificate_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the CA certificate for this DB instance.

- **CopyTagsToSnapshot** (in the CLI: --copy-tags-to-snapshot, or in Python: copy_tags_to_snapshot) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether tags are copied from the DB instance to snapshots of the DB instance.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  If the DB instance is a member of a DB cluster, contains the name of the DB cluster that the DB instance is a member of.

- **DBInstanceArn** (in the CLI: --db-instance-arn, or in Python: db_instance_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceClass** (in the CLI: --db-instance-class, or in Python: db_instance_class) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the name of the compute and memory capacity class of the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-instance-identifier, or in Python: db_instance_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains a user-supplied database identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB instance.

- **DBInstancePort** (in the CLI: --db-instance-port, or in Python: db_instance_port) – Number (integer).
Specifies the port that the DB instance listens on. If the DB instance is part of a DB cluster, this can be a different port than the DB cluster port.

- **DBInstanceStatus** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-status`, or in Python: `db_instance_status`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the current state of this database.

- **DbiResourceId** (in the CLI: `--dbi-resource-id`, or in Python: `dbi_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB instance. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB instance is accessed.

- **DBName** (in the CLI: `--db-name`, or in Python: `db_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The database name.

- **DBParameterGroups** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-groups`, or in Python: `db_parameter_groups`) – An array of `DBParameterGroupStatus` (p. 562) `DBParameterGroup` objects.
  
  Provides the list of DB parameter groups applied to this DB instance.

- **DBSecurityGroups** (in the CLI: `--db-security-groups`, or in Python: `db_security_groups`) – An array of `DBSecurityGroupMembership` (p. 633) `DBSecurityGroup` objects.
  
  Provides the list of DB security group elements containing only `DBSecurityGroup.Name` and `DBSecurityGroup.Status` elements.

- **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – A `DBSubnetGroup` (p. 580) object.
  
  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB instance, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.
  
  Indicates whether or not the DB instance has deletion protection enabled. The instance can’t be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. See Deleting a DB Instance.

- **DomainMemberships** (in the CLI: `--domain-memberships`, or in Python: `domain_memberships`) – An array of `DomainMembership` (p. 633) `DomainMembership` objects.
  
  Not supported

- **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: `--enabled-cloudwatch-logs-exports`, or in Python: `enabled_cloudwatch_logsExports`) – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  
  A list of log types that this DB instance is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – An `Endpoint` (p. 633) object.
  
  Specifies the connection endpoint.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB instance.

  
  Indicates the database engine version.

  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log stream that receives the Enhanced Monitoring metrics data for the DB instance.
• **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication is enabled, and otherwise false.

• **InstanceCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--instance-create-time`, or in Python: `instance_create_time`) – Timestamp.

  Provides the date and time the DB instance was created.

• **Iops** (in the CLI: `--iops`, or in Python: `iops`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the Provisioned IOPS (I/O operations per second) value.

• **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

• **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: `--license-model`, or in Python: `license_model`) – UTF-8 string.

  License model information for this DB instance.

• **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB instance.

• **MonitoringInterval** (in the CLI: `--monitoring-interval`, or in Python: `monitoring_interval`) – Number (integer).

  The interval, in seconds, between points when Enhanced Monitoring metrics are collected for the DB instance.

• **MonitoringRoleArn** (in the CLI: `--monitoring-role-arn`, or in Python: `monitoring_role_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN for the IAM role that permits Neptune to send Enhanced Monitoring metrics to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

• **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies if the DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment.

• **PendingModifiedValues** (in the CLI: `--pending-modified-values`, or in Python: `pending_modified_values`) – A `PendingModifiedValues` object.

  Specifies that changes to the DB instance are pending. This element is only included when changes are pending. Specific changes are identified by subelements.

• **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

• **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **PromotionTier** (in the CLI: `--promotion-tier`, or in Python: `promotion_tier`) – Number (integer).
A value that specifies the order in which a Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

- **PubliclyAccessible** (in the CLI: --publicly-accessible, or in Python: publicly_accessible) – Boolean.

  This flag should no longer be used.

- **ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifiers** (in the CLI: --read-replica-db-cluster-identifiers, or in Python: read_replica_db_cluster_identifiers) – An array of ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of DB clusters that are Read Replicas of this DB instance.

- **ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers** (in the CLI: --read-replica-db-instance-identifiers, or in Python: read_replica_db_instance_identifiers) – An array of ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB instance.


  Contains the identifier of the source DB instance if this DB instance is a Read Replica.

- **SecondaryAvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: --secondary-availability-zone, or in Python: secondary_availability_zone) – UTF-8 string.

  If present, specifies the name of the secondary Availability Zone for a DB instance with multi-AZ support.

- **StatusInfos** (in the CLI: --status-infos, or in Python: status_infos) – An array of DBInstanceStatusInfo (p. 528) DBInstanceStatusInfo objects.

  The status of a Read Replica. If the instance is not a Read Replica, this is blank.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: --storage-encrypted, or in Python: storage_encrypted) – Boolean.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **StorageType** (in the CLI: --storage-type, or in Python: storage_type) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the storage type associated with DB instance.

- **TdeCredentialArn** (in the CLI: --tde-credential-arn, or in Python: tde_credential_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN from the key store with which the instance is associated for TDE encryption.

- **Timezone** (in the CLI: --timezone, or in Python: timezone) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported.


  Provides a list of VPC security group elements that the DB instance belongs to.

**Errors**

- DBInstanceNotFoundFault (p. 639)
- InvalidDBInstanceStateFault (p. 645)
- DBSnapshotAlreadyExistsFault (p. 641)
ModifyDBInstance (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `modify-db-instance`, and the Python name is: `modify_db_instance`.

Modifies settings for a DB instance. You can change one or more database configuration parameters by specifying these parameters and the new values in the request. To learn what modifications you can make to your DB instance, call the section called “DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications” (p. 559) before you call the section called “ModifyDBInstance” (p. 544).

Request

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).
  
The new amount of storage (in gibibytes) to allocate for the DB instance.

  Not applicable. Storage is managed by the DB Cluster.

- **AllowMajorVersionUpgrade** (in the CLI: `--allow-major-version-upgrade`, or in Python: `allow_major_version_upgrade`) – Boolean.
  
  Indicates that major version upgrades are allowed. Changing this parameter doesn't result in an outage and the change is asynchronously applied as soon as possible.

- **ApplyImmediately** (in the CLI: `--apply-immediately`, or in Python: `apply_immediately`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the modifications in this request and any pending modifications are asynchronously applied as soon as possible, regardless of the `PreferredMaintenanceWindow` setting for the DB instance.

  If this parameter is set to `false`, changes to the DB instance are applied during the next maintenance window. Some parameter changes can cause an outage and are applied on the next call to the section called “RebootDBInstance” (p. 553), or the next failure reboot.

  Default: `false`


  Indicates that minor version upgrades are applied automatically to the DB instance during the maintenance window. Changing this parameter doesn't result in an outage except in the following case and the change is asynchronously applied as soon as possible. An outage will result if this parameter is set to `true` during the maintenance window, and a newer minor version is available, and Neptune has enabled auto patching for that engine version.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).

  Not applicable. The retention period for automated backups is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “ModifyDBCluster” (p. 503).

  Default: Uses existing setting

- **CACertificateIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--ca-certificate-identifier`, or in Python: `ca_certificate_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

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Indicates the certificate that needs to be associated with the instance.


  The configuration setting for the log types to be enabled for export to CloudWatch Logs for a specific DB instance or DB cluster.

- **CopyTagsToSnapshot** (in the CLI: `--copy-tags-to-snapshot`, or in Python: `copy_tags_to_snapshot`) – Boolean.

  True to copy all tags from the DB instance to snapshots of the DB instance, and otherwise false. The default is false.

- **DBInstanceClass** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-class`, or in Python: `db_instance_class`) – UTF-8 string.

  The new compute and memory capacity of the DB instance, for example, `db.m4.large`. Not all DB instance classes are available in all AWS Regions.

  If you modify the DB instance class, an outage occurs during the change. The change is applied during the next maintenance window, unless `ApplyImmediately` is specified as true for this request.

  Default: Uses existing setting

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-identifier`, or in Python: `db_instance_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The DB instance identifier. This value is stored as a lowercase string.

  Constraints:
  - Must match the identifier of an existing DBInstance.

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB parameter group to apply to the DB instance. Changing this setting doesn't result in an outage. The parameter group name itself is changed immediately, but the actual parameter changes are not applied until you reboot the instance without failover. The db instance will NOT be rebooted automatically and the parameter changes will NOT be applied during the next maintenance window.

  Default: Uses existing setting

  Constraints: The DB parameter group must be in the same DB parameter group family as this DB instance.

- **DBPortNumber** (in the CLI: `--db-port-number`, or in Python: `db_port_number`) – Number (integer).

  The port number on which the database accepts connections.

  The value of the `DBPortNumber` parameter must not match any of the port values specified for options in the option group for the DB instance.

  Your database will restart when you change the `DBPortNumber` value regardless of the value of the `ApplyImmediately` parameter.

  Default: 8182

- **DBSecurityGroups** (in the CLI: `--db-security-groups`, or in Python: `db_security_groups`) – An array of `DBSecurityGroupName`— UTF-8 strings.
A list of DB security groups to authorize on this DB instance. Changing this setting doesn't result in an outage and the change is asynchronously applied as soon as possible.

Constraints:
- If supplied, must match existing DBSecurityGroups.
- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group-name`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.

The new DB subnet group for the DB instance. You can use this parameter to move your DB instance to a different VPC.

Changing the subnet group causes an outage during the change. The change is applied during the next maintenance window, unless you specify `true` for the `ApplyImmediately` parameter.

Constraints: If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBSubnetGroup.

Example: `mySubnetGroup`

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.

A value that indicates whether the DB instance has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. By default, deletion protection is disabled. See Deleting a DB Instance.

- **Domain** (in the CLI: `--domain`, or in Python: `domain`) – UTF-8 string.

Not supported.

- **DomainIAMRoleName** (in the CLI: `--domain-iam-role-name`, or in Python: `domain_iam_role_name`) – UTF-8 string.

Not supported


True to enable mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts, and otherwise false.

You can enable IAM database authentication for the following database engines

Not applicable. Mapping AWS IAM accounts to database accounts is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “ModifyDBCluster” (p. 503).

Default: `false`


The version number of the database engine to upgrade to. Currently, setting this parameter has no effect. To upgrade your database engine to the most recent release, use the the section called “ApplyPendingMaintenanceAction” (p. 629) API.

- **Iops** (in the CLI: `--iops`, or in Python: `iops`) – Number (integer).

The new Provisioned IOPS (I/O operations per second) value for the instance.

Changing this setting doesn't result in an outage and the change is applied during the next maintenance window unless the `ApplyImmediately` parameter is set to `true` for this request.

Default: Uses existing setting

- **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: `--license-model`, or in Python: `license_model`) – UTF-8 string.
Not supported.

- **MasterUserPassword** (in the CLI: `--master-user-password`, or in Python: `master_user_password`) – UTF-8 string.

  Not applicable.

- **MonitoringInterval** (in the CLI: `--monitoring-interval`, or in Python: `monitoring_interval`) – Number (integer).

  The interval, in seconds, between points when Enhanced Monitoring metrics are collected for the DB instance. To disable collecting Enhanced Monitoring metrics, specify 0. The default is 0.

  If `MonitoringRoleArn` is specified, then you must also set `MonitoringInterval` to a value other than 0.

  Valid Values: 0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30, 60

- **MonitoringRoleArn** (in the CLI: `--monitoring-role-arn`, or in Python: `monitoring_role_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN for the IAM role that permits Neptune to send enhanced monitoring metrics to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. For example, `arn:aws:iam:123456789012:role/emaccess`.

  If `MonitoringInterval` is set to a value other than 0, then you must supply a `MonitoringRoleArn` value.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.

  Specifies if the DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment. Changing this parameter doesn't result in an outage and the change is applied during the next maintenance window unless the `ApplyImmediately` parameter is set to `true` for this request.

- **NewDBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--new-db-instance-identifier`, or in Python: `new_db_instance_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  The new DB instance identifier for the DB instance when renaming a DB instance. When you change the DB instance identifier, an instance reboot will occur immediately if you set `Apply Immediately` to `true`, or will occur during the next maintenance window if `Apply Immediately` to false. This value is stored as a lowercase string.

  Constraints:
  - Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - The first character must be a letter.
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

  Example: `mydbinstance`

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  The daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled.

  Not applicable. The daily time range for creating automated backups is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “ModifyDBCluster” (p. 503).

  Constraints:
  - Must be in the format hh24:mi-hh24:mi
  - Must be in Universal Time Coordinated (UTC)
  - Must not conflict with the preferred maintenance window
  - Must be at least 30 minutes
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- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  The weekly time range (in UTC) during which system maintenance can occur, which might result in an outage. Changing this parameter doesn't result in an outage, except in the following situation, and the change is asynchronously applied as soon as possible. If there are pending actions that cause a reboot, and the maintenance window is changed to include the current time, then changing this parameter will cause a reboot of the DB instance. If moving this window to the current time, there must be at least 30 minutes between the current time and end of the window to ensure pending changes are applied.

  Default: Uses existing setting


  Valid Days: Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun

  Constraints: Must be at least 30 minutes

- **PromotionTier** (in the CLI: `--promotion-tier`, or in Python: `promotion_tier`) – Number (integer).

  A value that specifies the order in which a Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

  Default: 1

  Valid Values: 0 - 15

- **PubliclyAccessible** (in the CLI: `--publicly-accessible`, or in Python: `publicly_accessible`) – Boolean.

  This flag should no longer be used.

- **StorageType** (in the CLI: `--storage-type`, or in Python: `storage_type`) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported.

- **TdeCredentialArn** (in the CLI: `--tde-credential-arn`, or in Python: `tde_credential_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN from the key store with which to associate the instance for TDE encryption.


  The password for the given ARN from the key store in order to access the device.


  A list of EC2 VPC security groups to authorize on this DB instance. This change is asynchronously applied as soon as possible.

  Not applicable. The associated list of EC2 VPC security groups is managed by the DB cluster. For more information, see the section called “ModifyDBCluster” (p. 503).

  Constraints:

  - If supplied, must match existing VpcSecurityGroupIds.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB instance.
This data type is used as a response element in the section called “DescribeDBInstances” (p. 557) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the allocated storage size specified in gibibytes.

  
  Indicates that minor version patches are applied automatically.

- **AvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: `--availability-zone`, or in Python: `availability_zone`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the Availability Zone the DB instance is located in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

- **CACertificateIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--ca-certificate-identifier`, or in Python: `ca_certificate_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The identifier of the CA certificate for this DB instance.

- **CopyTagsToSnapshot** (in the CLI: `--copy-tags-to-snapshot`, or in Python: `copy_tags_to_snapshot`) – Boolean.
  
  Specifies whether tags are copied from the DB instance to snapshots of the DB instance.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  If the DB instance is a member of a DB cluster, contains the name of the DB cluster that the DB instance is a member of.

- **DBInstanceArn** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-arn`, or in Python: `db_instance_arn`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceClass** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-class`, or in Python: `db_instance_class`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains the name of the compute and memory capacity class of the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-identifier`, or in Python: `db_instance_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Contains a user-supplied database identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB instance.

- **DbInstancePort** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-port`, or in Python: `db_instance_port`) – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the port that the DB instance listens on. If the DB instance is part of a DB cluster, this can be a different port than the DB cluster port.

- **DBInstanceStatus** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-status`, or in Python: `db_instance_status`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the current state of this database.

- **DbiResourceId** (in the CLI: `--dbi-resource-id`, or in Python: `dbi_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
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The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB instance. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB instance is accessed.

- **DBName** (in the CLI: `--db-name`, or in Python: `db_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The database name.

- **DBParameterGroups** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-groups`, or in Python: `db_parameter_groups`) – An array of `DBParameterGroupStatus` objects.
  
  Provides the list of DB parameter groups applied to this DB instance.

- **DBSecurityGroups** (in the CLI: `--db-security-groups`, or in Python: `db_security_groups`) – An array of `DBSecurityGroupMembership` objects.
  
  Provides List of DB security group elements containing only `DBSecurityGroup.Name` and `DBSecurityGroup.Status` subelements.

- **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – A `DBSubnetGroup` object.
  
  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB instance, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.
  
  Indicates whether or not the DB instance has deletion protection enabled. The instance can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. See Deleting a DB Instance.

- **DomainMemberships** (in the CLI: `--domain-memberships`, or in Python: `domain_memberships`) – An array of `DomainMembership` objects.
  
  Not supported

  
  A list of log types that this DB instance is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – An `Endpoint` object.
  
  Specifies the connection endpoint.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB instance.

  
  Indicates the database engine version.

  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log stream that receives the Enhanced Monitoring metrics data for the DB instance.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.
  
  True if AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **InstanceCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--instance-create-time`, or in Python: `instance_create_time`) – Timestamp.
  
  Provides the date and time the DB instance was created.

- **Iops** (in the CLI: `--iops`, or in Python: `iops`) – Number (integer).
Specifies the Provisioned IOPS (I/O operations per second) value.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: --latest-restorable-time, or in Python: latest_restorable_time) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: --license-model, or in Python: license_model) – UTF-8 string.

  License model information for this DB instance.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: --master-username, or in Python: master_username) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringInterval** (in the CLI: --monitoring-interval, or in Python: monitoring_interval) – Number (integer).

  The interval, in seconds, between points when Enhanced Monitoring metrics are collected for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringRoleArn** (in the CLI: --monitoring-role-arn, or in Python: monitoring_role_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN for the IAM role that permits Neptune to send Enhanced Monitoring metrics to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: --multi-az, or in Python: multi_az) – Boolean.

  Specifies if the DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment.

- **PendingModifiedValues** (in the CLI: --pending-modified-values, or in Python: pending_modified_values) – A `PendingModifiedValues` object.

  Specifies that changes to the DB instance are pending. This element is only included when changes are pending. Specific changes are identified by subelements.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: --preferred-backup-window, or in Python: preferred_backup_window) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the `BackupRetentionPeriod`.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: --preferred-maintenance-window, or in Python: preferred_maintenance_window) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **PromotionTier** (in the CLI: --promotion-tier, or in Python: promotion_tier) – Number (integer).

  A value that specifies the order in which a Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

- **PubliclyAccessible** (in the CLI: --publicly-accessible, or in Python: publicly_accessible) – Boolean.

  This flag should no longer be used.

- **ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifiers** (in the CLI: --read-replica-db-cluster-identifiers, or in Python: read_replica_db_cluster_identifiers) – An array of `ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifier`—UTF-8 strings.
Contains one or more identifiers of DB clusters that are Read Replicas of this DB instance.

- **ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-db-instance-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_db_instance_identifiers`) – An array of `ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifier` objects— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB instance.


  Contains the identifier of the source DB instance if this DB instance is a Read Replica.

- **SecondaryAvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: `--secondary-availability-zone`, or in Python: `secondary_availability_zone`) – UTF-8 string.

  If present, specifies the name of the secondary Availability Zone for a DB instance with multi-AZ support.

- **StatusInfos** (in the CLI: `--status-infos`, or in Python: `status_infos`) – An array of `DBInstanceStatusInfo` objects.

  The status of a Read Replica. If the instance is not a Read Replica, this is blank.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **StorageType** (in the CLI: `--storage-type`, or in Python: `storage_type`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the storage type associated with DB instance.

- **TdeCredentialArn** (in the CLI: `--tde-credential-arn`, or in Python: `tde_credential_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN from the key store with which the instance is associated for TDE encryption.

- **Timezone** (in the CLI: `--timezone`, or in Python: `timezone`) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported.


  Provides a list of VPC security group elements that the DB instance belongs to.

**Errors**

- `InvalidDBInstanceStateFault` (p. 645)
- `InvalidDBSecurityGroupStateFault` (p. 646)
- `DBInstanceAlreadyExistsFault` (p. 639)
- `DBInstanceNotFoundFault` (p. 639)
- `DBSecurityGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 641)
- `DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 640)
- `InsufficientDBInstanceCapacityFault` (p. 644)
- `StorageQuotaExceededFault` (p. 650)
- `InvalidVPCNetworkStateFault` (p. 648)
- `ProvisionedIopsNotAvailableInAZFault` (p. 649)
- `OptionGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 648)
- `DBUpgradeDependencyFailureFault` (p. 643)
RebootDBInstance (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `reboot-db-instance`, and the Python name is: `reboot_db_instance`.

You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons. For example, if you make certain modifications, or if you change the DB parameter group associated with the DB instance, you must reboot the instance for the changes to take effect.

Rebooting a DB instance restarts the database engine service. Rebooting a DB instance results in a momentary outage, during which the DB instance status is set to rebooting.

Request

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-identifier`, or in Python: `db_instance_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The DB instance identifier. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string.

  Constraints:
  - Must match the identifier of an existing DBInstance.
  - **ForceFailover** (in the CLI: `--force-failover`, or in Python: `force_failover`) – Boolean.

    When `true`, the reboot is conducted through a MultiAZ failover.

    Constraint: You can't specify `true` if the instance is not configured for MultiAZ.

Response

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB instance.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called "DescribeDBInstances" (p. 557) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the allocated storage size specified in gibibytes.


  Indicates that minor version patches are applied automatically.

- **AvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: `--availability-zone`, or in Python: `availability_zone`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the Availability Zone the DB instance is located in.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.
• **CACertificateIdentifier** (in the CLI: --ca-certificate-identifier, or in Python: ca_certificate_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the CA certificate for this DB instance.

• **CopyTagsToSnapshot** (in the CLI: --copy-tags-to-snapshot, or in Python: copy_tags_to_snapshot) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether tags are copied from the DB instance to snapshots of the DB instance.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  If the DB instance is a member of a DB cluster, contains the name of the DB cluster that the DB instance is a member of.

• **DBInstanceArn** (in the CLI: --db-instance-arn, or in Python: db_instance_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB instance.

• **DBInstanceClass** (in the CLI: --db-instance-class, or in Python: db_instance_class) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the name of the compute and memory capacity class of the DB instance.

• **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-instance-identifier, or in Python: db_instance_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains a user-supplied database identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB instance.

• **DBInstancePort** (in the CLI: --db-instance-port, or in Python: db_instance_port) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the DB instance listens on. If the DB instance is part of a DB cluster, this can be a different port than the DB cluster port.

• **DBInstanceStatus** (in the CLI: --db-instance-status, or in Python: db_instance_status) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the current state of this database.

• **DBiResourceId** (in the CLI: --dbi-resource-id, or in Python: dbi_resource_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB instance. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB instance is accessed.

• **DBName** (in the CLI: --db-name, or in Python: db_name) – UTF-8 string.

  The database name.

• **DBParameterGroups** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-groups, or in Python: db_parameter_groups) – An array of DBParameterGroupStatus (p. 562) DBParameterGroup objects.

  Provides the list of DB parameter groups applied to this DB instance.

• **DBSecurityGroups** (in the CLI: --db-security-groups, or in Python: db_security_groups) – An array of DBSecurityGroupMembership (p. 633) DBSecurityGroup objects.

  Provides List of DB security group elements containing only DBSecurityGroup.Name and DBSecurityGroup.Status subelements.

• **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group, or in Python: db_subnet_group) – A DBSubnetGroup (p. 580) object.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB instance, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.
- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: --deletion-protection, or in Python: deletion_protection) – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB instance has deletion protection enabled. The instance can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. See Deleting a DB Instance.

- **DomainMemberships** (in the CLI: --domain-memberships, or in Python: domain_memberships) – An array of DomainMembership (p. 633) DomainMembership objects.

  Not supported


  A list of log types that this DB instance is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

- **Endpoint** (in the CLI: --endpoint, or in Python: endpoint) – An Endpoint (p. 633) object.

  Specifies the connection endpoint.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: --engine, or in Python: engine) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB instance.


  Indicates the database engine version.


  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log stream that receives the Enhanced Monitoring metrics data for the DB instance.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: --iam-database-authentication-enabled, or in Python: iam_database_authentication_enabled) – Boolean.

  True if AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) authentication is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **InstanceCreateTime** (in the CLI: --instance-create-time, or in Python: instance_create_time) – Timestamp.

  Provides the date and time the DB instance was created.

- **Iops** (in the CLI: --iops, or in Python: iops) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the Provisioned IOPS (/O operations per second) value.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: --latest-restorable-time, or in Python: latest_restorable_time) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

- **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: --license-model, or in Python: license_model) – UTF-8 string.

  License model information for this DB instance.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: --master-username, or in Python: master_username) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringInterval** (in the CLI: --monitoring-interval, or in Python: monitoring_interval) – Number (integer).
The interval, in seconds, between points when Enhanced Monitoring metrics are collected for the DB instance.

- **MonitoringRoleArn** (in the CLI: --monitoring-role-arn, or in Python: monitoring_role_arn) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The ARN for the IAM role that permits Neptune to send Enhanced Monitoring metrics to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

- **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: --multi-az, or in Python: multi_az) – Boolean.
  
  Specifies if the DB instance is a Multi-AZ deployment.

- **PendingModifiedValues** (in the CLI: --pending-modified-values, or in Python: pending_modified_values) – A PendingModifiedValues (p. 625) object.
  
  Specifies that changes to the DB instance are pending. This element is only included when changes are pending. Specific changes are identified by subelements.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: --preferred-backup-window, or in Python: preferred_backup_window) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the BackupRetentionPeriod.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: --preferred-maintenance-window, or in Python: preferred_maintenance_window) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **PromotionTier** (in the CLI: --promotion-tier, or in Python: promotion_tier) – Number (integer).
  
  A value that specifies the order in which a Read Replica is promoted to the primary instance after a failure of the existing primary instance.

- **PubliclyAccessible** (in the CLI: --publicly-accessible, or in Python: publicly_accessible) – Boolean.
  
  This flag should no longer be used.

- **ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifiers** (in the CLI: --read-replica-db-cluster-identifiers, or in Python: read_replica_db_cluster_identifiers) – An array of ReadReplicaDBClusterIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.
  
  Contains one or more identifiers of DB clusters that are Read Replicas of this DB instance.

- **ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers** (in the CLI: --read-replica-db-instance-identifiers, or in Python: read_replica_db_instance_identifiers) – An array of ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.
  
  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB instance.

  
  Contains the identifier of the source DB instance if this DB instance is a Read Replica.

- **SecondaryAvailabilityZone** (in the CLI: --secondary-availability-zone, or in Python: secondary_availability_zone) – UTF-8 string.
  
  If present, specifies the name of the secondary Availability Zone for a DB instance with multi-AZ support.

- **StatusInfos** (in the CLI: --status-infos, or in Python: status_infos) – An array of DBInstanceStatusInfo (p. 528) DBInstanceStatusInfo objects.
The status of a Read Replica. If the instance is not a Read Replica, this is blank.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Not supported: The encryption for DB instances is managed by the DB cluster.

- **StorageType** (in the CLI: `--storage-type`, or in Python: `storage_type`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the storage type associated with DB instance.

- **TdeCredentialArn** (in the CLI: `--tde-credential-arn`, or in Python: `tde_credential_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The ARN from the key store with which the instance is associated for TDE encryption.

- **Timezone** (in the CLI: `--timezone`, or in Python: `timezone`) – UTF-8 string.

  Not supported.


  Provides a list of VPC security group elements that the DB instance belongs to.

**Errors**

- `InvalidDBInstanceStateFault` (p. 645)
- `DBInstanceNotFoundFault` (p. 639)

**DescribeDBInstances (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-db-instances`, and the Python name is: `describe_db_instances`.

Returns information about provisioned instances, and supports pagination.

**Note**

This operation can also return information for Amazon RDS instances and Amazon DocDB instances.

**Request**

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-identifier`, or in Python: `db_instance_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  The user-supplied instance identifier. If this parameter is specified, information from only the specific DB instance is returned. This parameter isn't case-sensitive.

  **Constraints:**
  - If supplied, must match the identifier of an existing DBInstance.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: `--filters`, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of `Filter` objects.

  A filter that specifies one or more DB instances to describe.

  **Supported filters:**
  - `db-cluster-id` - Accepts DB cluster identifiers and DB cluster Amazon Resource Names (ARNs). The results list will only include information about the DB instances associated with the DB clusters identified by these ARNs.
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

- **engine** - Accepts an engine name (such as `neptune`), and restricts the results list to DB instances created by that engine.

For example, to invoke this API from the AWS CLI and filter so that only Neptune DB instances are returned, you could use the following command:

**Example**

```bash
aws neptune describe-db-instances \
  --filters Name=engine,Values=neptune
```

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeDBInstances request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).

  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

**Response**

- **DBInstances** (in the CLI: `--db-instances`, or in Python: `db_instances`) – An array of `DBInstance` objects.

  A list of the section called “DBInstance” (p. 524) instances.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

**Errors**

- **DBInstanceNotFoundFault** (p. 639)

---

**DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-orderable-db-instance-options`, and the Python name is: `describe_orderable_db_instance_options`.

Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine.

**Request**

- **DBInstanceClass** (in the CLI: `--db-instance-class`, or in Python: `db_instance_class`) – UTF-8 string.

  The DB instance class filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings matching the specified DB instance class.

The name of the engine to retrieve DB instance options for.

  
  The engine version filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings matching the specified engine version.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: `--filters`, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.
  
  This parameter is not currently supported.

- **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: `--license-model`, or in Python: `license_model`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The license model filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available offerings matching the specified license model.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).
  
  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

- **Vpc** (in the CLI: `--vpc`, or in Python: `vpc`) – Boolean.
  
  The VPC filter value. Specify this parameter to show only the available VPC or non-VPC offerings.

**Response**

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous OrderableDBInstanceOptions request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **OrderableDBInstanceOptions** (in the CLI: `--orderable-db-instance-options`, or in Python: `orderable_db_instance_options`) – An array of OrderableDBInstanceOption (p. 528) OrderableDBInstanceOption objects.

  An the section called “OrderableDBInstanceOption” (p. 528) structure containing information about orderable options for the DB instance.

**DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-valid-db-instance-modifications`, and the Python name is: `describe_valid_db_instance_modifications`.

You can call the section called “DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications” (p. 559) to learn what modifications you can make to your DB instance. You can use this information when you call the section called “ModifyDBInstance” (p. 544).

**Request**
• **DBInstanceIdentifier** (in the CLI: \(--\text{db-instance-identifier}\), or in Python: `db_instance_identifier`) – *Required: UTF-8 string.*

The customer identifier or the ARN of your DB instance.

**Response**

Information about valid modifications that you can make to your DB instance. Contains the result of a successful call to the the section called “DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications” (p. 559) action. You can use this information when you call the section called “ModifyDBInstance” (p. 544).

• **Storage** (in the CLI: \(--\text{storage}\), or in Python: `storage`) – An array of ValidStorageOptions— a structures.

Valid storage options for your DB instance.

**Errors**

• **DBInstanceNotFoundFault** (p. 639)
• **InvalidDBInstanceStateFault** (p. 645)

---

**Neptune Parameters API**

**Structures:**

• Parameter (structure) (p. 561)
• DBParameterGroup (structure) (p. 561)
• DBClusterParameterGroup (structure) (p. 562)
• DBParameterGroupStatus (structure) (p. 562)

**Actions:**

• CopyDBParameterGroup (action) (p. 563)
• CopyDBClusterParameterGroup (action) (p. 564)
• CreateDBParameterGroup (action) (p. 565)
• CreateDBClusterParameterGroup (action) (p. 567)
• DeleteDBParameterGroup (action) (p. 568)
• DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup (action) (p. 569)
• ModifyDBParameterGroup (action) (p. 569)
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• DescribeDBParameters (action) (p. 573)
• DescribeDBParameterGroups (action) (p. 574)
• DescribeDBClusterParameters (action) (p. 575)
• DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups (action) (p. 576)
• DescribeEngineDefaultParameters (action) (p. 577)
• DescribeEngineDefaultClusterParameters (action) (p. 578)
**Parameter (structure)**

Specifies a parameter.

**Fields**

- **AllowedValues** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the valid range of values for the parameter.

- **ApplyMethod** – UTF-8 string (valid values: immediate="" | pending-reboot="").
  
  Indicates when to apply parameter updates.

- **ApplyType** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the engine specific parameters type.

- **DataType** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the valid data type for the parameter.

- **Description** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides a description of the parameter.

- **IsModifiable** – Boolean.
  
  Indicates whether (true) or not (false) the parameter can be modified. Some parameters have security or operational implications that prevent them from being changed.

- **MinimumEngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The earliest engine version to which the parameter can apply.

- **ParameterName** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the parameter.

- **ParameterValue** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the value of the parameter.

- **Source** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Indicates the source of the parameter value.

**DBParameterGroup (structure)**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB parameter group.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called "DescribeDBParameterGroups" (p. 574) action.

**Fields**

- **DBParameterGroupArn** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB parameter group.

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the DB parameter group family that this DB parameter group is compatible with.

- **DBParameterGroupName** – UTF-8 string.
Provides the name of the DB parameter group.

- **Description** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the customer-specified description for this DB parameter group.

**DBParameterGroup** is used as the response element for:

- **CopyDBParameterGroup** (p. 563)
- **CreateDBParameterGroup** (p. 565)

### DBClusterParameterGroup (structure)

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster parameter group.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups” (p. 576) action.

**Fields**

- **DBClusterParameterGroupArn** – UTF-8 string.
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster parameter group.
- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the name of the DB cluster parameter group.
- **DBParameterGroupFamily** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the name of the DB parameter group family that this DB cluster parameter group is compatible with.
- **Description** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the customer-specified description for this DB cluster parameter group.

**DBClusterParameterGroup** is used as the response element for:

- **CopyDBClusterParameterGroup** (p. 564)
- **CreateDBClusterParameterGroup** (p. 567)

### DBParameterGroupStatus (structure)

The status of the DB parameter group.

This data type is used as a response element in the following actions:

- the section called “CreateDBInstance” (p. 530)
- the section called “DeleteDBInstance” (p. 539)
- the section called “ModifyDBInstance” (p. 544)
- the section called “RebootDBInstance” (p. 553)

**Fields**

- **DBParameterGroupName** – UTF-8 string.
CopyDBParameterGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: copy-db-parameter-group, and the Python name is: copy_db_parameter_group.

Copies the specified DB parameter group.

Request

- **SourceDBParameterGroupIdentifier** (in the CLI: --source-db-parameter-group-identifier, or in Python: source_db_parameter_group_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier or ARN for the source DB parameter group. For information about creating an ARN, see Constructing an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

  Constraints:
  - Must specify a valid DB parameter group.
  - Must specify a valid DB parameter group identifier, for example my-db-param-group, or a valid ARN.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to be assigned to the copied DB parameter group.

- **TargetDBParameterGroupDescription** (in the CLI: --target-db-parameter-group-description, or in Python: target_db_parameter_group_description) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  A description for the copied DB parameter group.

- **TargetDBParameterGroupIdentifier** (in the CLI: --target-db-parameter-group-identifier, or in Python: target_db_parameter_group_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier for the copied DB parameter group.

  Constraints:
  - Cannot be null, empty, or blank.
  - Must contain from 1 to 255 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - First character must be a letter.
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

  Example: my-db-parameter-group

Response

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB parameter group.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called "DescribeDBParameterGroups" (p. 574) action.

- **DBParameterGroupArn** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-arn, or in Python: db_parameter_group_arn) – UTF-8 string.
The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB parameter group.

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-family`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_family`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the DB parameter group family that this DB parameter group is compatible with.

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the DB parameter group.

- **Description** (in the CLI: `--description`, or in Python: `description`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the customer-specified description for this DB parameter group.

**Errors**

- **DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 640)
- **DBParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault** (p. 640)
- **DBParameterGroupQuotaExceededFault** (p. 640)

**CopyDBClusterParameterGroup (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `copy-db-cluster-parameter-group`, and the Python name is: `copy_db_cluster_parameter_group`.

Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group.

**Request**

- **SourceDBClusterParameterGroupIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--source-db-cluster-parameter-group-identifier`, or in Python: `source_db_cluster_parameter_group_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the source DB cluster parameter group. For information about creating an ARN, see Constructing an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

  Constraints:

  - Must specify a valid DB cluster parameter group.
  - If the source DB cluster parameter group is in the same AWS Region as the copy, specify a valid DB parameter group identifier, for example `my-db-cluster-param-group`, or a valid ARN.
  - If the source DB parameter group is in a different AWS Region than the copy, specify a valid DB cluster parameter group ARN, for example `arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster-pg:custom-cluster-group1`.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: `--tags`, or in Python: `tags`) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to be assigned to the copied DB cluster parameter group.

- **TargetDBClusterParameterGroupDescription** (in the CLI: `--target-db-cluster-parameter-group-description`, or in Python: `target_db_cluster_parameter_group_description`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  A description for the copied DB cluster parameter group.

- **TargetDBClusterParameterGroupIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--target-db-cluster-parameter-group-identifier`, or in Python: `target_db_cluster_parameter_group_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
The identifier for the copied DB cluster parameter group.

Constraints:
- Cannot be null, empty, or blank
- Must contain from 1 to 255 letters, numbers, or hyphens
- First character must be a letter
- Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

Example: my-cluster-param-group1

Response

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster parameter group.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called “DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups” (p. 576) action.

- **DBClusterParameterGroupArn** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-arn, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_arn) – UTF-8 string.
  - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster parameter group.
- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_name) – UTF-8 string.
  - Provides the name of the DB cluster parameter group.
- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-family, or in Python: db_parameter_group_family) – UTF-8 string.
  - Provides the name of the DB parameter group family that this DB cluster parameter group is compatible with.
- **Description** (in the CLI: --description, or in Python: description) – UTF-8 string.
  - Provides the customer-specified description for this DB cluster parameter group.

Errors

- DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault (p. 640)
- DBParameterGroupQuotaExceededFault (p. 640)
- DBParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault (p. 640)

CreateDBParameterGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: create-db-parameter-group, and the Python name is: create_db_parameter_group.

Creates a new DB parameter group.

A DB parameter group is initially created with the default parameters for the database engine used by the DB instance. To provide custom values for any of the parameters, you must modify the group after creating it using ModifyDBParameterGroup. Once you've created a DB parameter group, you need to associate it with your DB instance using ModifyDBInstance. When you associate a new DB parameter group with a running DB instance, you need to reboot the DB instance without failover for the new DB parameter group and associated settings to take effect.
**Important**
After you create a DB parameter group, you should wait at least 5 minutes before creating your first DB instance that uses that DB parameter group as the default parameter group. This allows Amazon Neptune to fully complete the create action before the parameter group is used as the default for a new DB instance. This is especially important for parameters that are critical when creating the default database for a DB instance, such as the character set for the default database defined by the `character_set_database` parameter. You can use the `Parameter Groups` option of the Amazon Neptune console or the `DescribeDBParameters` command to verify that your DB parameter group has been created or modified.

**Request**
- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-family`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_family`) – *Required:* UTF-8 string.
  
  The DB parameter group family name. A DB parameter group can be associated with one and only one DB parameter group family, and can be applied only to a DB instance running a database engine and engine version compatible with that DB parameter group family.
- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_name`) – *Required:* UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB parameter group.

  Constraints:
  - Must be 1 to 255 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - First character must be a letter
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

  **Note**
  This value is stored as a lowercase string.
- **Description** (in the CLI: `--description`, or in Python: `description`) – *Required:* UTF-8 string.
  
  The description for the DB parameter group.
- **Tags** (in the CLI: `--tags`, or in Python: `tags`) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.
  
  The tags to be assigned to the new DB parameter group.

**Response**
Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB parameter group.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called "`DescribeDBParameterGroups`" (p. 574) action.

- **DBParameterGroupArn** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-arn`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_arn`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB parameter group.
- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-family`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_family`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the DB parameter group family that this DB parameter group is compatible with.
- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the name of the DB parameter group.
CreateDBClusterParameterGroup

• **Description** (in the CLI: --description, or in Python: description) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the customer-specified description for this DB parameter group.

Errors

- DBParameterGroupQuotaExceededFault (p. 640)
- DBParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault (p. 640)

CreateDBClusterParameterGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: create-db-cluster-parameter-group, and the Python name is: create_db_cluster_parameter_group.

Creates a new DB cluster parameter group.

Parameters in a DB cluster parameter group apply to all of the instances in a DB cluster.

A DB cluster parameter group is initially created with the default parameters for the database engine used by instances in the DB cluster. To provide custom values for any of the parameters, you must modify the group after creating it using the section called “ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup” (p. 570). Once you've created a DB cluster parameter group, you need to associate it with your DB cluster using the section called “ModifyDBCluster” (p. 503). When you associate a new DB cluster parameter group with a running DB cluster, you need to reboot the DB instances in the DB cluster without failover for the new DB cluster parameter group and associated settings to take effect.

**Important**

After you create a DB cluster parameter group, you should wait at least 5 minutes before creating your first DB cluster that uses that DB cluster parameter group as the default parameter group. This allows Amazon Neptune to fully complete the create action before the DB cluster parameter group is used as the default for a new DB cluster. This is especially important for parameters that are critical when creating the default database for a DB cluster, such as the character set for the default database defined by the character_set_database parameter. You can use the Parameter Groups option of the Amazon Neptune console or the the section called “DescribeDBClusterParameters” (p. 575) command to verify that your DB cluster parameter group has been created or modified.

**Request**

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB cluster parameter group.

  Constraints:

  • Must match the name of an existing DBClusterParameterGroup.

  **Note**

  This value is stored as a lowercase string.

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-family, or in Python: db_parameter_group_family) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The DB cluster parameter group family name. A DB cluster parameter group can be associated with one and only one DB cluster parameter group family, and can be applied only to a DB cluster running a database engine and engine version compatible with that DB cluster parameter group family.

- **Description** (in the CLI: --description, or in Python: description) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  Provides the customer-specified description for this DB parameter group.
DeleteDBParameterGroup

The description for the DB cluster parameter group.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: `--tags`, or in Python: `tags`) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to be assigned to the new DB cluster parameter group.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster parameter group.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called “DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups” (p. 576) action.

- **DBClusterParameterGroupArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster parameter group.

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the DB cluster parameter group.

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-family`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_family`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the DB parameter group family that this DB cluster parameter group is compatible with.

- **Description** (in the CLI: `--description`, or in Python: `description`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the customer-specified description for this DB cluster parameter group.

**Errors**

- **DBParameterGroupQuotaExceededFault** (p. 640)
- **DBParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault** (p. 640)

**DeleteDBParameterGroup (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `delete-db-parameter-group`, and the Python name is: `delete_db_parameter_group`.

Deletes a specified DBParameterGroup. The DBParameterGroup to be deleted can't be associated with any DB instances.

**Request**

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_name`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB parameter group.

  Constraints:
  - Must be the name of an existing DB parameter group
  - You can't delete a default DB parameter group
  - Cannot be associated with any DB instances
DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `delete-db-cluster-parameter-group`, and the Python name is: `delete_db_cluster_parameter_group`.

Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group. The DB cluster parameter group to be deleted can't be associated with any DB clusters.

Request

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_name`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB cluster parameter group.

  Constraints:
  - Must be the name of an existing DB cluster parameter group.
  - You can't delete a default DB cluster parameter group.
  - Cannot be associated with any DB clusters.

Response

- **No Response parameters**.

Errors

- `InvalidDBParameterGroupStateFault (p. 645)`
- `DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault (p. 640)`

ModifyDBParameterGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `modify-db-parameter-group`, and the Python name is: `modify_db_parameter_group`.

Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group. To modify more than one parameter, submit a list of the following: **ParameterName**, **ParameterValue**, and **ApplyMethod**. A maximum of 20 parameters can be modified in a single request.

**Note**
Changes to dynamic parameters are applied immediately. Changes to static parameters require a reboot without failover to the DB instance associated with the parameter group before the change can take effect.
Important
After you modify a DB parameter group, you should wait at least 5 minutes before creating your first DB instance that uses that DB parameter group as the default parameter group. This allows Amazon Neptune to fully complete the modify action before the parameter group is used as the default for a new DB instance. This is especially important for parameters that are critical when creating the default database for a DB instance, such as the character set for the default database defined by the character_set_database parameter. You can use the Parameter Groups option of the Amazon Neptune console or the DescribeDBParameters command to verify that your DB parameter group has been created or modified.

Request

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_parameter_group_name) – *Required: UTF-8 string.*
  
  The name of the DB parameter group.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBParameterGroup.


  An array of parameter names, values, and the apply method for the parameter update. At least one parameter name, value, and apply method must be supplied; subsequent arguments are optional. A maximum of 20 parameters can be modified in a single request.

  Valid Values (for the application method): immediate | pending-reboot

  **Note**
  You can use the immediate value with dynamic parameters only. You can use the pending-reboot value for both dynamic and static parameters, and changes are applied when you reboot the DB instance without failover.

Response

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_parameter_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the DB parameter group.

Errors

- **DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 640)
- **InvalidDBParameterGroupStateFault** (p. 645)

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: modify-db-cluster-parameter-group, and the Python name is: modify_db_cluster_parameter_group.

Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group. To modify more than one parameter, submit a list of the following: ParameterName, ParameterValue, and ApplyMethod. A maximum of 20 parameters can be modified in a single request.
Note
Changes to dynamic parameters are applied immediately. Changes to static parameters require a reboot without failover to the DB cluster associated with the parameter group before the change can take effect.

Important
After you create a DB cluster parameter group, you should wait at least 5 minutes before creating your first DB cluster that uses that DB cluster parameter group as the default parameter group. This allows Amazon Neptune to fully complete the create action before the parameter group is used as the default for a new DB cluster. This is especially important for parameters that are critical when creating the default database for a DB cluster, such as the character set for the default database defined by the character_set_database parameter.

You can use the Parameter Groups option of the Amazon Neptune console or the the section called "DescribeDBClusterParameters" (p. 575) command to verify that your DB cluster parameter group has been created or modified.

Request

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_name`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

The name of the DB cluster parameter group to modify.


A list of parameters in the DB cluster parameter group to modify.

Response

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.

The name of the DB cluster parameter group.

Constraints:
- Must be 1 to 255 letters or numbers.
- First character must be a letter
- Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

Note
This value is stored as a lowercase string.

Errors

- **DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 640)
- **InvalidDBParameterGroupStateFault** (p. 645)

ResetDBParameterGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `reset-db-parameter-group`, and the Python name is: `reset_db_parameter_group`.

Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default value. To reset specific parameters, provide a list of the following: `ParameterName` and `ApplyMethod`. To reset the entire DB parameter group, specify the `DBParameterGroup` name and `ResetAllParameters` parameters.
resetting the entire group, dynamic parameters are updated immediately and static parameters are set to pending-reboot to take effect on the next DB instance restart or RebootDBInstance request.

Request

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_parameter_group_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
The name of the DB parameter group.

  Constraints:
  - Must match the name of an existing DBParameterGroup.
  - **Parameters** (in the CLI: --parameters, or in Python: parameters) – An array of Parameter (p. 561) Parameter objects.

  To reset the entire DB parameter group, specify the DBParameterGroup name and ResetAllParameters parameters. To reset specific parameters, provide a list of the following: ParameterName and ApplyMethod. A maximum of 20 parameters can be modified in a single request.

  Valid Values (for Apply method): pending-reboot

- **ResetAllParameters** (in the CLI: --reset-all-parameters, or in Python: reset_all_parameters) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether (true) or not (false) to reset all parameters in the DB parameter group to default values.

  Default: true

Response

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_parameter_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the DB parameter group.

Errors

- InvalidDBParameterGroupStateException (p. 645)
- DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault (p. 640)

**ResetDBClusterParameterGroup (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: reset-db-cluster-parameter-group, and the Python name is: reset_db_cluster_parameter_group.

Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value. To reset specific parameters submit a list of the following: ParameterName and ApplyMethod. To reset the entire DB cluster parameter group, specify the DBClusterParameterGroupName and ResetAllParameters parameters.

When resetting the entire group, dynamic parameters are updated immediately and static parameters are set to pending-reboot to take effect on the next DB instance restart or the section called “RebootDBInstance” (p. 553) request. You must call the section called “RebootDBInstance” (p. 553) for every DB instance in your DB cluster that you want the updated static parameter to apply to.
Request

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_name`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB cluster parameter group to reset.

- **Parameters** (in the CLI: `--parameters`, or in Python: `parameters`) – An array of Parameter (p. 561) Parameter objects.
  
  A list of parameter names in the DB cluster parameter group to reset to the default values. You can't use this parameter if the `ResetAllParameters` parameter is set to true.

- **ResetAllParameters** (in the CLI: `--reset-all-parameters`, or in Python: `reset_all_parameters`) – Boolean.
  
  A value that is set to `true` to reset all parameters in the DB cluster parameter group to their default values, and `false` otherwise. You can't use this parameter if there is a list of parameter names specified for the `Parameters` parameter.

Response

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB cluster parameter group.

  Constraints:
  - Must be 1 to 255 letters or numbers.
  - First character must be a letter
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

  **Note**
  
  This value is stored as a lowercase string.

Errors

- `InvalidDBParameterGroupStateFault` (p. 645)
- `DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 640)

DescribeDBParameters (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-db-parameters`, and the Python name is: `describe_db_parameters`.

Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group.

Request

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-name`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_name`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of a specific DB parameter group to return details for.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBParameterGroup.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: `--filters`, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.
DescribeDBParameterGroups

This parameter is not currently supported.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeDBParameters request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: --max-records, or in Python: max_records) – Number (integer).

  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified MaxRecords value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

- **Source** (in the CLI: --source, or in Python: source) – UTF-8 string.

  The parameter types to return.

  Default: All parameter types returned

  Valid Values: user | system | engine-default

Response

- **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **Parameters** (in the CLI: --parameters, or in Python: parameters) – An array of Parameter objects.

  A list of the section called “Parameter” (p. 561) values.

Errors

- **DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 640)

**DescribeDBParameterGroups (action)**

  
  The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-parameter-groups, and the Python name is: describe_db_parameter_groups.

Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions. If a DBParameterGroupName is specified, the list will contain only the description of the specified DB parameter group.

Request

- **DBParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_parameter_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

  The name of a specific DB parameter group to return details for.

  Constraints:

  - If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBClusterParameterGroup.

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• **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.

  This parameter is not currently supported.

• **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeDBParameterGroups request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

• **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: --max-records, or in Python: max_records) – Number (integer).

  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified MaxRecords value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

**Response**

• **DBParameterGroups** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-groups, or in Python: db_parameter_groups) – An array of DBParameterGroup (p. 561) DBParameterGroup objects.

  A list of the section called “DBParameterGroup” (p. 561) instances.

• **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

**Errors**

• **DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 640)

**DescribeDBClusterParameters (action)**

  The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-cluster-parameters, and the Python name is: describe_db_cluster_parameters.

Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group.

**Request**

• **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of a specific DB cluster parameter group to return parameter details for.

  Constraints:

  • If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBClusterParameterGroup.

• **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.

  This parameter is not currently supported.

• **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.
DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeDBClusterParameters request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: \(--max-records\), or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).
  
  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

- **Source** (in the CLI: \(--source\), or in Python: `source`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  A value that indicates to return only parameters for a specific source. Parameter sources can be `engine`, `service`, or `customer`.

**Response**

- **Marker** (in the CLI: \(--marker\), or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeDBClusterParameters request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **Parameters** (in the CLI: \(--parameters\), or in Python: `parameters`) – An array of Parameter (p. 561) Parameter objects.
  
  Provides a list of parameters for the DB cluster parameter group.

**Errors**

- **DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 640)

---

**DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-db-cluster-parameter-groups`, and the Python name is: `describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups`.

Returns a list of `DBClusterParameterGroup` descriptions. If a `DBClusterParameterGroupName` parameter is specified, the list will contain only the description of the specified DB cluster parameter group.

**Request**

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: \(--db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of a specific DB cluster parameter group to return details for.

  Constraints:

  - If supplied, must match the name of an existing `DBClusterParameterGroup`.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: \(--filters, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.
  
  This parameter is not currently supported.
• **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

   An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

• **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: --max-records, or in Python: max_records) – Number (integer).

   The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified MaxRecords value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

   Default: 100

   Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

Response

• **DBClusterParameterGroups** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-groups, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_groups) – An array of DBClusterParameterGroup (p. 562) DBClusterParameterGroup objects.

   A list of DB cluster parameter groups.

• **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

   An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

Errors

• **DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 640)

**DescribeEngineDefaultParameters (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-engine-default-parameters, and the Python name is: describe_engine_default_parameters.

Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified database engine.

Request

• **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-family, or in Python: db_parameter_group_family) – Required: UTF-8 string.

   The name of the DB parameter group family.

• **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.

   Not currently supported.

• **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

   An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeEngineDefaultParameters request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

• **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: --max-records, or in Python: max_records) – Number (integer).
The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

Default: 100

Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

Response

Contains the result of a successful invocation of the the section called "DescribeEngineDefaultParameters" (p. 577) action.

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-family`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_family`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the DB parameter group family that the engine default parameters apply to.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous EngineDefaults request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **Parameters** (in the CLI: `--parameters`, or in Python: `parameters`) – An array of Parameter (p. 561) Parameter objects.
  
  Contains a list of engine default parameters.

**DescribeEngineDefaultClusterParameters (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-engine-default-cluster-parameters`, and the Python name is: `describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters`.

Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster database engine.

Request

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: `--db-parameter-group-family`, or in Python: `db_parameter_group_family`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB cluster parameter group family to return engine parameter information for.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: `--filters`, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.
  
  This parameter is not currently supported.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous `DescribeEngineDefaultClusterParameters` request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).
  
  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100
Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

Response

Contains the result of a successful invocation of the the section called "DescribeEngineDefaultParameters" (p. 577) action.

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-family, or in Python: db_parameter_group_family) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the DB parameter group family that the engine default parameters apply to.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous EngineDefaults request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

- **Parameters** (in the CLI: --parameters, or in Python: parameters) – An array of Parameter (p. 561) Parameter objects.

  Contains a list of engine default parameters.

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**Neptune Subnet API**

**Structures:**

- **Subnet (structure)** (p. 579)
  - **DBSubnetGroup (structure)** (p. 580)

**Actions:**

- **CreateDBSubnetGroup (action)** (p. 580)
- **DeleteDBSubnetGroup (action)** (p. 582)
- **ModifyDBSubnetGroup (action)** (p. 582)
- **DescribeDBSubnetGroups (action)** (p. 583)

**Subnet (structure)**

Specifies a subnet.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called "DescribeDBSubnetGroups" (p. 583) action.

**Fields**

- **SubnetAvailabilityZone** – An AvailabilityZone (p. 632) object.
  
  Specifies the EC2 Availability Zone that the subnet is in.

- **SubnetIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the identifier of the subnet.

- **SubnetStatus** – UTF-8 string.
Specifies the status of the subnet.

**DBSubnetGroup (structure)**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB subnet group.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBSubnetGroups” (p. 583) action.

**Fields**

- **DBSubnetGroupArn** – UTF-8 string.
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB subnet group.
- **DBSubnetGroupDescription** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the description of the DB subnet group.
- **DBSubnetGroupName** – UTF-8 string.
  The name of the DB subnet group.
- **SubnetGroupStatus** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the status of the DB subnet group.
- **Subnets** – An array of Subnet (p. 579) Subnet objects.
  Contains a list of the section called “Subnet” (p. 579) elements.
- **VpcId** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the VpcId of the DB subnet group.

DBSubnetGroup is used as the response element for:

- **CreateDBSubnetGroup (p. 580)**
- **ModifyDBSubnetGroup (p. 582)**

**CreateDBSubnetGroup (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: create-db-subnet-group, and the Python name is: create_db_subnet_group.

Creates a new DB subnet group. DB subnet groups must contain at least one subnet in at least two AZs in the AWS Region.

**Request**

- **DBSubnetGroupDescription** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-description, or in Python: db_subnet_group_description) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  The description for the DB subnet group.
- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  The name for the DB subnet group. This value is stored as a lowercase string.
CreateDBSubnetGroup

Constraints: Must contain no more than 255 letters, numbers, periods, underscores, spaces, or hyphens. Must not be default.

Example: mySubnetgroup

- **SubnetIds** (in the CLI: --subnet-ids, or in Python: subnet_ids) – Required: An array of SubnetIdentifier—UTF-8 strings.
  
  The EC2 Subnet IDs for the DB subnet group.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.
  
  The tags to be assigned to the new DB subnet group.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB subnet group.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBSubnetGroups” (p. 583) action.

- **DBSubnetGroupArn** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-arn, or in Python: db_subnet_group_arn) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB subnet group.

- **DBSubnetGroupDescription** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-description, or in Python: db_subnet_group_description) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the description of the DB subnet group.

- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB subnet group.

- **SubnetGroupStatus** (in the CLI: --subnet-group-status, or in Python: subnet_group_status) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the status of the DB subnet group.

- **Subnets** (in the CLI: --subnets, or in Python: subnets) – An array of Subnet (p. 579) Subnet objects.
  
  Contains a list of the section called “Subnet” (p. 579) elements.

- **VpcId** (in the CLI: --vpc-id, or in Python: vpc_id) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the VpcId of the DB subnet group.

**Errors**

- **DBSubnetGroupAlreadyExistsFault** (p. 642)
- **DBSubnetGroupQuotaExceededFault** (p. 643)
- **DBSubnetQuotaExceededFault** (p. 643)
- **DBSubnetGroupDoesNotCoverEnoughAZs** (p. 642)
- **InvalidSubnet** (p. 647)
DeleteDBSubnetGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: delete-db-subnet-group, and the Python name is: delete_db_subnet_group.

Deletes a DB subnet group.

Note
The specified database subnet group must not be associated with any DB instances.

Request

- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the database subnet group to delete.

  Note
  You can't delete the default subnet group.

  Constraints:
  - Constraints: Must match the name of an existing DBSubnetGroup. Must not be default.
  - Example: mySubnetgroup

Response

- **No Response parameters.**

Errors

- InvalidDBSubnetGroupStateFault (p. 646)
- InvalidDBSubnetStateFault (p. 647)
- DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault (p. 643)

ModifyDBSubnetGroup (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: modify-db-subnet-group, and the Python name is: modify_db_subnet_group.

Modifies an existing DB subnet group. DB subnet groups must contain at least one subnet in at least two AZs in the AWS Region.

Request

- **DBSubnetGroupDescription** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-description, or in Python: db_subnet_group_description) – UTF-8 string.

  The description for the DB subnet group.

- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name for the DB subnet group. This value is stored as a lowercase string. You can't modify the default subnet group.

  Constraints: Must match the name of an existing DBSubnetGroup. Must not be default.
Example: mySubnetgroup

- **SubnetIds** (in the CLI: --subnet-ids, or in Python: subnet_ids) – *Required:* An array of SubnetIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.
  
The EC2 subnet IDs for the DB subnet group.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB subnet group.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBSubnetGroups” (p. 583) action.

- **DBSubnetGroupArn** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-arn, or in Python: db_subnet_group_arn) – UTF-8 string.
  
The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB subnet group.

- **DBSubnetGroupDescription** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-description, or in Python: db_subnet_group_description) – UTF-8 string.
  
Provides the description of the DB subnet group.

- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name) – UTF-8 string.
  
The name of the DB subnet group.

- **SubnetGroupStatus** (in the CLI: --subnet-group-status, or in Python: subnet_group_status) – UTF-8 string.
  
Provides the status of the DB subnet group.

- **Subnets** (in the CLI: --subnets, or in Python: subnets) – An array of Subnet (p. 579) Subnet objects.
  
Contains a list of the section called “Subnet” (p. 579) elements.

- **VpcId** (in the CLI: --vpc-id, or in Python: vpc_id) – UTF-8 string.
  
Provides the VpcId of the DB subnet group.

**Errors**

- **DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 643)
- **DBSubnetQuotaExceededFault** (p. 643)
- **SubnetAlreadyInUse** (p. 651)
- **DBSubnetGroupDoesNotCoverEnoughAZs** (p. 642)
- **InvalidSubnet** (p. 647)

**DescribeDBSubnetGroups (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-subnet-groups, and the Python name is: describe_db_subnet_groups.

Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions. If a DBSubnetGroupName is specified, the list will contain only the descriptions of the specified DBSubnetGroup.

For an overview of CIDR ranges, go to the Wikipedia Tutorial.
Request

- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group-name`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group_name`) – UTF-8 string.
  The name of the DB subnet group to return details for.
- **Filters** (in the CLI: `--filters`, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.
  This parameter is not currently supported.
- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous `DescribeDBSubnetGroups` request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.
- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).
  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.
  Default: 100
  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

Response

- **DBSubnetGroups** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-groups`, or in Python: `db_subnet_groups`) – An array of `DBSubnetGroup` (p. 580) DBSubnetGroup objects.
  A list of the section called “DBSubnetGroup” (p. 580) instances.
- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

Errors

- **DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault** (p. 643)

Neptune Snapshots API

**Structures:**

- **DBClusterSnapshot** (structure) (p. 585)
- **DBClusterSnapshotAttribute** (structure) (p. 586)
- **DBClusterSnapshotAttributesResult** (structure) (p. 587)

**Actions:**

- **CreateDBClusterSnapshot** (action) (p. 587)
- **DeleteDBClusterSnapshot** (action) (p. 590)
- **CopyDBClusterSnapshot** (action) (p. 592)
- **ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute** (action) (p. 595)
• RestoreDBClusterFromSnapshot (action) (p. 596)
• RestoreDBClusterToPointInTime (action) (p. 601)
• DescribeDBClusterSnapshots (action) (p. 607)
• DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes (action) (p. 609)

DBClusterSnapshot (structure)

Contains the details for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster snapshot

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called "DescribeDBClusterSnapshots" (p. 607) action.

Fields

• **AllocatedStorage** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the allocated storage size in gibibytes (GiB).

• **AvailabilityZones** – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.
  
  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster snapshot can be restored in.

• **ClusterCreateTime** – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **DBClusterIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the DB cluster identifier of the DB cluster that this DB cluster snapshot was created from.

• **DBClusterSnapshotArn** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster snapshot.

• **DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the identifier for a DB cluster snapshot. Must match the identifier of an existing snapshot.

  After you restore a DB cluster using a DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier, you must specify the same DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier for any future updates to the DB cluster. When you specify this property for an update, the DB cluster is not restored from the snapshot again, and the data in the database is not changed.

  However, if you don't specify the DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier, an empty DB cluster is created, and the original DB cluster is deleted. If you specify a property that is different from the previous snapshot restore property, the DB cluster is restored from the snapshot specified by the DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier, and the original DB cluster is deleted.

• **Engine** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the database engine.

• **EngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Provides the version of the database engine for this DB cluster snapshot.

• **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** – Boolean.
  
  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

• **KmsKeyId** – UTF-8 string.
  
  If StorageEncrypted is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster snapshot.
• **LicenseModel** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the license model information for this DB cluster snapshot.

• **MasterUsername** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the master username for the DB cluster snapshot.

• **PercentProgress** – Number (integer).
  Specifies the percentage of the estimated data that has been transferred.

• **Port** – Number (integer).
  Specifies the port that the DB cluster was listening on at the time of the snapshot.

• **SnapshotCreateTime** – Timestamp.
  Provides the time when the snapshot was taken, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **SnapshotType** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the type of the DB cluster snapshot.

• **SourceDBClusterSnapshotArn** – UTF-8 string.
  If the DB cluster snapshot was copied from a source DB cluster snapshot, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the source DB cluster snapshot, otherwise, a null value.

• **Status** – UTF-8 string.
  Specifies the status of this DB cluster snapshot.

• **StorageEncrypted** – Boolean.
  Specifies whether the DB cluster snapshot is encrypted.

• **VpcId** – UTF-8 string.
  Provides the VPC ID associated with the DB cluster snapshot.

**DBClusterSnapshotAttribute (structure)**

Contains the name and values of a manual DB cluster snapshot attribute.

Manual DB cluster snapshot attributes are used to authorize other AWS accounts to restore a manual DB cluster snapshot. For more information, see the the section called "ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute" (p. 595) API action.

**Fields**

• **AttributeName** – UTF-8 string.
  The name of the manual DB cluster snapshot attribute.

  The attribute named restore refers to the list of AWS accounts that have permission to copy or restore the manual DB cluster snapshot. For more information, see the the section called "ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute" (p. 595) API action.
• **AttributeValue** – An array of AttributeValue— UTF-8 strings.

The value(s) for the manual DB cluster snapshot attribute.

If the **AttributeName** field is set to **restore**, then this element returns a list of IDs of the AWS accounts that are authorized to copy or restore the manual DB cluster snapshot. If a value of **all** is in the list, then the manual DB cluster snapshot is public and available for any AWS account to copy or restore.

**DBClusterSnapshotAttributesResult (structure)**

Contains the results of a successful call to the the section called “DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes” (p. 609) API action.

Manual DB cluster snapshot attributes are used to authorize other AWS accounts to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot. For more information, see the the section called “ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute” (p. 595) API action.

**Fields**

- **DBClusterSnapshotAttributes** – An array of **DBClusterSnapshotAttribute** (p. 586) DBClusterSnapshotAttribute objects.

  The list of attributes and values for the manual DB cluster snapshot.

- **DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the manual DB cluster snapshot that the attributes apply to.

**DBClusterSnapshotAttributesResult** is used as the response element for:

- **DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes** (p. 609)
- **ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute** (p. 595)

**CreateDBClusterSnapshot (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `create-db-cluster-snapshot`, and the Python name is: `create_db_cluster_snapshot`.

Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

**Request**

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – **Required**: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the DB cluster to create a snapshot for. This parameter is not case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - Must match the identifier of an existing DBCluster.

  Example: `my-cluster1`

- **DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-snapshot-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_snapshot_identifier`) – **Required**: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the DB cluster snapshot. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string.
Constraints:

- Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
- First character must be a letter.
- Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

Example: my-cluster1-snapshot1

- **Tags** (in the CLI: `--tags`, or in Python: `tags`) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to be assigned to the DB cluster snapshot.

**Response**

Contains the details for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster snapshot

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called "DescribeDBClusterSnapshots" (p. 607) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the allocated storage size in gibibytes (GiB).

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster snapshot can be restored in.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--cluster-create-time`, or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the DB cluster identifier of the DB cluster that this DB cluster snapshot was created from.

- **DBClusterSnapshotArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-snapshot-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_snapshot_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster snapshot.


  Specifies the identifier for a DB cluster snapshot. Must match the identifier of an existing snapshot.

After you restore a DB cluster using a `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier`, you must specify the same `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier` for any future updates to the DB cluster. When you specify this property for an update, the DB cluster is not restored from the snapshot again, and the data in the database is not changed.

However, if you don't specify the `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier`, an empty DB cluster is created, and the original DB cluster is deleted. If you specify a property that is different from the previous snapshot restore property, the DB cluster is restored from the snapshot specified by the `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier`, and the original DB cluster is deleted.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the database engine.

CreateDBClusterSnapshot

Provides the version of the database engine for this DB cluster snapshot.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster snapshot.

- **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: `--license-model`, or in Python: `license_model`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the license model information for this DB cluster snapshot.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the master username for the DB cluster snapshot.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the percentage of the estimated data that has been transferred.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the DB cluster was listening on at the time of the snapshot.

- **SnapshotCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--snapshot-create-time`, or in Python: `snapshot_create_time`) – Timestamp.

  Provides the time when the snapshot was taken, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **SnapshotType** (in the CLI: `--snapshot-type`, or in Python: `snapshot_type`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the type of the DB cluster snapshot.

- **SourceDBClusterSnapshotArn** (in the CLI: `--source-db-cluster-snapshot-arn`, or in Python: `source_db_cluster_snapshot_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  If the DB cluster snapshot was copied from a source DB cluster snapshot, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the source DB cluster snapshot, otherwise, a null value.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the status of this DB cluster snapshot.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster snapshot is encrypted.

- **VpcId** (in the CLI: `--vpc-id`, or in Python: `vpc_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the VPC ID associated with the DB cluster snapshot.

**Errors**

- **DBClusterSnapshotAlreadyExistsFault** (p. 639)
- **InvalidDBClusterStateFault** (p. 645)
- **DBClusterNotFoundFault** (p. 637)
- **SnapshotQuotaExceededFault** (p. 650)
DeleteDBClusterSnapshot (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `delete-db-cluster-snapshot`, and the Python name is: `delete_db_cluster_snapshot`.

Deletes a DB cluster snapshot. If the snapshot is being copied, the copy operation is terminated.

**Note**
The DB cluster snapshot must be in the available state to be deleted.

**Request**


The identifier of the DB cluster snapshot to delete.

Constraints: Must be the name of an existing DB cluster snapshot in the available state.

**Response**

Contains the details for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster snapshot.

This data type is used as a response element in the section called "DescribeDBClusterSnapshots" (p. 607) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the allocated storage size in gibibytes (GiB).

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster snapshot can be restored in.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--cluster-create-time`, or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the DB cluster identifier of the DB cluster that this DB cluster snapshot was created from.

- **DBClusterSnapshotArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-snapshot-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_snapshot_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster snapshot.


  Specifies the identifier for a DB cluster snapshot. Must match the identifier of an existing snapshot.

  After you restore a DB cluster using a `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier`, you must specify the same `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier` for any future updates to the DB cluster. When you specify this property for an update, the DB cluster is not restored from the snapshot again, and the data in the database is not changed.
However, if you don't specify the `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier`, an empty DB cluster is created, and the original DB cluster is deleted. If you specify a property that is different from the previous snapshot restore property, the DB cluster is restored from the snapshot specified by the `DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier`, and the original DB cluster is deleted.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the database engine.


  Provides the version of the database engine for this DB cluster snapshot.

- **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster snapshot.

- **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: `--license-model`, or in Python: `license_model`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the license model information for this DB cluster snapshot.

- **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the master username for the DB cluster snapshot.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the percentage of the estimated data that has been transferred.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the DB cluster was listening on at the time of the snapshot.

- **SnapshotCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--snapshot-create-time`, or in Python: `snapshot_create_time`) – Timestamp.

  Provides the time when the snapshot was taken, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **SnapshotType** (in the CLI: `--snapshot-type`, or in Python: `snapshot_type`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the type of the DB cluster snapshot.

- **SourceDBClusterSnapshotArn** (in the CLI: `--source-db-cluster-snapshot-arn`, or in Python: `source_db_cluster_snapshot_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  If the DB cluster snapshot was copied from a source DB cluster snapshot, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the source DB cluster snapshot, otherwise, a null value.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the status of this DB cluster snapshot.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster snapshot is encrypted.

- **VpcId** (in the CLI: `--vpc-id`, or in Python: `vpc_id`) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the VPC ID associated with the DB cluster snapshot.
Errors

- InvalidDBClusterSnapshotStateFault (p. 645)
- DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault (p. 639)

CopyDBClusterSnapshot (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: copy-db-cluster-snapshot, and the Python name is: copy_db_cluster_snapshot.

Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster.

To copy a DB cluster snapshot from a shared manual DB cluster snapshot, SourceDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier must be the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the shared DB cluster snapshot.

Request

- CopyTags (in the CLI: --copy-tags, or in Python: copy_tags) – Boolean.
  True to copy all tags from the source DB cluster snapshot to the target DB cluster snapshot, and otherwise false. The default is false.

- KmsKeyId (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.
  The AWS AWS KMS key ID for an encrypted DB cluster snapshot. The KMS key ID is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN), KMS key identifier, or the KMS key alias for the KMS encryption key.

  If you copy an encrypted DB cluster snapshot from your AWS account, you can specify a value for KmsKeyId to encrypt the copy with a new KMS encryption key. If you don't specify a value for KmsKeyId, then the copy of the DB cluster snapshot is encrypted with the same KMS key as the source DB cluster snapshot.

  If you copy an encrypted DB cluster snapshot that is shared from another AWS account, then you must specify a value for KmsKeyId.

  KMS encryption keys are specific to the AWS Region that they are created in, and you can't use encryption keys from one AWS Region in another AWS Region.

  You cannot encrypt an unencrypted DB cluster snapshot when you copy it. If you try to copy an unencrypted DB cluster snapshot and specify a value for the KmsKeyId parameter, an error is returned.

- PreSignedUrl (in the CLI: --pre-signed-url, or in Python: pre_signed_url) – UTF-8 string.
  Not currently supported.

  The identifier of the DB cluster snapshot to copy. This parameter is not case-sensitive.

  You can't copy from one AWS Region to another.

  Constraints:
  
  - Must specify a valid system snapshot in the "available" state.
  
  - Specify a valid DB snapshot identifier.

  Example: my-cluster-snapshot1

- Tags (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.
The tags to assign to the new DB cluster snapshot copy.

- **TargetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--target-db-cluster-snapshot-identifier`, or in Python: `target_db_cluster_snapshot_identifier`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the new DB cluster snapshot to create from the source DB cluster snapshot. This parameter is not case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens.
  - First character must be a letter.
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

  Example: `my-cluster-snapshot2`

**Response**

Contains the details for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster snapshot

This data type is used as a response element in the section called "DescribeDBClusterSnapshots" (p. 607) action.

- **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the allocated storage size in gibibytes (GiB).

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster snapshot can be restored in.

- **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--cluster-create-time`, or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the DB cluster identifier of the DB cluster that this DB cluster snapshot was created from.

- **DBClusterSnapshotArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-snapshot-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_snapshot_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster snapshot.


  Specifies the identifier for a DB cluster snapshot. Must match the identifier of an existing snapshot.

After you restore a DB cluster using a **DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier**, you must specify the same **DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier** for any future updates to the DB cluster. When you specify this property for an update, the DB cluster is not restored from the snapshot again, and the data in the database is not changed.

However, if you don't specify the **DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier**, an empty DB cluster is created, and the original DB cluster is deleted. If you specify a property that is different from the previous snapshot restore property, the DB cluster is restored from the snapshot specified by the **DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier**, and the original DB cluster is deleted.
• **Engine** (in the CLI: --engine, or in Python: engine) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the database engine.


  Provides the version of the database engine for this DB cluster snapshot.

• **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: --iam-database-authentication-enabled, or in Python: iam_database_authentication_enabled) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

• **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.

  If StorageEncrypted is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster snapshot.

• **LicenseModel** (in the CLI: --license-model, or in Python: license_model) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the license model information for this DB cluster snapshot.

• **MasterUsername** (in the CLI: --master-username, or in Python: master_username) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the master username for the DB cluster snapshot.

• **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: --percent-progress, or in Python: percent_progress) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the percentage of the estimated data that has been transferred.

• **Port** (in the CLI: --port, or in Python: port) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the DB cluster was listening on at the time of the snapshot.

• **SnapshotCreateTime** (in the CLI: --snapshot-create-time, or in Python: snapshot_create_time) – Timestamp.

  Provides the time when the snapshot was taken, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **SnapshotType** (in the CLI: --snapshot-type, or in Python: snapshot_type) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the type of the DB cluster snapshot.

• **SourceDBClusterSnapshotArn** (in the CLI: --source-db-cluster-snapshot-arn, or in Python: source_db_cluster_snapshot_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  If the DB cluster snapshot was copied from a source DB cluster snapshot, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the source DB cluster snapshot, otherwise, a null value.

• **Status** (in the CLI: --status, or in Python: status) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the status of this DB cluster snapshot.

• **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: --storage-encrypted, or in Python: storage_encrypted) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster snapshot is encrypted.

• **VpcId** (in the CLI: --vpc-id, or in Python: vpc_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the VPC ID associated with the DB cluster snapshot.

**Errors**

• **DBClusterSnapshotAlreadyExistsFault** (p. 639)

• **DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault** (p. 639)
ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: modify-db-cluster-snapshot-attribute, and the Python name is: modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute.

Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual DB cluster snapshot.

To share a manual DB cluster snapshot with other AWS accounts, specify restore as the AttributeName and use the ValuesToAdd parameter to add a list of IDs of the AWS accounts that are authorized to restore the manual DB cluster snapshot. Use the value all to make the manual DB cluster snapshot public, which means that it can be copied or restored by all AWS accounts. Do not add the all value for any manual DB cluster snapshots that contain private information that you don't want available to all AWS accounts. If a manual DB cluster snapshot is encrypted, it can be shared, but only by specifying a list of authorized AWS account IDs for the ValuesToAdd parameter. You can't use all as a value for that parameter in this case.

To view which AWS accounts have access to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot, or whether a manual DB cluster snapshot public or private, use the the section called "DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes" (p. 609) API action.

Request

- **AttributeName** (in the CLI: --attribute-name, or in Python: attribute_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB cluster snapshot attribute to modify.

  To manage authorization for other AWS accounts to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot, set this value to restore.


  The identifier for the DB cluster snapshot to modify the attributes for.

- **ValuesToAdd** (in the CLI: --values-to-add, or in Python: values_to_add) – An array of AttributeValue— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of DB cluster snapshot attributes to add to the attribute specified by AttributeName.

  To authorize other AWS accounts to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot, set this list to include one or more AWS account IDs, or all to make the manual DB cluster snapshot restorable by any AWS account. Do not add the all value for any manual DB cluster snapshots that contain private information that you don't want available to all AWS accounts.

- **ValuesToRemove** (in the CLI: --values-to-remove, or in Python: values_to_remove) – An array of AttributeValue— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of DB cluster snapshot attributes to remove from the attribute specified by AttributeName.

  To remove authorization for other AWS accounts to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot, set this list to include one or more AWS account identifiers, or all to remove authorization for any AWS account to copy or restore the DB cluster snapshot. If you specify all, an AWS account whose account ID is explicitly added to the restore attribute can still copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot.
Response

Contains the results of a successful call to the section called "DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes" (p. 609) API action.

Manual DB cluster snapshot attributes are used to authorize other AWS accounts to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot. For more information, see the section called "ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute" (p. 595) API action.

  
  The list of attributes and values for the manual DB cluster snapshot.

  
  The identifier of the manual DB cluster snapshot that the attributes apply to.

Errors

- DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault (p. 639)
- InvalidDBClusterSnapshotStateFault (p. 645)
- SharedSnapshotQuotaExceededFault (p. 650)

**RestoreDBClusterFromSnapshot (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: restore-db-cluster-from-snapshot, and the Python name is: restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot.

Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot.

If a DB snapshot is specified, the target DB cluster is created from the source DB snapshot with a default configuration and default security group.

If a DB cluster snapshot is specified, the target DB cluster is created from the source DB cluster restore point with the same configuration as the original source DB cluster, except that the new DB cluster is created with the default security group.

Request

- **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: --availability-zones, or in Python: availability_zones) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.
  
  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the restored DB cluster can be created in.

- **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: --database-name, or in Python: database_name) – UTF-8 string.
  
  Not supported.

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB cluster to create from the DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot. This parameter isn't case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens
  - First character must be a letter
• Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

Example: my-snapshot-id

• **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

The name of the DB cluster parameter group to associate with the new DB cluster.

Constraints:
• If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBClusterParameterGroup.

• **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

The name of the DB subnet group to use for the new DB cluster.

Constraints: If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBSubnetGroup.

Example: mySubnetgroup

• **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: --deletion-protection, or in Python: deletion_protection) – Boolean.

A value that indicates whether the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. By default, deletion protection is disabled.

• **EnableCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: --enable-cloudwatch-logs-exports, or in Python: enable_cloudwatch_logs_exports) – An array of UTF-8 strings.

The list of logs that the restored DB cluster is to export to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

• **EnableIamDatabaseAuthentication** (in the CLI: --enable-iam-database-authentication, or in Python: enable_iam_database_authentication) – Boolean.

True to enable mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts, and otherwise false.

Default: false

• **Engine** (in the CLI: --engine, or in Python: engine) – Required: UTF-8 string.

The database engine to use for the new DB cluster.

Default: The same as source

Constraint: Must be compatible with the engine of the source


The version of the database engine to use for the new DB cluster.

• **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.

The AWS KMS key identifier to use when restoring an encrypted DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot.

The KMS key identifier is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the KMS encryption key. If you are restoring a DB cluster with the same AWS account that owns the KMS encryption key used to encrypt the new DB cluster, then you can use the KMS key alias instead of the ARN for the KMS encryption key.

If you do not specify a value for the KmsKeyId parameter, then the following will occur:

• If the DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot in SnapshotIdentifier is encrypted, then the restored DB cluster is encrypted using the KMS key that was used to encrypt the DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot.
• If the DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot in **SnapshotIdentifier** is not encrypted, then the restored DB cluster is not encrypted.

• **Port** (in the CLI: --port, or in Python: port) – Number (integer).

  The port number on which the new DB cluster accepts connections.

  Constraints: Value must be 1150–65535

  Default: The same port as the original DB cluster.

• **SnapshotIdentifier** (in the CLI: --snapshot-identifier, or in Python: snapshot_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier for the DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot to restore from.

  You can use either the name or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to specify a DB cluster snapshot. However, you can use only the ARN to specify a DB snapshot.

  Constraints:
  • Must match the identifier of an existing Snapshot.

• **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to be assigned to the restored DB cluster.


  A list of VPC security groups that the new DB cluster will belong to.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

• **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: --allocated-storage, or in Python: allocated_storage) – Number (integer).

  AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

• **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: --associated-roles, or in Python: associated_roles) – An array of DBClusterRole (p. 492) DBClusterRole objects.

  Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

• **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: --availability-zones, or in Python: availability_zones) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

  Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

• **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: --backup-retention-period, or in Python: backup_retention_period) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

• **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: --clone-group-id, or in Python: clone_group_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.
• **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: **--cluster-create-time**, or in Python: **cluster_create_time**) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: **--database-name**, or in Python: **database_name**) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: **--db-cluster-arn**, or in Python: **db_cluster_arn**) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: **--db-cluster-identifier**, or in Python: **db_cluster_identifier**) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

• **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: **--db-cluster-members**, or in Python: **db_cluster_members**) – An array of **DBClusterMember** (p. 492) **DBClusterMember** objects.

  Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: **--db-cluster-parameter-group**, or in Python: **db_cluster_parameter_group**) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

• **DbClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: **--db-cluster-resource-id**, or in Python: **db_cluster_resource_id**) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

• **DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: **--db-subnet-group**, or in Python: **db_subnet_group**) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

• **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: **--deletion-protection**, or in Python: **deletion_protection**) – Boolean.

  Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

• **EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: **--earliest-restorable-time**, or in Python: **earliest_restorable_time**) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **EnabledCloudwatchLogsExports** (in the CLI: **--enabled-cloudwatch-logs-exports**, or in Python: **enabled_cloudwatch_logs_exports**) – An array of UTF-8 strings.

  A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

• **Endpoint** (in the CLI: **--endpoint**, or in Python: **endpoint**) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

• **Engine** (in the CLI: **--engine**, or in Python: **engine**) – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.


  Indicates the database engine version.
• **HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: --hosted-zone-id, or in Python: hosted_zone_id) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

• **IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: --iam-database-authentication-enabled, or in Python: iam_database_authentication_enabled) – Boolean.

  True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

• **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.

  If StorageEncrypted is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

• **LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: --latest-restorable-time, or in Python: latest_restorable_time) – Timestamp.

  Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

• **Username** (in the CLI: --master-username, or in Python: master_username) – UTF-8 string.

  Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

• **MultiAZ** (in the CLI: --multi-az, or in Python: multi_az) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

• **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: --percent-progress, or in Python: percent_progress) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

• **Port** (in the CLI: --port, or in Python: port) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

• **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: --preferred-backup-window, or in Python: preferred_backup_window) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the BackupRetentionPeriod.

• **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: --preferred-maintenance-window, or in Python: preferred_maintenance_window) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **ReaderEndpoint** (in the CLI: --reader-endpoint, or in Python: reader_endpoint) – UTF-8 string.

  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

• **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: --read-replica-identifiers, or in Python: read_replica_identifiers) – An array of ReadReplicaIdentifier— UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.

• **ReplicationSourceIdentifier** (in the CLI: --replication-source-identifier, or in Python: replication_source_identifier) – UTF-8 string.
Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.


  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**Errors**

- `DBClusterAlreadyExistsFault` (p. 637)
- `DBClusterQuotaExceededFault` (p. 638)
- `StorageQuotaExceededFault` (p. 650)
- `DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 643)
- `DBSnapshotNotFoundFault` (p. 642)
- `DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault` (p. 639)
- `InsufficientDBClusterCapacityFault` (p. 644)
- `InsufficientStorageClusterCapacityFault` (p. 645)
- `InvalidDBSnapshotStateFault` (p. 646)
- `InvalidDBClusterSnapshotStateFault` (p. 645)
- `StorageQuotaExceededFault` (p. 650)
- `InvalidVPCNetworkStateFault` (p. 648)
- `InvalidRestoreFault` (p. 647)
- `DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 643)
- `InvalidSubnet` (p. 647)
- `OptionGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 648)
- `KMSKeyNotAccessibleFault` (p. 648)
- `DBClusterParameterGroupNotFoundFault` (p. 638)

**RestoreDBClusterToPointInTime (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `restore-db-cluster-to-point-in-time`, and the Python name is: `restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time`.

Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time. Users can restore to any point in time before `LatestRestorableTime` for up to `BackupRetentionPeriod` days. The target DB cluster is created from the source DB cluster with the same configuration as the original DB cluster, except that the new DB cluster is created with the default DB security group.

**Note**

This action only restores the DB cluster, not the DB instances for that DB cluster. You must invoke the the section called “CreateDBInstance” (p. 530) action to create DB instances for the restored DB cluster, specifying the identifier of the restored
DB cluster in DBClusterIdentifier. You can create DB instances only after the RestoreDBClusterToPointInTime action has completed and the DB cluster is available.

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the new DB cluster to be created.

  Constraints:
  - Must contain from 1 to 63 letters, numbers, or hyphens
  - First character must be a letter
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens

- **DBClusterParameterGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-parameter-group-name, or in Python: db_cluster_parameter_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

  The name of the DB cluster parameter group to associate with the new DB cluster.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBClusterParameterGroup.

- **DBSubnetGroupName** (in the CLI: --db-subnet-group-name, or in Python: db_subnet_group_name) – UTF-8 string.

  The DB subnet group name to use for the new DB cluster.

  Constraints: If supplied, must match the name of an existing DBSubnetGroup.

  Example: mySubnetgroup

- **DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: --deletion-protection, or in Python: deletion_protection) – Boolean.

  A value that indicates whether the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled. By default, deletion protection is disabled.


  The list of logs that the restored DB cluster is to export to CloudWatch Logs.


  True to enable mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts, and otherwise false.

  Default: false

- **KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: --kms-key-id, or in Python: kms_key_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS KMS key identifier to use when restoring an encrypted DB cluster from an encrypted DB cluster.

  The KMS key identifier is the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the KMS encryption key. If you are restoring a DB cluster with the same AWS account that owns the KMS encryption key used to encrypt the new DB cluster, then you can use the KMS key alias instead of the ARN for the KMS encryption key.

  You can restore to a new DB cluster and encrypt the new DB cluster with a KMS key that is different than the KMS key used to encrypt the source DB cluster. The new DB cluster is encrypted with the KMS key identified by the KmsKeyId parameter.
If you do not specify a value for the KmsKeyId parameter, then the following will occur:

- If the DB cluster is encrypted, then the restored DB cluster is encrypted using the KMS key that was used to encrypt the source DB cluster.
- If the DB cluster is not encrypted, then the restored DB cluster is not encrypted.

If DBClusterIdentifier refers to a DB cluster that is not encrypted, then the restore request is rejected.

- **Port** (in the CLI: --port, or in Python: port) – Number (integer).

  The port number on which the new DB cluster accepts connections.

  Constraints: Value must be 1150-65535

  Default: The same port as the original DB cluster.

- **RestoreToTime** (in the CLI: --restore-to-time, or in Python: restore_to_time) – Timestamp.

  The date and time to restore the DB cluster to.

  Valid Values: Value must be a time in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) format

  Constraints:
  - Must be before the latest restorable time for the DB instance
  - Must be specified if UseLatestRestorableTime parameter is not provided
  - Cannot be specified if UseLatestRestorableTime parameter is true
  - Cannot be specified if RestoreType parameter is copy-on-write

  Example: 2015-03-07T23:45:00Z

- **RestoreType** (in the CLI: --restore-type, or in Python: restore_type) – UTF-8 string.

  The type of restore to be performed. You can specify one of the following values:
  - full-copy - The new DB cluster is restored as a full copy of the source DB cluster.
  - copy-on-write - The new DB cluster is restored as a clone of the source DB cluster.

  If you don't specify a RestoreType value, then the new DB cluster is restored as a full copy of the source DB cluster.

- **SourceDBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --source-db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: source_db_cluster_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the source DB cluster from which to restore.

  Constraints:
  - Must match the identifier of an existing DBCluster.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to be applied to the restored DB cluster.

- **UseLatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: --use-latest-restorable-time, or in Python: use_latest_restorable_time) – Boolean.

  A value that is set to true to restore the DB cluster to the latest restorable backup time, and false otherwise.

  Default: false

Constraints: Cannot be specified if RestoreToTime parameter is provided.

A list of VPC security groups that the new DB cluster belongs to.

**Response**

Contains the details of an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

This data type is used as a response element in the the section called “DescribeDBClusters” (p. 523) action.

• **AllocatedStorage** (in the CLI: `--allocated-storage`, or in Python: `allocated_storage`) – Number (integer).

AllocatedStorage always returns 1, because Neptune DB cluster storage size is not fixed, but instead automatically adjusts as needed.

• **AssociatedRoles** (in the CLI: `--associated-roles`, or in Python: `associated_roles`) – An array of DBClusterRole (p. 492) DBClusterRole objects.

Provides a list of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that are associated with the DB cluster. IAM roles that are associated with a DB cluster grant permission for the DB cluster to access other AWS services on your behalf.

• **AvailabilityZones** (in the CLI: `--availability-zones`, or in Python: `availability_zones`) – An array of AvailabilityZone— UTF-8 strings.

Provides the list of EC2 Availability Zones that instances in the DB cluster can be created in.

• **BackupRetentionPeriod** (in the CLI: `--backup-retention-period`, or in Python: `backup_retention_period`) – Number (integer).

Specifies the number of days for which automatic DB snapshots are retained.

• **CloneGroupId** (in the CLI: `--clone-group-id`, or in Python: `clone_group_id`) – UTF-8 string.

Identifies the clone group to which the DB cluster is associated.

• **ClusterCreateTime** (in the CLI: `--cluster-create-time`, or in Python: `cluster_create_time`) – Timestamp.

Specifies the time when the DB cluster was created, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

• **DatabaseName** (in the CLI: `--database-name`, or in Python: `database_name`) – UTF-8 string.

Contains the name of the initial database of this DB cluster that was provided at create time, if one was specified when the DB cluster was created. This same name is returned for the life of the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterArn** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-arn`, or in Python: `db_cluster_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the DB cluster.

• **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-identifier`, or in Python: `db_cluster_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

Contains a user-supplied DB cluster identifier. This identifier is the unique key that identifies a DB cluster.

• **DBClusterMembers** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-members`, or in Python: `db_cluster_members`) – An array of DBClusterMember (p. 492) DBClusterMember objects.

Provides the list of instances that make up the DB cluster.
**DBClusterParameterGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-parameter-group`, or in Python: `db_cluster_parameter_group`) – UTF-8 string.

Specifies the name of the DB cluster parameter group for the DB cluster.

**DBClusterResourceId** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-resource-id`, or in Python: `db_cluster_resource_id`) – UTF-8 string.

The AWS Region-unique, immutable identifier for the DB cluster. This identifier is found in AWS CloudTrail log entries whenever the AWS KMS key for the DB cluster is accessed.

**DBSubnetGroup** (in the CLI: `--db-subnet-group`, or in Python: `db_subnet_group`) – UTF-8 string.

Specifies information on the subnet group associated with the DB cluster, including the name, description, and subnets in the subnet group.

**DeletionProtection** (in the CLI: `--deletion-protection`, or in Python: `deletion_protection`) – Boolean.

Indicates whether or not the DB cluster has deletion protection enabled. The database can't be deleted when deletion protection is enabled.

**EarliestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--earliest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `earliest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

Specifies the earliest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.


A list of log types that this DB cluster is configured to export to CloudWatch Logs.

**Endpoint** (in the CLI: `--endpoint`, or in Python: `endpoint`) – UTF-8 string.

Specifies the connection endpoint for the primary instance of the DB cluster.

**Engine** (in the CLI: `--engine`, or in Python: `engine`) – UTF-8 string.

Provides the name of the database engine to be used for this DB cluster.


Indicates the database engine version.

**HostedZoneId** (in the CLI: `--hosted-zone-id`, or in Python: `hosted_zone_id`) – UTF-8 string.

Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

**IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled** (in the CLI: `--iam-database-authentication-enabled`, or in Python: `iam_database_authentication_enabled`) – Boolean.

True if mapping of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) accounts to database accounts is enabled, and otherwise false.

**KmsKeyId** (in the CLI: `--kms-key-id`, or in Python: `kms_key_id`) – UTF-8 string.

If `StorageEncrypted` is true, the AWS KMS key identifier for the encrypted DB cluster.

**LatestRestorableTime** (in the CLI: `--latest-restorable-time`, or in Python: `latest_restorable_time`) – Timestamp.

Specifies the latest time to which a database can be restored with point-in-time restore.

**MasterUsername** (in the CLI: `--master-username`, or in Python: `master_username`) – UTF-8 string.

Contains the master username for the DB cluster.

**MultiAZ** (in the CLI: `--multi-az`, or in Python: `multi_az`) – Boolean.
Specifies whether the DB cluster has instances in multiple Availability Zones.

- **PercentProgress** (in the CLI: `--percent-progress`, or in Python: `percent_progress`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the progress of the operation as a percentage.

- **Port** (in the CLI: `--port`, or in Python: `port`) – Number (integer).

  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

- **PreferredBackupWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-backup-window`, or in Python: `preferred_backup_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the daily time range during which automated backups are created if automated backups are enabled, as determined by the BackupRetentionPeriod.

- **PreferredMaintenanceWindow** (in the CLI: `--preferred-maintenance-window`, or in Python: `preferred_maintenance_window`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the weekly time range during which system maintenance can occur, in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).


  The reader endpoint for the DB cluster. The reader endpoint for a DB cluster load-balances connections across the Read Replicas that are available in a DB cluster. As clients request new connections to the reader endpoint, Neptune distributes the connection requests among the Read Replicas in the DB cluster. This functionality can help balance your read workload across multiple Read Replicas in your DB cluster.

  If a failover occurs, and the Read Replica that you are connected to is promoted to be the primary instance, your connection is dropped. To continue sending your read workload to other Read Replicas in the cluster, you can then reconnect to the reader endpoint.

- **ReadReplicaIdentifiers** (in the CLI: `--read-replica-identifiers`, or in Python: `read_replica_identifiers`) – An array of ReadReplicaIdentifier – UTF-8 strings.

  Contains one or more identifiers of the Read Replicas associated with this DB cluster.


  Not supported by Neptune.

- **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

  Specifies the current state of this DB cluster.

- **StorageEncrypted** (in the CLI: `--storage-encrypted`, or in Python: `storage_encrypted`) – Boolean.

  Specifies whether the DB cluster is encrypted.


  Provides a list of VPC security groups that the DB cluster belongs to.

**Errors**

- `DBClusterAlreadyExistsFault` (p. 637)
- `DBClusterNotFoundException` (p. 637)
- `DBClusterQuotaExceededFault` (p. 638)
DescribeDBClusterSnapshots (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-cluster-snapshots, and the Python name is: describe_db_cluster_snapshots.

Returns information about DB cluster snapshots. This API action supports pagination.

Request

- **DBClusterIdentifier** (in the CLI: --db-cluster-identifier, or in Python: db_cluster_identifier) – UTF-8 string.

  The ID of the DB cluster to retrieve the list of DB cluster snapshots for. This parameter can't be used in conjunction with the DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier parameter. This parameter is not case-sensitive.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match the identifier of an existing DBCluster.


  A specific DB cluster snapshot identifier to describe. This parameter can't be used in conjunction with the DBClusterIdentifier parameter. This value is stored as a lowercase string.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match the identifier of an existing DBClusterSnapshot.
  - If this identifier is for an automated snapshot, the SnapshotType parameter must also be specified.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter Filter objects.

  This parameter is not currently supported.

- **IncludePublic** (in the CLI: --include-public, or in Python: include_public) – Boolean.

  True to include manual DB cluster snapshots that are public and can be copied or restored by any AWS account, and otherwise false. The default is false. The default is false.

  You can share a manual DB cluster snapshot as public by using the section called “ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute” (p. 595) API action.
• **IncludeShared** (in the CLI: `--include-shared`, or in Python: `include_shared`) – Boolean.

  True to include shared manual DB cluster snapshots from other AWS accounts that this AWS account has been given permission to copy or restore, and otherwise false. The default is `false`.

  You can give an AWS account permission to restore a manual DB cluster snapshot from another AWS account by the the section called “ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute” (p. 595) API action.

• **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots` request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

• **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).

  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

• **SnapshotType** (in the CLI: `--snapshot-type`, or in Python: `snapshot_type`) – UTF-8 string.

  The type of DB cluster snapshots to be returned. You can specify one of the following values:

  • automated - Return all DB cluster snapshots that have been automatically taken by Amazon Neptune for my AWS account.
  • manual - Return all DB cluster snapshots that have been taken by my AWS account.
  • shared - Return all manual DB cluster snapshots that have been shared to my AWS account.
  • public - Return all DB cluster snapshots that have been marked as public.

  If you don't specify a `SnapshotType` value, then both automated and manual DB cluster snapshots are returned. You can include shared DB cluster snapshots with these results by setting the `IncludeShared` parameter to `true`. You can include public DB cluster snapshots with these results by setting the `IncludePublic` parameter to `true`.

  The `IncludeShared` and `IncludePublic` parameters don't apply for `SnapshotType` values of `manual` or `automated`. The `IncludePublic` parameter doesn't apply when `SnapshotType` is set to `shared`. The `IncludeShared` parameter doesn't apply when `SnapshotType` is set to `public`.

**Response**

• **DBClusterSnapshots** (in the CLI: `--db-cluster-snapshots`, or in Python: `db_cluster_snapshots`) – An array of `DBClusterSnapshot` (p. 585) `DBClusterSnapshot` objects.

  Provides a list of DB cluster snapshots for the user.

• **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous the section called “DescribeDBClusterSnapshots” (p. 607) request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

**Errors**

• **DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault** (p. 639)
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-cluster-snapshot-attributes, and the Python name is: describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes.

Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB cluster snapshot.

When sharing snapshots with other AWS accounts, DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes returns the restore attribute and a list of IDs for the AWS accounts that are authorized to copy or restore the manual DB cluster snapshot. If all is included in the list of values for the restore attribute, then the manual DB cluster snapshot is public and can be copied or restored by all AWS accounts.

To add or remove access for an AWS account to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot, or to make the manual DB cluster snapshot public or private, use the the section called "ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute" (p. 595) API action.

Request


  The identifier for the DB cluster snapshot to describe the attributes for.

Response

Contains the results of a successful call to the the section called "DescribeDBClusterSnapshotAttributes" (p. 609) API action.

Manual DB cluster snapshot attributes are used to authorize other AWS accounts to copy or restore a manual DB cluster snapshot. For more information, see the the section called "ModifyDBClusterSnapshotAttribute" (p. 595) API action.


  The list of attributes and values for the manual DB cluster snapshot.


  The identifier of the manual DB cluster snapshot that the attributes apply to.

Errors

- DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault (p. 639)

Neptune Events API

Structures:

- Event (structure) (p. 610)
- EventCategoriesMap (structure) (p. 610)
- EventSubscription (structure) (p. 611)
**Actions:**

- **CreateEventSubscription (action)** (p. 612)
- **DeleteEventSubscription (action)** (p. 614)
- **ModifyEventSubscription (action)** (p. 615)
- **DescribeEventSubscriptions (action)** (p. 617)
- **AddSourceIdentifierToSubscription (action)** (p. 618)
- **RemoveSourceIdentifierFromSubscription (action)** (p. 619)
- **DescribeEvents (action)** (p. 620)
- **DescribeEventCategories (action)** (p. 622)

**Event (structure)**

This data type is used as a response element in the [DescribeEvents](#) action.

**Fields**

- **Date** – Timestamp.
  
  Specifies the date and time of the event.

- **EventCategories** – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.

  Specifies the category for the event.

- **Message** – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the text of this event.

- **SourceArn** – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the event.

- **SourceIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.

  Provides the identifier for the source of the event.

- **SourceType** – UTF-8 string (valid values: db-instance="" | db-parameter-group="" | db-security-group="" | db-snapshot="" | db-cluster="" | db-cluster-snapshot="").

  Specifies the source type for this event.

**EventCategoriesMap (structure)**

Contains the results of a successful invocation of the [DescribeEventCategories](#) action.

**Fields**

- **EventCategories** – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.

  The event categories for the specified source type

- **SourceType** – UTF-8 string.

  The source type that the returned categories belong to
EventSubscription (structure)

Contains the results of a successful invocation of the section called “DescribeEventSubscriptions” (p. 617) action.

Fields

- **CustomerAwsId** – UTF-8 string.
  The AWS customer account associated with the event notification subscription.

- **CustSubscriptionId** – UTF-8 string.
  The event notification subscription Id.

- **Enabled** – Boolean.
  A Boolean value indicating if the subscription is enabled. True indicates the subscription is enabled.

- **EventCategoriesList** – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.
  A list of event categories for the event notification subscription.

- **EventSubscriptionArn** – UTF-8 string.
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the event subscription.

- **SnsTopicArn** – UTF-8 string.
  The topic ARN of the event notification subscription.

- **SourceIdsList** – An array of SourceId— UTF-8 strings.
  A list of source IDs for the event notification subscription.

- **SourceType** – UTF-8 string.
  The source type for the event notification subscription.

- **Status** – UTF-8 string.
  The status of the event notification subscription.

Constraints:

Can be one of the following: creating | modifying | deleting | active | no-permission | topic-not-exist

The status "no-permission" indicates that Neptune no longer has permission to post to the SNS topic. The status "topic-not-exist" indicates that the topic was deleted after the subscription was created.

- **SubscriptionCreationTime** – UTF-8 string.
  The time the event notification subscription was created.

EventSubscription is used as the response element for:

- **CreateEventSubscription** (p. 612)
- **ModifyEventSubscription** (p. 615)
- **AddSourceIdentifierToSubscription** (p. 618)
- **RemoveSourceIdentifierFromSubscription** (p. 619)
- **DeleteEventSubscription** (p. 614)
CreateEventSubscription (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: create-event-subscription, and the Python name is: create_event_subscription.

Creates an event notification subscription. This action requires a topic ARN (Amazon Resource Name) created by either the Neptune console, the SNS console, or the SNS API. To obtain an ARN with SNS, you must create a topic in Amazon SNS and subscribe to the topic. The ARN is displayed in the SNS console.

You can specify the type of source (SourceType) you want to be notified of, provide a list of Neptune sources (SourceIds) that triggers the events, and provide a list of event categories (EventCategories) for events you want to be notified of. For example, you can specify SourceType = db-instance, SourceIds = mydbinstance1, mydbinstance2 and EventCategories = Availability, Backup.

If you specify both the SourceType and SourceIds, such as SourceType = db-instance and SourceIdentifier = myDBInstance1, you are notified of all the db-instance events for the specified source. If you specify a SourceType but do not specify a SourceIdentifier, you receive notice of the events for that source type for all your Neptune sources. If you do not specify either the SourceType nor the SourceIdentifier, you are notified of events generated from all Neptune sources belonging to your customer account.

Request

- **Enabled** (in the CLI: --enabled, or in Python: enabled) – Boolean.
  A Boolean value; set to true to activate the subscription, set to false to create the subscription but not active it.

- **EventCategories** (in the CLI: --event-categories, or in Python: event_categories) – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.
  A list of event categories for a SourceType that you want to subscribe to. You can see a list of the categories for a given SourceType by using the DescribeEventCategories action.

- **SnsTopicArn** (in the CLI: --sns-topic-arn, or in Python: sns_topic_arn) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the SNS topic created for event notification. The ARN is created by Amazon SNS when you create a topic and subscribe to it.

- **SourceIds** (in the CLI: --source-ids, or in Python: source_ids) – An array of SourceId— UTF-8 strings.
  The list of identifiers of the event sources for which events are returned. If not specified, then all sources are included in the response. An identifier must begin with a letter and must contain only ASCII letters, digits, and hyphens; it can't end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

Constraints:

- If SourceIds are supplied, SourceType must also be provided.
- If the source type is a DB instance, then a DBInstanceIdentifier must be supplied.
- If the source type is a DB security group, a DBSecurityGroupName must be supplied.
- If the source type is a DB parameter group, a DBParameterGroupName must be supplied.
- If the source type is a DB snapshot, a DBSnapshotIdentifier must be supplied.

- **SourceType** (in the CLI: --source-type, or in Python: source_type) – UTF-8 string.
  The type of source that is generating the events. For example, if you want to be notified of events generated by a DB instance, you would set this parameter to db-instance. If this value is not specified, all events are returned.

Valid values: db-instance | db-cluster | db-parameter-group | db-security-group | db-snapshot | db-cluster-snapshot
- **SubscriptionName** (in the CLI: --subscription-name, or in Python: subscription_name) –
  Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the subscription.

  Constraints: The name must be less than 255 characters.

- **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  The tags to be applied to the new event subscription.

**Response**

Contains the results of a successful invocation of the the section called "DescribeEventSubscriptions" (p. 617) action.

- **CustomerId** (in the CLI: --customer-aws-id, or in Python: customer_aws_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS customer account associated with the event notification subscription.

- **CustSubscriptionId** (in the CLI: --cust-subscription-id, or in Python:
  cust_subscription_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The event notification subscription Id.

- **Enabled** (in the CLI: --enabled, or in Python: enabled) – Boolean.

  A Boolean value indicating if the subscription is enabled. True indicates the subscription is enabled.

- **EventCategoriesList** (in the CLI: --event-categories-list, or in Python:
  event_categories_list) – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of event categories for the event notification subscription.

- **EventSubscriptionArn** (in the CLI: --event-subscription-arn, or in Python:
  event_subscription_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the event subscription.

- **SnsTopicArn** (in the CLI: --sns-topic-arn, or in Python: sns_topic_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The topic ARN of the event notification subscription.

- **SourceIdsList** (in the CLI: --source-ids-list, or in Python: source_ids_list) – An array of
  SourceId— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of source IDs for the event notification subscription.

- **SourceType** (in the CLI: --source-type, or in Python: source_type) – UTF-8 string.

  The source type for the event notification subscription.

- **Status** (in the CLI: --status, or in Python: status) – UTF-8 string.

  The status of the event notification subscription.

  Constraints:

  Can be one of the following: creating | modifying | deleting | active | no-permission | topic-not-exist

  The status "no-permission" indicates that Neptune no longer has permission to post to the SNS topic.

  The status "topic-not-exist" indicates that the topic was deleted after the subscription was created.

- **SubscriptionCreationTime** (in the CLI: --subscription-creation-time, or in Python:
  subscription_creation_time) – UTF-8 string.

  The time the event notification subscription was created.
DeleteEventSubscription (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `delete-event-subscription`, and the Python name is: `delete_event_subscription`.

Deletes an event notification subscription.

Request

- **SubscriptionName** (in the CLI: `--subscription-name`, or in Python: `subscription_name`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the event notification subscription you want to delete.

Response

Contains the results of a successful invocation of the **DescribeEventSubscriptions** (p. 617) action.

- **CustomerAwsId** (in the CLI: `--customer-aws-id`, or in Python: `customer_aws_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The AWS customer account associated with the event notification subscription.

- **CustSubscriptionId** (in the CLI: `--cust-subscription-id`, or in Python: `cust_subscription_id`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The event notification subscription Id.

- **Enabled** (in the CLI: `--enabled`, or in Python: `enabled`) – Boolean.
  
  A Boolean value indicating if the subscription is enabled. True indicates the subscription is enabled.

- **EventCategoriesList** (in the CLI: `--event-categories-list`, or in Python: `event_categories_list`) – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.
  
  A list of event categories for the event notification subscription.

- **EventSubscriptionArn** (in the CLI: `--event-subscription-arn`, or in Python: `event_subscription_arn`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the event subscription.

- **SnsTopicArn** (in the CLI: `--sns-topic-arn`, or in Python: `sns_topic_arn`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The topic ARN of the event notification subscription.

- **SourceIdsList** (in the CLI: `--source-ids-list`, or in Python: `source_ids_list`) – An array of SourceId— UTF-8 strings.
  
  A list of source IDs for the event notification subscription.
ModifyEventSubscription (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: modify-event-subscription, and the Python name is: modify_event_subscription.

Modifies an existing event notification subscription. Note that you can't modify the source identifiers using this call; to change source identifiers for a subscription, use the section called “AddSourceIdentifierToSubscription” (p. 618) and the section called “RemoveSourceIdentifierFromSubscription” (p. 619) calls.

You can see a list of the event categories for a given SourceType by using the DescribeEventCategories action.

Request

- **Enabled** (in the CLI: --enabled, or in Python: enabled) – Boolean.
  
  A Boolean value; set to true to activate the subscription.

- **EventCategories** (in the CLI: --event-categories, or in Python: event_categories) – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of event categories for a SourceType that you want to subscribe to. You can see a list of the categories for a given SourceType by using the DescribeEventCategories action.

- **SnsTopicArn** (in the CLI: --sns-topic-arn, or in Python: sns_topic_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the SNS topic created for event notification. The ARN is created by Amazon SNS when you create a topic and subscribe to it.

- **SourceType** (in the CLI: --source-type, or in Python: source_type) – UTF-8 string.

  The type of source that is generating the events. For example, if you want to be notified of events generated by a DB instance, you would set this parameter to db-instance. If this value is not specified, all events are returned.

Valid values: db-instance | db-parameter-group | db-security-group | db-snapshot
• **SubscriptionName** (in the CLI: `--subscription-name`, or in Python: `subscription_name`) – Required: UTF-8 string.

    The name of the event notification subscription.

**Response**

Contains the results of a successful invocation of the *section called "DescribeEventSubscriptions" (p. 617)* action.

• **CustomerAwsId** (in the CLI: `--customer-aws-id`, or in Python: `customer_aws_id`) – UTF-8 string.

    The AWS customer account associated with the event notification subscription.

• **CustSubscriptionId** (in the CLI: `--cust-subscription-id`, or in Python: `cust_subscription_id`) – UTF-8 string.

    The event notification subscription Id.

• **Enabled** (in the CLI: `--enabled`, or in Python: `enabled`) – Boolean.

    A Boolean value indicating if the subscription is enabled. True indicates the subscription is enabled.

• **EventCategoriesList** (in the CLI: `--event-categories-list`, or in Python: `event_categories_list`) – An array of `EventCategory`— UTF-8 strings.

    A list of event categories for the event notification subscription.

• **EventSubscriptionArn** (in the CLI: `--event-subscription-arn`, or in Python: `event_subscription_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

    The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the event subscription.

• **SnsTopicArn** (in the CLI: `--sns-topic-arn`, or in Python: `sns_topic_arn`) – UTF-8 string.

    The topic ARN of the event notification subscription.

• **SourceIdsList** (in the CLI: `--source-ids-list`, or in Python: `source_ids_list`) – An array of `SourceId`— UTF-8 strings.

    A list of source IDs for the event notification subscription.

• **SourceType** (in the CLI: `--source-type`, or in Python: `source_type`) – UTF-8 string.

    The source type for the event notification subscription.

• **Status** (in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) – UTF-8 string.

    The status of the event notification subscription.

    Constraints:

    Can be one of the following: creating | modifying | deleting | active | no-permission | topic-not-exist

    The status "no-permission" indicates that Neptune no longer has permission to post to the SNS topic. The status "topic-not-exist" indicates that the topic was deleted after the subscription was created.

• **SubscriptionCreationTime** (in the CLI: `--subscription-creation-time`, or in Python: `subscription_creation_time`) – UTF-8 string.

    The time the event notification subscription was created.

**Errors**

• **EventSubscriptionQuotaExceededFault (p. 644)**
DescribeEventSubscriptions (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-event-subscriptions`, and the Python name is: `describe_event_subscriptions`.

Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account. The description for a subscription includes SubscriptionName, SNSTopicARN, CustomerID, SourceType, SourceID, CreationTime, and Status.

If you specify a SubscriptionName, lists the description for that subscription.

Request

- **Filters** (in the CLI: `--filters`, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.
  
  This parameter is not currently supported.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).
  
  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified MaxRecords value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

- **SubscriptionName** (in the CLI: `--subscription-name`, or in Python: `subscription_name`) – UTF-8 string.

  The name of the event notification subscription you want to describe.

Response

- **EventSubscriptionsList** (in the CLI: `--event-subscriptions-list`, or in Python: `event_subscriptions_list`) – An array of EventSubscription (p. 611) EventSubscription objects.

  A list of EventSubscriptions data types.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

Errors

- **SubscriptionNotFoundFault** (p. 651)
AddSourceIdentifierToSubscription (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: add-source-identifier-to-subscription, and the Python name is: add_source_identifier_to_subscription.

Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription.

Request

- **SourceIdentifier** (in the CLI: --source-identifier, or in Python: source_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the event source to be added.

  Constraints:
  - If the source type is a DB instance, then a DBInstanceIdentifier must be supplied.
  - If the source type is a DB security group, a DBSecurityGroupName must be supplied.
  - If the source type is a DB parameter group, a DBParameterGroupName must be supplied.
  - If the source type is a DB snapshot, a DBSnapshotIdentifier must be supplied.

- **SubscriptionName** (in the CLI: --subscription-name, or in Python: subscription_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.

  The name of the event notification subscription you want to add a source identifier to.

Response

Contains the results of a successful invocation of the the section called “DescribeEventSubscriptions” (p. 617) action.

- **CustomerAwsId** (in the CLI: --customer-aws-id, or in Python: customer_aws_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The AWS customer account associated with the event notification subscription.

- **CustSubscriptionId** (in the CLI: --cust-subscription-id, or in Python: cust_subscription_id) – UTF-8 string.

  The event notification subscription Id.

- **Enabled** (in the CLI: --enabled, or in Python: enabled) – Boolean.

  A Boolean value indicating if the subscription is enabled. True indicates the subscription is enabled.

- **EventCategoriesList** (in the CLI: --event-categories-list, or in Python: event_categories_list) – An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of event categories for the event notification subscription.

- **EventSubscriptionArn** (in the CLI: --event-subscription-arn, or in Python: event_subscription_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the event subscription.

- **SnsTopicArn** (in the CLI: --sns-topic-arn, or in Python: sns_topic_arn) – UTF-8 string.

  The topic ARN of the event notification subscription.

- **SourceIdsList** (in the CLI: --source-ids-list, or in Python: source_ids_list) – An array of SourceId— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of source IDs for the event notification subscription.
• **SourceType** (in the CLI: --source-type, or in Python: source_type) – UTF-8 string.
  
The source type for the event notification subscription.

• **Status** (in the CLI: --status, or in Python: status) – UTF-8 string.
  
The status of the event notification subscription.

  Constraints:

  Can be one of the following: creating | modifying | deleting | active | no-permission | topic-not-exist

  The status "no-permission" indicates that Neptune no longer has permission to post to the SNS topic.
  The status "topic-not-exist" indicates that the topic was deleted after the subscription was created.

• **SubscriptionCreationTime** (in the CLI: --subscription-creation-time, or in Python: subscription_creation_time) – UTF-8 string.
  
The time the event notification subscription was created.

**Errors**

• SubscriptionNotFoundFault (p. 651)

• SourceNotFoundFault (p. 650)

**RemoveSourceIdentifierFromSubscription (action)**

  The AWS CLI name for this API is: remove-source-identifier-from-subscription, and the Python name is: remove_source_identifier_from_subscription.

Removes a source identifier from an existing event notification subscription.

**Request**

• **SourceIdentifier** (in the CLI: --source-identifier, or in Python: source_identifier) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
The source identifier to be removed from the subscription, such as the DB instance identifier for a DB instance or the name of a security group.

• **SubscriptionName** (in the CLI: --subscription-name, or in Python: subscription_name) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
The name of the event notification subscription you want to remove a source identifier from.

**Response**

Contains the results of a successful invocation of the the section called "DescribeEventSubscriptions" (p. 617) action.

• **CustomerAwsId** (in the CLI: --customer-aws-id, or in Python: customer_aws_id) – UTF-8 string.
  
The AWS customer account associated with the event notification subscription.

• **CustSubscriptionId** (in the CLI: --cust-subscription-id, or in Python: cust_subscription_id) – UTF-8 string.
  
The event notification subscription Id.

• **Enabled** (in the CLI: --enabled, or in Python: enabled) – Boolean.
A Boolean value indicating if the subscription is enabled. True indicates the subscription is enabled.

- **EventCategoriesList**(in the CLI: `--event-categories-list`, or in Python: `event_categories_list`) -- An array of EventCategory— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of event categories for the event notification subscription.

- **EventSubscriptionArn**(in the CLI: `--event-subscription-arn`, or in Python: `event_subscription_arn`) -- UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the event subscription.

- **SnsTopicArn**(in the CLI: `--sns-topic-arn`, or in Python: `sns_topic_arn`) -- UTF-8 string.

  The topic ARN of the event notification subscription.

- **SourceIdsList**(in the CLI: `--source-ids-list`, or in Python: `source_ids_list`) -- An array of SourceId— UTF-8 strings.

  A list of source IDs for the event notification subscription.

- **SourceType**(in the CLI: `--source-type`, or in Python: `source_type`) -- UTF-8 string.

  The source type for the event notification subscription.

- **Status**(in the CLI: `--status`, or in Python: `status`) -- UTF-8 string.

  The status of the event notification subscription.

Constraints:

Can be one of the following: creating | modifying | deleting | active | no-permission | topic-not-exist

The status "no-permission" indicates that Neptune no longer has permission to post to the SNS topic. The status “topic-not-exist” indicates that the topic was deleted after the subscription was created.

- **SubscriptionCreationTime**(in the CLI: `--subscription-creation-time`, or in Python: `subscription_creation_time`) -- UTF-8 string.

  The time the event notification subscription was created.

Errors

- SubscriptionNotFoundFault (p. 651)
- SourceNotFoundFault (p. 650)

DescribeEvents (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-events`, and the Python name is: `describe_events`.

Returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, and DB parameter groups for the past 14 days. Events specific to a particular DB instance, DB security group, database snapshot, or DB parameter group can be obtained by providing the name as a parameter. By default, the past hour of events are returned.

Request

- **Duration**(in the CLI: `--duration`, or in Python: `duration`) -- Number (integer).

  The number of minutes to retrieve events for.

Default: 60
DescribeEvents

- **EndTime** (in the CLI: `--end-time`, or in Python: `end_time`) – Timestamp.

  The end of the time interval for which to retrieve events, specified in ISO 8601 format. For more information about ISO 8601, go to the [ISO8601 Wikipedia page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601).

  Example: 2009-07-08T18:00Z

- **EventCategories** (in the CLI: `--event-categories`, or in Python: `event_categories`) – An array of `EventCategory` UTF-8 strings.

  A list of event categories that trigger notifications for a event notification subscription.

- **Filters** (in the CLI: `--filters`, or in Python: `filters`) – An array of `Filter` Filter objects.

  This parameter is not currently supported.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribeEvents request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).

  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified `MaxRecords` value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

- **SourceIdentifier** (in the CLI: `--source-identifier`, or in Python: `source_identifier`) – UTF-8 string.

  The identifier of the event source for which events are returned. If not specified, then all sources are included in the response.

  Constraints:
  - If SourceIdentifier is supplied, SourceType must also be provided.
  - If the source type is `DBInstance`, then a `DBInstanceIdentifier` must be supplied.
  - If the source type is `DBSecurityGroup`, a `DBSecurityGroupName` must be supplied.
  - If the source type is `DBParameterGroup`, a `DBParameterGroupName` must be supplied.
  - If the source type is `DBSnapshot`, a `DBSnapshotIdentifier` must be supplied.
  - Cannot end with a hyphen or contain two consecutive hyphens.

- **SourceType** (in the CLI: `--source-type`, or in Python: `source_type`) – UTF-8 string (valid values: `db-instance``|` `db-parameter-group``|` `db-security-group``|` `db-snapshot``|` `db-cluster``|` `db-cluster-snapshot``).

  The event source to retrieve events for. If no value is specified, all events are returned.

- **StartTime** (in the CLI: `--start-time`, or in Python: `start_time`) – Timestamp.

  The beginning of the time interval to retrieve events for, specified in ISO 8601 format. For more information about ISO 8601, go to the [ISO8601 Wikipedia page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601).

  Example: 2009-07-08T18:00Z

### Response

- **Events** (in the CLI: `--events`, or in Python: `events`) – An array of `Event` Event objects.

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A list of the section called “Event” (p. 610) instances.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous Events request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by **MaxRecords**.

**DescribeEventCategories (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `describe-event-categories`, and the Python name is: `describe_event_categories`.

Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specified source type.

**Request**

- **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of **Filter** (p. 634) Filter objects.
  
  This parameter is not currently supported.

- **SourceType** (in the CLI: --source-type, or in Python: source_type) – UTF-8 string.
  
  The type of source that is generating the events.

  Valid values: db-instance | db-parameter-group | db-security-group | db-snapshot

**Response**

- **EventCategoriesMapList** (in the CLI: --event-categories-map-list, or in Python: `event_categories_map_list`) – An array of **EventCategoriesMap** (p. 610) EventCategoriesMap objects.
  
  A list of EventCategoriesMap data types.

**Other Neptune APIs**

**Structures:**

- CloudwatchLogsExportConfiguration (structure) (p. 623)
- DBEngineVersion (structure) (p. 623)
- EngineDefaults (structure) (p. 624)
- PendingMaintenanceAction (structure) (p. 624)
- PendingModifiedValues (structure) (p. 625)
- PendingCloudwatchLogsExports (structure) (p. 626)
- ResourcePendingMaintenanceActions (structure) (p. 626)
- UpgradeTarget (structure) (p. 626)
- Tag (structure) (p. 627)

**Actions:**

- AddTagsToResource (action) (p. 627)
- ListTagsForResource (action) (p. 628)
CloudwatchLogsExportConfiguration (structure)

The configuration setting for the log types to be enabled for export to CloudWatch Logs for a specific DB instance or DB cluster.

The EnableLogTypes and DisableLogTypes arrays determine which logs will be exported (or not exported) to CloudWatch Logs.

Fields

- **DisableLogTypes** – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  - The list of log types to disable.
- **EnableLogTypes** – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  - The list of log types to enable.

DBEngineVersion (structure)

This data type is used as a response element in the action the section called "DescribeDBEngineVersions" (p. 631).

Fields

- **DBEngineDescription** – UTF-8 string.
  - The description of the database engine.
- **DBEngineVersionDescription** – UTF-8 string.
  - The description of the database engine version.
- **DBParameterGroupFamily** – UTF-8 string.
  - The name of the DB parameter group family for the database engine.
- **Engine** – UTF-8 string.
  - The name of the database engine.
- **EngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  - The version number of the database engine.
- **ExportableLogTypes** – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  - The types of logs that the database engine has available for export to CloudWatch Logs.
- **SupportedTimezones** – An array of Timezone (p. 634) Timezone objects.
  - A list of the time zones supported by this engine for the Timezone parameter of the CreateDBInstance action.
- **SupportsLogExportsToCloudwatchLogs** – Boolean.
A value that indicates whether the engine version supports exporting the log types specified by ExportableLogTypes to CloudWatch Logs.

- **SupportsReadReplica** – Boolean.
  
  Indicates whether the database engine version supports read replicas.

- **ValidUpgradeTarget** – An array of UpgradeTarget (p. 626) UpgradeTarget objects.
  
  A list of engine versions that this database engine version can be upgraded to.

### EngineDefaults (structure)

Contains the result of a successful invocation of the the section called “DescribeEngineDefaultParameters” (p. 577) action.

**Fields**

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the name of the DB parameter group family that the engine default parameters apply to.

- **Marker** – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous EngineDefaults request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by MaxRecords.

- **Parameters** – An array of Parameter (p. 561) Parameter objects.
  
  Contains a list of engine default parameters.

**EngineDefaults** is used as the response element for:

- DescribeEngineDefaultParameters (p. 577)
- DescribeEngineDefaultClusterParameters (p. 578)

### PendingMaintenanceAction (structure)

Provides information about a pending maintenance action for a resource.

**Fields**

- **Action** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The type of pending maintenance action that is available for the resource.

- **AutoAppliedAfterDate** – Timestamp.
  
  The date of the maintenance window when the action is applied. The maintenance action is applied to the resource during its first maintenance window after this date. If this date is specified, any next-maintenance opt-in requests are ignored.

- **CurrentApplyDate** – Timestamp.
  
  The effective date when the pending maintenance action is applied to the resource. This date takes into account opt-in requests received from the the section called “ApplyPendingMaintenanceAction” (p. 629) API, the AutoAppliedAfterDate, and the
ForcedApplyDate. This value is blank if an opt-in request has not been received and nothing has been specified as AutoAppliedAfterDate or ForcedApplyDate.

- **Description** – UTF-8 string.
  A description providing more detail about the maintenance action.

- **ForcedApplyDate** – Timestamp.
  The date when the maintenance action is automatically applied. The maintenance action is applied to the resource on this date regardless of the maintenance window for the resource. If this date is specified, any immediate opt-in requests are ignored.

- **OptInStatus** – UTF-8 string.
  Indicates the type of opt-in request that has been received for the resource.

**PendingModifiedValues (structure)**

This data type is used as a response element in the section called “ModifyDBInstance” (p. 544) action.

**Fields**

- **AllocatedStorage** – Number (integer).
  Contains the new `AllocatedStorage` size for the DB instance that will be applied or is currently being applied.

- **BackupRetentionPeriod** – Number (integer).
  Specifies the pending number of days for which automated backups are retained.

- **CACertificateIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  Specifies the identifier of the CA certificate for the DB instance.

- **DBInstanceClass** – UTF-8 string.
  Contains the new `DBInstanceClass` for the DB instance that will be applied or is currently being applied.

- **DBInstanceIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  Contains the new `DBInstanceIdentifier` for the DB instance that will be applied or is currently being applied.

- **DBSubnetGroupName** – UTF-8 string.
  The new DB subnet group for the DB instance.

- **EngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  Indicates the database engine version.

- **Iops** – Number (integer).
  Specifies the new Provisioned IOPS value for the DB instance that will be applied or is currently being applied.

- **LicenseModel** – UTF-8 string.
  The license model for the DB instance.

  Valid values: `license-included` | `bring-your-own-license` | `general-public-license`

- **MasterUserPassword** – UTF-8 string.
Contains the pending or currently-in-progress change of the master credentials for the DB instance.

- **MultiAZ** – Boolean.
  
  Indicates that the Single-AZ DB instance is to change to a Multi-AZ deployment.

- **PendingCloudwatchLogsExports** – A `PendingCloudwatchLogsExports` (p. 626) object.
  
  This `PendingCloudwatchLogsExports` structure specifies pending changes to which CloudWatch logs are enabled and which are disabled.

- **Port** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the pending port for the DB instance.

- **StorageType** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the storage type to be associated with the DB instance.

**PendingCloudwatchLogsExports (structure)**

A list of the log types whose configuration is still pending. In other words, these log types are in the process of being activated or deactivated.

**Fields**

- **LogTypesToDisable** – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  
  Log types that are in the process of being enabled. After they are enabled, these log types are exported to CloudWatch Logs.

- **LogTypesToEnable** – An array of UTF-8 strings.
  
  Log types that are in the process of being deactivated. After they are deactivated, these log types aren't exported to CloudWatch Logs.

**ResourcePendingMaintenanceActions (structure)**

Describes the pending maintenance actions for a resource.

**Fields**

- **PendingMaintenanceActionDetails** – An array of `PendingMaintenanceAction` (p. 624) `PendingMaintenanceAction` objects.
  
  A list that provides details about the pending maintenance actions for the resource.

- **ResourceIdentifier** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The ARN of the resource that has pending maintenance actions.

ResourcePendingMaintenanceActions is used as the response element for:

- **ApplyPendingMaintenanceAction** (p. 629)

**UpgradeTarget (structure)**

The version of the database engine that a DB instance can be upgraded to.
Fields

- **AutoUpgrade** – Boolean.
  
  A value that indicates whether the target version is applied to any source DB instances that have AutoMinorVersionUpgrade set to true.

- **Description** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The version of the database engine that a DB instance can be upgraded to.

- **Engine** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the upgrade target database engine.

- **EngineVersion** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The version number of the upgrade target database engine.

- **IsMajorVersionUpgrade** – Boolean.
  
  A value that indicates whether a database engine is upgraded to a major version.

Tag (structure)

Metadata assigned to an Amazon Neptune resource consisting of a key-value pair.

Fields

- **Key** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A key is the required name of the tag. The string value can be from 1 to 128 Unicode characters in length and can't be prefixed with "aws:" or "rds:". The string can only contain only the set of Unicode letters, digits, white-space, '_', '/', '=', '+', '-' (Java regex: "^[\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+\-]+$").

- **Value** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A value is the optional value of the tag. The string value can be from 1 to 256 Unicode characters in length and can't be prefixed with "aws:" or "rds:". The string can only contain only the set of Unicode letters, digits, white-space, '_', '/', '='+, '-' (Java regex: "^[\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_.:/=+\-]+$").

AddTagsToResource (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: add-tags-to-resource, and the Python name is: add_tags_to_resource.

Adds metadata tags to an Amazon Neptune resource. These tags can also be used with cost allocation reporting to track cost associated with Amazon Neptune resources, or used in a Condition statement in an IAM policy for Amazon Neptune.

Request

- **ResourceName** (in the CLI: --resource-name, or in Python: resource_name) – **Required**: UTF-8 string.
  
  The Amazon Neptune resource that the tags are added to. This value is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN). For information about creating an ARN, see [Constructing an Amazon Resource Name (ARN)](#).

- **Tags** (in the CLI: --tags, or in Python: tags) – **Required**: An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.
  
  The tags to be assigned to the Amazon Neptune resource.
Response

• No Response parameters.

Errors

• DBInstanceNotFoundFault (p. 639)
• DBSnapshotNotFoundFault (p. 642)
• DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)

ListTagsForResource (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: list-tags-for-resource, and the Python name is: list_tags_for_resource.

Lists all tags on an Amazon Neptune resource.

Request

• Filters (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.

  This parameter is not currently supported.
• ResourceName (in the CLI: --resource-name, or in Python: resource_name) – **Required**: UTF-8 string.

  The Amazon Neptune resource with tags to be listed. This value is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN). For information about creating an ARN, see Constructing an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

Response

• TagList (in the CLI: --tag-list, or in Python: tag_list) – An array of Tag (p. 627) Tag objects.

  List of tags returned by the ListTagsForResource operation.

Errors

• DBInstanceNotFoundFault (p. 639)
• DBSnapshotNotFoundFault (p. 642)
• DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)

RemoveTagsFromResource (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: remove-tags-from-resource, and the Python name is: remove_tags_from_resource.

Removes metadata tags from an Amazon Neptune resource.

Request

• ResourceName (in the CLI: --resource-name, or in Python: resource_name) – **Required**: UTF-8 string.
ApplyPendingMaintenanceAction

The Amazon Neptune resource that the tags are removed from. This value is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN). For information about creating an ARN, see Constructing an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

  
  The tag key (name) of the tag to be removed.

**Response**

- **No Response parameters.**

**Errors**

- DBInstanceNotFoundFault (p. 639)
- DBSnapshotNotFoundFault (p. 642)
- DBClusterNotFoundFault (p. 637)

**ApplyPendingMaintenanceAction (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: `apply-pending-maintenance-action`, and the Python name is: `apply_pending_maintenance_action`.

Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB instance).

**Request**

- **ApplyAction** (in the CLI: `--apply-action`, or in Python: `apply_action`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  The pending maintenance action to apply to this resource.

  Valid values: system-update, db-upgrade

- **OptInType** (in the CLI: `--opt-in-type`, or in Python: `opt_in_type`) – Required: UTF-8 string.
  
  A value that specifies the type of opt-in request, or undoes an opt-in request. An opt-in request of type immediate can't be undone.

  Valid values:
  - immediate - Apply the maintenance action immediately.
  - next-maintenance - Apply the maintenance action during the next maintenance window for the resource.
  - undo-opt-in - Cancel any existing next-maintenance opt-in requests.

  
  The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource that the pending maintenance action applies to. For information about creating an ARN, see Constructing an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).

**Response**

Describes the pending maintenance actions for a resource.

  A list that provides details about the pending maintenance actions for the resource.


  The ARN of the resource that has pending maintenance actions.

**Errors**

- **ResourceNotFoundFault** (p. 649)

**DescribePendingMaintenanceActions (action)**

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-pending-maintenance-actions, and the Python name is: describe_pending_maintenance_actions.

Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action.

**Request**

- **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.

  A filter that specifies one or more resources to return pending maintenance actions for.

  Supported filters:

  - **db-cluster-id** - Accepts DB cluster identifiers and DB cluster Amazon Resource Names (ARNs). The results list will only include pending maintenance actions for the DB clusters identified by these ARNs.
  - **db-instance-id** - Accepts DB instance identifiers and DB instance ARNs. The results list will only include pending maintenance actions for the DB instances identified by these ARNs.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribePendingMaintenanceActions request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to a number of records specified by MaxRecords.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: --max-records, or in Python: max_records) – Number (integer).

  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more records exist than the specified MaxRecords value, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the remaining results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.


  The ARN of a resource to return pending maintenance actions for.

**Response**

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DescribeDBEngineVersions

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-engine-versions, and the Python name is: describe_db_engine_versions.

Returns a list of the available DB engines.

Request

- **Marker** (in the CLI: --marker, or in Python: marker) – UTF-8 string.

  An optional pagination token provided by a previous DescribePendingMaintenanceActions request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to a number of records specified by MaxRecords.


  A list of the pending maintenance actions for the resource.

Errors

- **ResourceNotFoundFault** (p. 649)

DescribeDBEngineVersions (action)

The AWS CLI name for this API is: describe-db-engine-versions, and the Python name is: describe_db_engine_versions.

Returns a list of the available DB engines.

Request

- **DBParameterGroupFamily** (in the CLI: --db-parameter-group-family, or in Python: db_parameter_group_family) – UTF-8 string.

  The name of a specific DB parameter group family to return details for.

  Constraints:
  - If supplied, must match an existing DBParameterGroupFamily.

- **DefaultOnly** (in the CLI: --default-only, or in Python: default_only) – Boolean.

  Indicates that only the default version of the specified engine or engine and major version combination is returned.

- **Engine** (in the CLI: --engine, or in Python: engine) – UTF-8 string.

  The database engine to return.


  The database engine version to return.

  Example: 5.1.49

- **Filters** (in the CLI: --filters, or in Python: filters) – An array of Filter (p. 634) Filter objects.

  Not currently supported.

- **ListSupportedCharacterSets** (in the CLI: --list-supported-character-sets, or in Python: list_supported_character_sets) – Boolean.

  If this parameter is specified and the requested engine supports the CharacterSetName parameter for CreateDBInstance, the response includes a list of supported character sets for each engine version.

- **ListSupportedTimezones** (in the CLI: --list-supported-timezones, or in Python: list_supported_timezones) – Boolean.
If this parameter is specified and the requested engine supports the `TimeZone` parameter for `CreateDBInstance`, the response includes a list of supported time zones for each engine version.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

- **MaxRecords** (in the CLI: `--max-records`, or in Python: `max_records`) – Number (integer).
  
  The maximum number of records to include in the response. If more than the `MaxRecords` value is available, a pagination token called a marker is included in the response so that the following results can be retrieved.

  Default: 100

  Constraints: Minimum 20, maximum 100.

**Response**

  
  A list of `DBEngineVersion` elements.

- **Marker** (in the CLI: `--marker`, or in Python: `marker`) – UTF-8 string.
  
  An optional pagination token provided by a previous request. If this parameter is specified, the response includes only records beyond the marker, up to the value specified by `MaxRecords`.

### Common Neptune Datatypes

**Structures:**

- `AvailabilityZone` (structure) (p. 632)
- `DBSecurityGroupMembership` (structure) (p. 633)
- `DomainMembership` (structure) (p. 633)
- `DoubleRange` (structure) (p. 633)
- `Endpoint` (structure) (p. 633)
- `Filter` (structure) (p. 634)
- `Range` (structure) (p. 634)
- `Timezone` (structure) (p. 634)
- `VpcSecurityGroupMembership` (structure) (p. 634)

### AvailabilityZone (structure)

Specifies an Availability Zone.

**Fields**

- **Name** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the availability zone.
**DBSecurityGroupMembership (structure)**

Specifies membership in a designated DB security group.

**Fields**

- **DBSecurityGroupName** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the DB security group.

- **Status** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The status of the DB security group.

**DomainMembership (structure)**

An Active Directory Domain membership record associated with a DB instance.

**Fields**

- **Domain** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The identifier of the Active Directory Domain.

- **FQDN** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The fully qualified domain name of the Active Directory Domain.

- **IAMRoleName** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the IAM role to be used when making API calls to the Directory Service.

- **Status** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The status of the DB instance's Active Directory Domain membership, such as joined, pending-join, failed etc).

**DoubleRange (structure)**

A range of double values.

**Fields**

- **From** – Number (double).
  
  The minimum value in the range.

- **To** – Number (double).
  
  The maximum value in the range.

**Endpoint (structure)**

Specifies a connection endpoint.

**Fields**

- **Address** – UTF-8 string.
Specifies the DNS address of the DB instance.

- **HostedZoneId** – UTF-8 string.
  
  Specifies the ID that Amazon Route 53 assigns when you create a hosted zone.

- **Port** – Number (integer).
  
  Specifies the port that the database engine is listening on.

### Filter (structure)

This type is not currently supported.

**Fields**

- **Name** – *Required*: UTF-8 string.
  
  This parameter is not currently supported.

- **Values** – *Required*: An array of Value— UTF-8 strings.
  
  This parameter is not currently supported.

### Range (structure)

A range of integer values.

**Fields**

- **From** – Number (integer).
  
  The minimum value in the range.

- **Step** – Number (integer).
  
  The step value for the range. For example, if you have a range of 5,000 to 10,000, with a step value of 1,000, the valid values start at 5,000 and step up by 1,000. Even though 7,500 is within the range, it isn’t a valid value for the range. The valid values are 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000...

- **To** – Number (integer).
  
  The maximum value in the range.

### Timezone (structure)

A time zone associated with a the section called “DBInstance” (p. 524).

**Fields**

- **TimezoneName** – UTF-8 string.
  
  The name of the time zone.

### VpcSecurityGroupMembership (structure)

This data type is used as a response element for queries on VPC security group membership.
Fields

- **Status** – UTF-8 string.
  The status of the VPC security group.
- **VpcSecurityGroupId** – UTF-8 string.
  The name of the VPC security group.

Neptune Exceptions Specific to Individual APIs

Exceptions:

- AuthorizationAlreadyExistsFault (structure) (p. 636)
- AuthorizationNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 637)
- AuthorizationQuotaExceededFault (structure) (p. 637)
- CertificateNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 637)
- DBClusterAlreadyExistsFault (structure) (p. 637)
- DBClusterNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 637)
- DBClusterParameterGroupNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 638)
- DBClusterQuotaExceededFault (structure) (p. 638)
- DBClusterRoleAlreadyExistsFault (structure) (p. 638)
- DBClusterRoleNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 638)
- DBClusterRoleQuotaExceededFault (structure) (p. 639)
- DBClusterSnapshotAlreadyExistsFault (structure) (p. 639)
- DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 639)
- DBInstanceAlreadyExistsFault (structure) (p. 639)
- DBInstanceNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 639)
- DBLogFileNotFoundFault (structure) (p. 640)
- DBParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault (structure) (p. 640)
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AuthorizationAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The specified CIDRIP or EC2 security group is already authorized for the specified DB security group.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.

A message describing the details of the problem.
AuthorizationNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.
Specified CIDRIP or EC2 security group is not authorized for the specified DB security group. Neptune may not also be authorized via IAM to perform necessary actions on your behalf.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

AuthorizationQuotaExceededFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
DB security group authorization quota has been reached.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

CertificateNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.
CertificateIdentifier does not refer to an existing certificate.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBClusterAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
User already has a DB cluster with the given identifier.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBClusterNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.
DBClusterIdentifier does not refer to an existing DB cluster.
Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

### DBClusterParameterGroupNotFoundFault (structure)

**HTTP status code returned:** 404.

*DBClusterParameterGroupName* does not refer to an existing DB Cluster parameter group.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

### DBClusterQuotaExceededFault (structure)

**HTTP status code returned:** 403.

User attempted to create a new DB cluster and the user has already reached the maximum allowed DB cluster quota.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

### DBClusterRoleAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

The specified IAM role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is already associated with the specified DB cluster.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

### DBClusterRoleNotFoundErrorFault (structure)

**HTTP status code returned:** 404.

The specified IAM role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is not associated with the specified DB cluster.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.
DBClusterRoleQuotaExceededFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

You have exceeded the maximum number of IAM roles that can be associated with the specified DB cluster.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBClusterSnapshotAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

User already has a DB cluster snapshot with the given identifier.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBClusterSnapshotNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier does not refer to an existing DB cluster snapshot.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBInstanceAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

User already has a DB instance with the given identifier.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBInstanceNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

DBInstanceIdentifier does not refer to an existing DB instance.
Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBLogFileNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

*LogFileName* does not refer to an existing DB log file.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

A DB parameter group with the same name exists.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBParameterGroupNameNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

*DBParameterGroupName* does not refer to an existing DB parameter group.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBParameterGroupQuotaExceededFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Request would result in user exceeding the allowed number of DB parameter groups.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.
DBSecurityGroupAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
A DB security group with the name specified in `DBSecurityGroupName` already exists.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBSecurityGroupNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.
`DBSecurityGroupName` does not refer to an existing DB security group.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBSecurityGroupNotSupportedFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
A DB security group is not allowed for this action.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBSecurityGroupQuotaExceededFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
Request would result in user exceeding the allowed number of DB security groups.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBSnapshotAlreadyExistsFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
`DBSnapshotIdentifier` is already used by an existing snapshot.
Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**DBSnapshotNotFoundFault** (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

*DBSnapshotIdentifier* does not refer to an existing DB snapshot.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**DBSubnetGroupAlreadyExistsFault** (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

*DBSubnetGroupName* is already used by an existing DB subnet group.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**DBSubnetGroupDoesNotCoverEnoughAZs** (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Subnets in the DB subnet group should cover at least two Availability Zones unless there is only one Availability Zone.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**DBSubnetGroupNotAllowedFault** (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Indicates that the DBSubnetGroup should not be specified while creating read replicas that lie in the same region as the source instance.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.
DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

*DBSubnetGroupName* does not refer to an existing DB subnet group.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBSubnetGroupQuotaExceededFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Request would result in user exceeding the allowed number of DB subnet groups.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBSubnetQuotaExceededFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Request would result in user exceeding the allowed number of subnets in a DB subnet groups.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DBUpgradeDependencyFailureFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The DB upgrade failed because a resource the DB depends on could not be modified.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

DomainNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

*Domain* does not refer to an existing Active Directory Domain.
Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**EventSubscriptionQuotaExceededFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

You have exceeded the number of events you can subscribe to.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InstanceQuotaExceededFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

Request would result in user exceeding the allowed number of DB instances.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InsufficientDBClusterCapacityFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 403.

The DB cluster does not have enough capacity for the current operation.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InsufficientDBInstanceCapacityFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

Specified DB instance class is not available in the specified Availability Zone.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.
InsufficientStorageClusterCapacityFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

There is insufficient storage available for the current action. You may be able to resolve this error by updating your subnet group to use different Availability Zones that have more storage available.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

InvalidDBClusterSnapshotStateFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The supplied value is not a valid DB cluster snapshot state.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

InvalidDBClusterStateFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The DB cluster is not in a valid state.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

InvalidDBInstanceStateFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The specified DB instance is not in the available state.

Fields

- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

InvalidDBParameterGroupStateFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
The DB parameter group is in use or is in an invalid state. If you are attempting to delete the parameter group, you cannot delete it when the parameter group is in this state.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidDBSecurityGroupStateFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

The state of the DB security group does not allow deletion.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidDBSnapshotStateFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

The state of the DB snapshot does not allow deletion.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidDBSubnetGroupFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

Indicates the DBSubnetGroup does not belong to the same VPC as that of an existing cross region read replica of the same source instance.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidDBSubnetGroupStateFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

The DB subnet group cannot be deleted because it is in use.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidDBSubnetStateFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The DB subnet is not in the *available* state.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidEventSubscriptionStateFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The event subscription is in an invalid state.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidOptionGroupStateFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The option group is not in the *available* state.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidRestoreFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Cannot restore from vpc backup to non-vpc DB instance.

**Fields**

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

  A message describing the details of the problem.

**InvalidSubnet (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.
The requested subnet is invalid, or multiple subnets were requested that are not all in a common VPC.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

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**InvalidVPCNetworkStateFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

DB subnet group does not cover all Availability Zones after it is created because users' change.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

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**KMSKeyNotAccessibleFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

Error accessing KMS key.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

---

**OptionGroupNotFoundFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 404.

The designated option group could not be found.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

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**PointInTimeRestoreNotEnabledFault (structure)**

**HTTP status code returned:** 400.

*SourceDBInstanceIdentifier* refers to a DB instance with *BackupRetentionPeriod* equal to 0.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.
ProvisionedIopsNotAvailableInAZFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
Provisioned IOPS not available in the specified Availability Zone.

Fields
- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

ResourceNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.
The specified resource ID was not found.

Fields
- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

SNSInvalidTopicFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
The SNS topic is invalid.

Fields
- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

SNSNoAuthorizationFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.
There is no SNS authorization.

Fields
- message – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

SNSTopicArnNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.
The ARN of the SNS topic could not be found.
Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**SharedSnapshotQuotaExceededFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.

You have exceeded the maximum number of accounts that you can share a manual DB snapshot with.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**SnapshotQuotaExceededFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Request would result in user exceeding the allowed number of DB snapshots.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**SourceNotFoundFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 404.

The source could not be found.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.

**StorageQuotaExceededFault (structure)**

HTTP status code returned: 400.

Request would result in user exceeding the allowed amount of storage available across all DB instances.

Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.
  A message describing the details of the problem.
Amazon Neptune User Guide
StorageTypeNotSupportedFault

StorageTypeNotSupportedFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

*StorageType* specified cannot be associated with the DB Instance.

Fields

- `message` – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

SubnetAlreadyInUse (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

The DB subnet is already in use in the Availability Zone.

Fields

- `message` – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

SubscriptionAlreadyExistFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 400.

This subscription already exists.

Fields

- `message` – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

SubscriptionCategoryNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

The designated subscription category could not be found.

Fields

- `message` – UTF-8 string.
  
  A message describing the details of the problem.

SubscriptionNotFoundFault (structure)

HTTP status code returned: 404.

The designated subscription could not be found.
Fields

- **message** – UTF-8 string.

   A message describing the details of the problem.