AWS Data Wrangler

Release 2.3.0

Igor Tavares

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CONTENTS

An AWS Professional Service open source initiative | aws-proserve-opensource@amazon.com

```
>>> pip install awswrangler
```

```
import awswrangler as wr
import pandas as pd
from datetime import datetime

df = pd.DataFrame({"id": [1, 2], "value": ["foo", "boo"]})

# Storing data on Data Lake
wr.s3.to_parquet(
    df=df,
    path="s3://bucket/dataset/",
    dataset=True,
    database="my_db",
    table="my_table"
)

# Retrieving the data directly from Amazon S3
df = wr.s3.read_parquet("s3://bucket/dataset/", dataset=True)

# Retrieving the data from Amazon Athena
df = wr.athena.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM my_table", database="my_db")

# Get a Redshift connection from Glue Catalog and retrieving data from Redshift␣
↪Spectrum
con = wr.redshift.connect("my-glue-connection")
df = wr.redshift.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM external_schema.my_table", con=con)
con.close()

# Amazon Timestream Write
df = pd.DataFrame({
    "time": [datetime.now(), datetime.now()],
    "my_dimension": ["foo", "boo"],
    "measure": [1.0, 1.1],
})
rejected_records = wr.timestream.write(df,
    database="sampleDB",
    table="sampleTable",
    time_col="time",
    measure_col="measure",
    dimensions_cols=["my_dimension"],
)

# Amazon Timestream Query
wr.timestream.query("""
SELECT time, measure_value::double, my_dimension
FROM "sampleDB"."sampleTable" ORDER BY time DESC LIMIT 3
""")
```

CHAPTER

ONE

READ THE DOCS

1.1 What is AWS Data Wrangler?

An AWS Professional Service open source python initiative that extends the power of Pandas library to AWS connecting **DataFrames** and AWS data related services.

Easy integration with Athena, Glue, Redshift, Timestream, QuickSight, Chime, CloudWatchLogs, DynamoDB, EMR, SecretManager, PostgreSQL, MySQL, SQLServer and S3 (Parquet, CSV, JSON and EXCEL).

Built on top of other open-source projects like Pandas, Apache Arrow and Boto3, it offers abstracted functions to execute usual ETL tasks like load/unload data from **Data Lakes**, **Data Warehouses** and **Databases**.

Check our tutorials or the list of functionalities.

1.2 Install

AWS Data Wrangler runs with Python `3.6`, `3.7` and `3.8` and on several platforms (AWS Lambda, AWS Glue Python Shell, EMR, EC2, on-premises, Amazon SageMaker, local, etc).

Some good practices for most of the methods bellow are:

- Use new and individual Virtual Environments for each project (venv).
- On Notebooks, always restart your kernel after installations.

Note: If you want to use `awswrangler` for connecting to Microsoft SQL Server, some additional configuration is needed. Please have a look at the corresponding section below.

1.2.1 PyPI (pip)

```
>>> pip install awswrangler
```

1.2.2 Conda

```
>>> conda install -c conda-forge awswrangler
```

1.2.3 AWS Lambda Layer

1 - Go to GitHub's release section and download the layer zip related to the desired version.

2 - Go to the AWS Lambda Panel, open the layer section (left side) and click **create layer**.

3 - Set name and python version, upload your fresh downloaded zip file and press **create** to create the layer.

4 - Go to your Lambda and select your new layer!

1.2.4 AWS Glue Python Shell Jobs

1 - Go to GitHub's release page and download the wheel file (.whl) related to the desired version.

2 - Upload the wheel file to any Amazon S3 location.

3 - Go to your Glue Python Shell job and point to the wheel file on S3 in the *Python library path* field.

Official Glue Python Shell Reference

1.2.5 AWS Glue PySpark Jobs

Note: AWS Data Wrangler has compiled dependencies (C/C++) so there is only support for `Glue PySpark Jobs >= 2.0`.

Go to your Glue PySpark job and create a new *Job parameters* key/value:

- Key: `--additional-python-modules`
- Value: `awswrangler`

To install a specific version, set the value for above Job parameter as follows:

- Value: `awswrangler==2.3.0`

Official Glue PySpark Reference

1.2.6 Amazon SageMaker Notebook

Run this command in any Python 3 notebook paragraph and then make sure to **restart the kernel** before import the **awswrangler** package.

```
>>> !pip install awswrangler
```

1.2.7 Amazon SageMaker Notebook Lifecycle

Open SageMaker console, go to the lifecycle section and use the follow snippet to configure AWS Data Wrangler for all compatible SageMaker kernels (Reference).

```
#!/bin/bash

set -e

# OVERVIEW
# This script installs a single pip package in all SageMaker conda environments, apart from the JupyterSystemEnv which
# is a system environment reserved for Jupyter.
# Note this may timeout if the package installations in all environments take longer than 5 mins, consider using
# "nohup" to run this as a background process in that case.

sudo -u ec2-user -i <<'EOF'

# PARAMETERS
PACKAGE=awswrangler

# Note that "base" is special environment name, include it there as well.
for env in base /home/ec2-user/anaconda3/envs/*; do
    source /home/ec2-user/anaconda3/bin/activate $(basename "$env")
    if [ $env = 'JupyterSystemEnv' ]; then
        continue
    fi
    nohup pip install --upgrade "$PACKAGE" &
    source /home/ec2-user/anaconda3/bin/deactivate
done
EOF
```

1.2.8 EMR Cluster

Even not being a distributed library, AWS Data Wrangler could be a good helper to complement Big Data pipelines.

- Configure Python 3 as the default interpreter for PySpark under your cluster configuration

```
[
  {
     "Classification": "spark-env",
     "Configurations": [
       {
         "Classification": "export",
         "Properties": {
            "PYSPARK_PYTHON": "/usr/bin/python3"
          }
       }
    ]
  }
]
```

- Keep the bootstrap script above on S3 and reference it on your cluster.

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
set -ex

sudo pip-3.6 install awswrangler
```

Note: Make sure to freeze the Wrangler version in the bootstrap for productive environments (e.g. awswrangler==1.8.1)

1.2.9 From Source

```
>>> git clone https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler.git
>>> cd aws-data-wrangler
>>> pip install .
```

1.2.10 Notes for Microsoft SQL Server

`awswrangler` is using the pyodbc for interacting with Microsoft SQL Server. For installing this package you need the ODBC header files, which can be installed, for example, with the following commands:

```
>>> sudo apt install unixodbc-dev
>>> yum install unixODBC-devel
```

After installing these header files you can either just install `pyodbc` or `awswrangler` with the `sqlserver` extra, which will also install `pyodbc`:

```
>>> pip install pyodbc
>>> pip install awswrangler[sqlserver]
```

Finally you also need the correct ODBC Driver for SQL Server. You can have a look at the documentation from Microsoft to see how they can be installed in your environment.

If you want to connect to Microsoft SQL Server from AWS Lambda, you can build a separate Layer including the needed OBDC drivers and *pyobdc*.

If you maintain your own environment, you need to take care of the above steps. Because of this limitation usage in combination with Glue jobs is limited and you need to rely on the provided functionality inside Glue itself.

1.3 API Reference

- *Amazon S3*
- *AWS Glue Catalog*
- *Amazon Athena*
- *Amazon Redshift*
- *PostgreSQL*
- *MySQL*
- *Microsoft SQL Server*

- *DynamoDB*
- *Amazon Timestream*
- *Amazon EMR*
- *Amazon CloudWatch Logs*
- *Amazon QuickSight*
- *AWS STS*
- *AWS Secrets Manager*
- *Global Configurations*

1.3.1 Amazon S3

copy_objects(paths, source_path, target_path)	Copy a list of S3 objects to another S3 directory.
delete_objects(path[, use_threads, ...])	Delete Amazon S3 objects from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
describe_objects(path[, use_threads, ...])	Describe Amazon S3 objects from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
does_object_exist(path[, boto3_session])	Check if object exists on S3.
get_bucket_region(bucket[, boto3_session])	Get bucket region name.
list_directories(path[, boto3_session])	List Amazon S3 objects from a prefix.
list_objects(path[, suffix, ignore_suffix, ...])	List Amazon S3 objects from a prefix.
merge_datasets(source_path, target_path[, ...])	Merge a source dataset into a target dataset.
read_csv(path[, path_suffix, ...])	Read CSV file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
read_excel(path[, use_threads, ...])	Read EXCEL file(s) from from a received S3 path.
read_fwf(path[, path_suffix, ...])	Read fixed-width formatted file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
read_json(path[, path_suffix, ...])	Read JSON file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
read_parquet(path[, path_suffix, ...])	Read Apache Parquet file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
read_parquet_metadata(path[, path_suffix, ...])	Read Apache Parquet file(s) metadata from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
read_parquet_table(table, database[, ...])	Read Apache Parquet table registered on AWS Glue Catalog.
size_objects(path[, use_threads, boto3_session])	Get the size (ContentLength) in bytes of Amazon S3 objects from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.
store_parquet_metadata(path, database, table)	Infer and store parquet metadata on AWS Glue Catalog.
to_csv(df, path[, sep, index, columns, ...])	Write CSV file or dataset on Amazon S3.
to_excel(df, path[, boto3_session, ...])	Write EXCEL file on Amazon S3.
to_json(df, path[, boto3_session, ...])	Write JSON file on Amazon S3.
to_parquet(df, path[, index, compression, ...])	Write Parquet file or dataset on Amazon S3.
wait_objects_exist(paths[, delay, ...])	Wait Amazon S3 objects exist.
wait_objects_not_exist(paths[, delay, ...])	Wait Amazon S3 objects not exist.

awswrangler.s3.copy_objects

awswrangler.s3.**copy_objects**(*paths: List[str], source_path: str, target_path: str, replace_filenames: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None, use_threads: bool = True, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None, s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*) → List[str]

Copy a list of S3 objects to another S3 directory.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **paths** (*List[str]*) – List of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/dir0/key0, s3://bucket/dir0/key1]).
- **source_path** (*str,*) – S3 Path for the source directory.
- **target_path** (*str,*) – S3 Path for the target directory.
- **replace_filenames** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – e.g. {"old_name.csv": "new_name.csv", "old_name2.csv": "new_name2.csv"}
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}

Returns List of new objects paths.

Return type List[str]

Examples

Copying

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.copy_objects(
...     paths=["s3://bucket0/dir0/key0", "s3://bucket0/dir0/key1"],
...     source_path="s3://bucket0/dir0/",
...     target_path="s3://bucket1/dir1/"
... )
["s3://bucket1/dir1/key0", "s3://bucket1/dir1/key1"]
```

Copying with a KMS key

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.copy_objects(
...     paths=["s3://bucket0/dir0/key0", "s3://bucket0/dir0/key1"],
...     source_path="s3://bucket0/dir0/",
```

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```
...     target_path="s3://bucket1/dir1/",
...     s3_additional_kwargs={
...         'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms',
...         'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'
...     }
... )
["s3://bucket1/dir1/key0", "s3://bucket1/dir1/key1"]
```

awswrangler.s3.delete_objects

awswrangler.s3.**delete_objects**(*path: Union[str, List[str]]*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *last_modified_begin: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *last_modified_end: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete Amazon S3 objects from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: The filter by last_modified begin last_modified end is applied after list all S3 files

---

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]).
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **last_modified_begin** – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **last_modified_end** (*datetime, optional*) – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.delete_objects(['s3://bucket/key0', 's3://bucket/key1'])  # Delete both␣
↪objects
>>> wr.s3.delete_objects('s3://bucket/prefix')  # Delete all objects under the␣
↪received prefix
```

awswrangler.s3.describe_objects

awswrangler.s3.**describe_objects**(*path: Union[str, List[str]]*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *last_modified_begin: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *last_modified_end: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]

Describe Amazon S3 objects from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

Fetch attributes like ContentLength, DeleteMarker, last_modified, ContentType, etc The full list of attributes can be explored under the boto3 head_object documentation: https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/s3.html#S3.Client.head_object

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: The filter by last_modified begin last_modified end is applied after list all S3 files

---

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]).
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **last_modified_begin** – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **last_modified_end** (*datetime, optional*) – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Return a dictionary of objects returned from head_objects where the key is the object path. The response object can be explored here: https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/s3.html#S3.Client.head_object

Return type Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> descs0 = wr.s3.describe_objects(['s3://bucket/key0', 's3://bucket/key1'])  #␣
↪Describe both objects
>>> descs1 = wr.s3.describe_objects('s3://bucket/prefix')  # Describe all objects␣
↪under the prefix
```

awswrangler.s3.does_object_exist

awswrangler.s3.**does_object_exist**(*path: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → bool

Check if object exists on S3.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/key).
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns True if exists, False otherwise.

Return type bool

Examples

Using the default boto3 session

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.does_object_exist('s3://bucket/key_real')
True
>>> wr.s3.does_object_exist('s3://bucket/key_unreal')
False
```

Using a custom boto3 session

```
>>> import boto3
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.does_object_exist('s3://bucket/key_real', boto3_session=boto3.Session())
True
>>> wr.s3.does_object_exist('s3://bucket/key_unreal', boto3_session=boto3.
↪Session())
False
```

awswrangler.s3.get_bucket_region

awswrangler.s3.**get_bucket_region**(*bucket: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get bucket region name.

Parameters

- **bucket** (*str*) – Bucket name.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Region code (e.g. 'us-east-1').

Return type str

Examples

Using the default boto3 session

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> region = wr.s3.get_bucket_region('bucket-name')
```

Using a custom boto3 session

```
>>> import boto3
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> region = wr.s3.get_bucket_region('bucket-name', boto3_session=boto3.Session())
```

awswrangler.s3.list_directories

awswrangler.s3.**list_directories**(*path: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

List Amazon S3 objects from a prefix.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix).
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns List of objects paths.

Return type List[str]

Examples

Using the default boto3 session

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.list_directories('s3://bucket/prefix/')
['s3://bucket/prefix/dir0/', 's3://bucket/prefix/dir1/', 's3://bucket/prefix/dir2/
↪']
```

Using a custom boto3 session

```
>>> import boto3
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.list_directories('s3://bucket/prefix/', boto3_session=boto3.Session())
['s3://bucket/prefix/dir0/', 's3://bucket/prefix/dir1/', 's3://bucket/prefix/dir2/
↪']
```

awswrangler.s3.list_objects

awswrangler.s3.**list_objects**(*path: str*, *suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *ignore_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *last_modified_begin: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *last_modified_end: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *ignore_empty: bool = False*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

List Amazon S3 objects from a prefix.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: The filter by last_modified begin last_modified end is applied after list all S3 files

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix).
- **suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for filtering S3 keys.
- **ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.
- **last_modified_begin** – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **last_modified_end** (*datetime, optional*) – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns List of objects paths.

Return type List[str]

Examples

Using the default boto3 session

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.list_objects('s3://bucket/prefix')
['s3://bucket/prefix0', 's3://bucket/prefix1', 's3://bucket/prefix2']
```

Using a custom boto3 session

```
>>> import boto3
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.list_objects('s3://bucket/prefix', boto3_session=boto3.Session())
['s3://bucket/prefix0', 's3://bucket/prefix1', 's3://bucket/prefix2']
```

awswrangler.s3.merge_datasets

awswrangler.s3.**merge_datasets**(*source_path: str*, *target_path: str*, *mode: str = 'append'*, *ignore_empty: bool = False*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*) → List[str]

Merge a source dataset into a target dataset.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the source_path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: If you are merging tables (S3 datasets + Glue Catalog metadata), remember that you will also need to update your partitions metadata in some cases. (e.g. wr.athena.repair_table(table='...', database='...'))

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **source_path** (*str,*) – S3 Path for the source directory.
- **target_path** (*str,*) – S3 Path for the target directory.
- **mode** (*str, optional*) – `append` (Default), `overwrite`, `overwrite_partitions`.
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}

Returns List of new objects paths.

Return type List[str]

Examples

Merging

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.merge_datasets(
...     source_path="s3://bucket0/dir0/",
...     target_path="s3://bucket1/dir1/",
...     mode="append"
... )
["s3://bucket1/dir1/key0", "s3://bucket1/dir1/key1"]
```

Merging with a KMS key

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.merge_datasets(
...     source_path="s3://bucket0/dir0/",
...     target_path="s3://bucket1/dir1/",
...     mode="append",
...     s3_additional_kwargs={
...         'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms',
...         'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'
...     }
... )
["s3://bucket1/dir1/key0", "s3://bucket1/dir1/key1"]
```

awswrangler.s3.read_csv

awswrangler.s3.**read_csv**(*path: Union[str, List[str]], path_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, path_ignore_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, ignore_empty: bool = True, use_threads: bool = True, last_modified_begin: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None, last_modified_end: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None, s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None, chunksize: Optional[int] = None, dataset: bool = False, partition_filter: Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]] = None, **pandas_kwargs: Any*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Read CSV file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: For partial and gradual reading use the argument `chunksize` instead of `iterator`.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: The filter by last_modified begin last_modified end is applied after list all S3 files

---

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. `[s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]`).
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes to be read (e.g. [".csv"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.(e.g. ["_SUCCESS"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.

- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **last_modified_begin** – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **last_modified_end** (*datetime, optional*) – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an generator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If *True* read a CSV dataset instead of simple file(s) loading all the related partitions as columns.
- **partition_filter** (*Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]]*) – Callback Function filters to apply on PARTITION columns (PUSH-DOWN filter). This function MUST receive a single argument (Dict[str, str]) where keys are partitions names and values are partitions values. Partitions values will be always strings extracted from S3. This function MUST return a bool, True to read the partition or False to ignore it. Ignored if *dataset=False*. E.g `lambda x: True if x["year"] == "2020" and x["month"] == "1" else False` https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler/blob/master/tutorials/023%20-%20Flexible%20Partitions%20Filter.ipynb
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.read_csv(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.s3.read_csv('s3://bucket/prefix/', sep='|', na_values=['null', 'none'], skip_blank_lines=True) https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_csv.html

Returns Pandas DataFrame or a Generator in case of *chunksize != None*.

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Generator[pandas.DataFrame, None, None]]

Examples

Reading all CSV files under a prefix

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_csv(path='s3://bucket/prefix/')
```

Reading all CSV files under a prefix and using pandas_kwargs

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_csv('s3://bucket/prefix/', sep='|', na_values=['null', 'none
↪'], skip_blank_lines=True)
```

Reading all CSV files from a list

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_csv(path=['s3://bucket/filename0.csv', 's3://bucket/filename1.
↪csv'])
```

Reading in chunks of 100 lines

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dfs = wr.s3.read_csv(path=['s3://bucket/filename0.csv', 's3://bucket/
↪filename1.csv'], chunksize=100)
>>> for df in dfs:
>>>     print(df)  # 100 lines Pandas DataFrame
```

Reading CSV Dataset with PUSH-DOWN filter over partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_filter = lambda x: True if x["city"].startswith("new") else False
>>> df = wr.s3.read_csv(path, dataset=True, partition_filter=my_filter)
```

awswrangler.s3.read_excel

awswrangler.s3.**read_excel**(*path: str*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*, ***pandas_kwargs: Any*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Read EXCEL file(s) from from a received S3 path.

Note: This function accepts any Pandas's read_excel() argument. https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_excel.html

---

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 path (e.g. `s3://bucket/key.xlsx`).
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.read_excel(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.s3.read_excel("s3://bucket/key.xlsx", na_rep="", verbose=True) https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_excel.html

Returns Pandas DataFrame.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

Examples

Reading an EXCEL file

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_excel('s3://bucket/key.xlsx')
```

awswrangler.s3.read_fwf

awswrangler.s3.**read_fwf**(*path: Union[str, List[str]], path_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, path_ignore_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, ignore_empty: bool = True, use_threads: bool = True, last_modified_begin: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None, last_modified_end: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None, s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None, chunksize: Optional[int] = None, dataset: bool = False, partition_filter: Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]] = None, **pandas_kwargs: Any*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Read fixed-width formatted file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: For partial and gradual reading use the argument `chunksize` instead of `iterator`.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: The filter by last_modified begin last_modified end is applied after list all S3 files

---

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. `[s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]`).
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes to be read (e.g. [".txt"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.(e.g. ["_SUCCESS"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **last_modified_begin** – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.

- **last_modified_end** (*datetime, optional*) – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an generator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If *True* read a FWF dataset instead of simple file(s) loading all the related partitions as columns.
- **partition_filter** (*Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]]*) – Callback Function filters to apply on PARTITION columns (PUSH-DOWN filter). This function MUST receive a single argument (Dict[str, str]) where keys are partitions names and values are partitions values. Partitions values will be always strings extracted from S3. This function MUST return a bool, True to read the partition or False to ignore it. Ignored if *dataset=False*. E.g `lambda x: True if x["year"] == "2020" and x["month"] == "1" else False` https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler/blob/master/tutorials/023%20-%20Flexible%20Partitions%20Filter.ipynb
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.read_fwf(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.s3.read_fwf(path='s3://bucket/prefix/', widths=[1, 3], names=["c0", "c1"]) https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_fwf.html

Returns Pandas DataFrame or a Generator in case of *chunksize != None*.

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Generator[pandas.DataFrame, None, None]]

Examples

Reading all fixed-width formatted (FWF) files under a prefix

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_fwf(path='s3://bucket/prefix/', widths=[1, 3], names=['c0',
↪'c1'])
```

Reading all fixed-width formatted (FWF) files from a list

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_fwf(path=['s3://bucket/0.txt', 's3://bucket/1.txt'],␣
↪widths=[1, 3], names=['c0', 'c1'])
```

Reading in chunks of 100 lines

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dfs = wr.s3.read_fwf(
...     path=['s3://bucket/0.txt', 's3://bucket/1.txt'],
...     chunksize=100,
...     widths=[1, 3],
...     names=["c0", "c1"]
... )
```

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```
>>> for df in dfs:
>>>     print(df)  # 100 lines Pandas DataFrame
```

Reading FWF Dataset with PUSH-DOWN filter over partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_filter = lambda x: True if x["city"].startswith("new") else False
>>> df = wr.s3.read_fwf(path, dataset=True, partition_filter=my_filter, widths=[1,
↪ 3], names=["c0", "c1"])
```

awswrangler.s3.read_json

awswrangler.s3.**read_json**(*path: Union[str, List[str]]*, *path_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *path_ignore_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *ignore_empty: bool = True*, *orient: str = 'columns'*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *last_modified_begin: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *last_modified_end: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[int] = None*, *dataset: bool = False*, *partition_filter: Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]] = None*, ***pandas_kwargs: Any*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Read JSON file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: For partial and gradual reading use the argument `chunksize` instead of `iterator`.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: The filter by last_modified begin last_modified end is applied after list all S3 files

---

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. `[s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]`).
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes to be read (e.g. [".json"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.(e.g. ["_SUCCESS"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.
- **orient** (*str*) – Same as Pandas: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_json.html

- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **last_modified_begin** – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **last_modified_end** (*datetime, optional*) – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an generator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If *True* read a JSON dataset instead of simple file(s) loading all the related partitions as columns. If *True*, the *lines=True* will be assumed by default.
- **partition_filter** (*Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]]*) – Callback Function filters to apply on PARTITION columns (PUSH-DOWN filter). This function MUST receive a single argument (Dict[str, str]) where keys are partitions names and values are partitions values. Partitions values will be always strings extracted from S3. This function MUST return a bool, True to read the partition or False to ignore it. Ignored if *dataset=False*. E.g `lambda x: True if x["year"] == "2020" and x["month"] == "1" else False` https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler/blob/master/tutorials/023%20-%20Flexible%20Partitions%20Filter.ipynb
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.read_json(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.s3.read_json('s3://bucket/prefix/', lines=True, keep_default_dates=True) https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_json.html

Returns Pandas DataFrame or a Generator in case of *chunksize != None*.

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Generator[pandas.DataFrame, None, None]]

Examples

Reading all JSON files under a prefix

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_json(path='s3://bucket/prefix/')
```

Reading all CSV files under a prefix and using pandas_kwargs

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_json('s3://bucket/prefix/', lines=True, keep_default_
↪dates=True)
```

Reading all JSON files from a list

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_json(path=['s3://bucket/filename0.json', 's3://bucket/
↪filename1.json'])
```

Reading in chunks of 100 lines

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dfs = wr.s3.read_json(path=['s3://bucket/0.json', 's3://bucket/1.json'],␣
↪chunksize=100, lines=True)
>>> for df in dfs:
>>>     print(df)  # 100 lines Pandas DataFrame
```

Reading JSON Dataset with PUSH-DOWN filter over partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_filter = lambda x: True if x["city"].startswith("new") else False
>>> df = wr.s3.read_json(path, dataset=True, partition_filter=my_filter)
```

awswrangler.s3.read_parquet

awswrangler.s3.**read_parquet**(*path: Union[str, List[str]], path_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, path_ignore_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, ignore_empty: bool = True, partition_filter: Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]] = None, columns: Optional[List[str]] = None, validate_schema: bool = False, chunked: Union[bool, int] = False, dataset: bool = False, categories: Optional[List[str]] = None, safe: bool = True, use_threads: bool = True, last_modified_begin: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None, last_modified_end: Optional[datetime.datetime] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None, s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Read Apache Parquet file(s) from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

The concept of Dataset goes beyond the simple idea of files and enable more complex features like partitioning and catalog integration (AWS Glue Catalog).

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: `Batching` (*chunked* argument) (Memory Friendly):

Will anable the function to return a Iterable of DataFrames instead of a regular DataFrame.

There are two batching strategies on Wrangler:

- If **chunked=True**, a new DataFrame will be returned for each file in your path/dataset.
- If **chunked=INTEGER**, Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.

P.S. chunked=True if faster and uses less memory while *chunked=INTEGER* is more precise in number of rows for each Dataframe.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: The filter by last_modified begin last_modified end is applied after list all S3 files

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]).
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes to be read (e.g. [".gz.parquet", ".snappy.parquet"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.(e.g. [".csv", "_SUCCESS"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.
- **partition_filter** (*Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]]*) – Callback Function filters to apply on PARTITION columns (PUSH-DOWN filter). This function MUST receive a single argument (Dict[str, str]) where keys are partitions names and values are partitions values. Partitions values will be always strings extracted from S3. This function MUST return a bool, True to read the partition or False to ignore it. Ignored if *dataset=False*. E.g `lambda x: True if x["year"] == "2020" and x["month"] == "1" else False`
- **columns** (*List[str], optional*) – Names of columns to read from the file(s).
- **validate_schema** – Check that individual file schemas are all the same / compatible. Schemas within a folder prefix should all be the same. Disable if you have schemas that are different and want to disable this check.
- **chunked** (*Union[int, bool]*) – If passed will split the data in a Iterable of DataFrames (Memory friendly). If *True* wrangler will iterate on the data by files in the most efficient way without guarantee of chunksize. If an *INTEGER* is passed Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If *True* read a parquet dataset instead of simple file(s) loading all the related partitions as columns.
- **categories** (*Optional[List[str]], optional*) – List of columns names that should be returned as pandas.Categorical. Recommended for memory restricted environments.
- **safe** (*bool, default True*) – For certain data types, a cast is needed in order to store the data in a pandas DataFrame or Series (e.g. timestamps are always stored as nanoseconds in pandas). This option controls whether it is a safe cast or not.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **last_modified_begin** – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **last_modified_end** (*datetime, optional*) – Filter the s3 files by the Last modified date of the object. The filter is applied only after list all s3 files.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.

Returns Pandas DataFrame or a Generator in case of *chunked=True*.

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Generator[pandas.DataFrame, None, None]]

Examples

Reading all Parquet files under a prefix

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_parquet(path='s3://bucket/prefix/')
```

Reading all Parquet files from a list

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_parquet(path=['s3://bucket/filename0.parquet', 's3://bucket/
↪filename1.parquet'])
```

Reading in chunks (Chunk by file)

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dfs = wr.s3.read_parquet(path=['s3://bucket/filename0.csv', 's3://bucket/
↪filename1.csv'], chunked=True)
>>> for df in dfs:
>>>     print(df)  # Smaller Pandas DataFrame
```

Reading in chunks (Chunk by 1MM rows)

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dfs = wr.s3.read_parquet(path=['s3://bucket/filename0.csv', 's3://bucket/
↪filename1.csv'], chunked=1_000_000)
>>> for df in dfs:
>>>     print(df)  # 1MM Pandas DataFrame
```

Reading Parquet Dataset with PUSH-DOWN filter over partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_filter = lambda x: True if x["city"].startswith("new") else False
>>> df = wr.s3.read_parquet(path, dataset=True, partition_filter=my_filter)
```

awswrangler.s3.read_parquet_metadata

awswrangler.s3.**read_parquet_metadata**(*path: Union[str, List[str]]*, *path_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *path_ignore_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *ignore_empty: bool = True*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *sampling: float = 1.0*, *dataset: bool = False*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*) → Any

Read Apache Parquet file(s) metadata from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

The concept of Dataset goes beyond the simple idea of files and enable more complex features like partitioning and catalog integration (AWS Glue Catalog).

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]).
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes to be read (e.g. [".gz.parquet", ".snappy.parquet"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.(e.g. [".csv", "_SUCCESS"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and Athena/Glue types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined data types as partitions columns. (e.g. {'col name': 'bigint', 'col2 name': 'int'})
- **sampling** (*float*) – Random sample ratio of files that will have the metadata inspected. Must be *0.0 < sampling <= 1.0*. The higher, the more accurate. The lower, the faster.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If True read a parquet dataset instead of simple file(s) loading all the related partitions as columns.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.

Returns columns_types: Dictionary with keys as column names and values as data types (e.g. {'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'}). / partitions_types: Dictionary with keys as partition names and values as data types (e.g. {'col2': 'date'}).

Return type Tuple[Dict[str, str], Optional[Dict[str, str]]]

Examples

Reading all Parquet files (with partitions) metadata under a prefix

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> columns_types, partitions_types = wr.s3.read_parquet_metadata(path='s3://
↪bucket/prefix/', dataset=True)
```

Reading all Parquet files metadata from a list

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> columns_types, partitions_types = wr.s3.read_parquet_metadata(path=[
...     's3://bucket/filename0.parquet',
...     's3://bucket/filename1.parquet'
... ])
```

awswrangler.s3.read_parquet_table

awswrangler.s3.**read_parquet_table**(*table: str*, *database: str*, *filename_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *filename_ignore_suffix: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *partition_filter: Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]] = None*, *columns: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *validate_schema: bool = True*, *categories: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *safe: bool = True*, *chunked: Union[bool, int] = False*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*) → Any

Read Apache Parquet table registered on AWS Glue Catalog.

Note: `Batching` (*chunked* argument) (Memory Friendly):

Will anable the function to return a Iterable of DataFrames instead of a regular DataFrame.

There are two batching strategies on Wrangler:

- If **chunked=True**, a new DataFrame will be returned for each file in your path/dataset.
- If **chunked=INTEGER**, Wrangler will paginate through files slicing and concatenating to return DataFrames with the number of row igual the received INTEGER.

P.S. chunked=True if faster and uses less memory while *chunked=INTEGER* is more precise in number of rows for each Dataframe.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – AWS Glue Catalog table name.
- **database** (*str*) – AWS Glue Catalog database name.
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes to be read (e.g. [".gz.parquet", ".snappy.parquet"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.(e.g. [".csv", "_SUCCESS"]). If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **partition_filter** (*Optional[Callable[[Dict[str, str]], bool]]*) – Callback Function filters to apply on PARTITION columns (PUSH-DOWN filter). This function MUST receive a single argument (Dict[str, str]) where keys are partitions names and values are partitions values. Partitions values will be always strings extracted from S3. This function MUST return a bool, True to read the partition or False to ignore it. Ignored if *dataset=False*. E.g `lambda x: True if x["year"] == "2020" and x["month"] == "1" else False` https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler/blob/master/tutorials/023%20-%20Flexible%20Partitions%20Filter.ipynb
- **columns** (*List[str], optional*) – Names of columns to read from the file(s).
- **validate_schema** – Check that individual file schemas are all the same / compatible. Schemas within a folder prefix should all be the same. Disable if you have schemas that are different and want to disable this check.
- **categories** (*Optional[List[str]], optional*) – List of columns names that should be returned as pandas.Categorical. Recommended for memory restricted environments.
- **safe** (*bool, default True*) – For certain data types, a cast is needed in order to store the data in a pandas DataFrame or Series (e.g. timestamps are always stored as nanoseconds in pandas). This option controls whether it is a safe cast or not.
- **chunked** (*bool*) – If True will break the data in smaller DataFrames (Non deterministic number of lines). Otherwise return a single DataFrame with the whole data.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.

Returns Pandas DataFrame or a Generator in case of *chunked=True*.

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Generator[pandas.DataFrame, None, None]]

Examples

Reading Parquet Table

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_parquet_table(database='...', table='...')
```

Reading Parquet Table encrypted

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.s3.read_parquet_table(
...     database='...',
...     table='...'
...     s3_additional_kwargs={
...         'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms',
...         'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'
...     }
... )
```

Reading Parquet Table in chunks (Chunk by file)

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dfs = wr.s3.read_parquet_table(database='...', table='...', chunked=True)
>>> for df in dfs:
>>>     print(df)  # Smaller Pandas DataFrame
```

Reading Parquet Dataset with PUSH-DOWN filter over partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_filter = lambda x: True if x["city"].startswith("new") else False
>>> df = wr.s3.read_parquet_table(path, dataset=True, partition_filter=my_filter)
```

awswrangler.s3.size_objects

awswrangler.s3.**size_objects**(*path: Union[str, List[str]]*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Optional[int]]

Get the size (ContentLength) in bytes of Amazon S3 objects from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths.

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]).
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dictionary where the key is the object path and the value is the object size.

Return type Dict[str, Optional[int]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> sizes0 = wr.s3.size_objects(['s3://bucket/key0', 's3://bucket/key1'])  # Get␣
↪the sizes of both objects
>>> sizes1 = wr.s3.size_objects('s3://bucket/prefix')  # Get the sizes of all␣
↪objects under the received prefix
```

awswrangler.s3.store_parquet_metadata

awswrangler.s3.**store_parquet_metadata**(*path: str*, *database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *path_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *path_ignore_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *ignore_empty: bool = True*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *sampling: float = 1.0*, *dataset: bool = False*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *description: Optional[str] = None*, *parameters: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *columns_comments: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *compression: Optional[str] = None*, *mode: str = 'overwrite'*, *catalog_versioning: bool = False*, *regular_partitions: bool = True*, *projection_enabled: bool = False*, *projection_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_ranges: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_values: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_intervals: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_digits: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Infer and store parquet metadata on AWS Glue Catalog.

Infer Apache Parquet file(s) metadata from from a received S3 prefix or list of S3 objects paths And then stores it on AWS Glue Catalog including all inferred partitions (No need of 'MCSK REPAIR TABLE')

The concept of Dataset goes beyond the simple idea of files and enable more complex features like partitioning and catalog integration (AWS Glue Catalog).

This function accepts Unix shell-style wildcards in the path argument. * (matches everything), ? (matches any single character), [seq] (matches any character in seq), [!seq] (matches any character not in seq).

Note: On *append* mode, the *parameters* will be upsert on an existing table.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 prefix (accepts Unix shell-style wildcards) (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix) or list of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]). database : str Glue/Athena catalog: Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Table name.
- **database** (*str*) – AWS Glue Catalog database name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for filtering S3 keys.
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored.
- **ignore_empty** (*bool*) – Ignore files with 0 bytes.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and Athena/Glue types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined data types as partitions columns. (e.g. {'col name': 'bigint', 'col2 name': 'int'})
- **sampling** (*float*) – Random sample ratio of files that will have the metadata inspected. Must be *0.0 < sampling <= 1.0*. The higher, the more accurate. The lower, the faster.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If True read a parquet dataset instead of simple file(s) loading all the related partitions as columns.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **description** (*str, optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Table description
- **parameters** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Key/value pairs to tag the table.
- **columns_comments** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Columns names and the related comments (e.g. {'col0': 'Column 0.', 'col1': 'Column 1.', 'col2': 'Partition.'}).
- **compression** (*str, optional*) – Compression style (`None`, `snappy`, `gzip`, etc).
- **mode** (*str*) – 'overwrite' to recreate any possible existing table or 'append' to keep any possible existing table.
- **catalog_versioning** (*bool*) – If True and *mode="overwrite"*, creates an archived version of the table catalog before updating it.
- **regular_partitions** (*bool*) – Create regular partitions (Non projected partitions) on Glue Catalog. Disable when you will work only with Partition Projection. Keep enabled even when working with projections is useful to keep Redshift Spectrum working with the regular partitions.

- **projection_enabled** (*bool*) – Enable Partition Projection on Athena (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection.html)
- **projection_types** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections types. Valid types: "enum", "integer", "date", "injected" https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'enum', 'col2_name': 'integer'})
- **projection_ranges** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections ranges. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '0,10', 'col2_name': '-1,8675309'})
- **projection_values** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections values. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'A,B,Unknown', 'col2_name': 'foo,boo,bar'})
- **projection_intervals** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections intervals. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '5'})
- **projection_digits** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections digits. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '2'})
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns The metadata used to create the Glue Table. columns_types: Dictionary with keys as column names and values as data types (e.g. {'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'}). / partitions_types: Dictionary with keys as partition names and values as data types (e.g. {'col2': 'date'}). / partitions_values: Dictionary with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str (e.g. {'s3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']}).

Return type Tuple[Dict[str, str], Optional[Dict[str, str]], Optional[Dict[str, List[str]]]]

Examples

Reading all Parquet files metadata under a prefix

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> columns_types, partitions_types, partitions_values = wr.s3.store_parquet_
↪metadata(
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/',
...     database='...',
...     table='...',
...     dataset=True
... )
```

awswrangler.s3.to_csv

awswrangler.s3.**to_csv**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *path: str*, *sep: str = ','*, *index: bool = True*, *columns: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*, *sanitize_columns: bool = False*, *dataset: bool = False*, *partition_cols: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *concurrent_partitioning: bool = False*, *mode: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_versioning: bool = False*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *table: Optional[str] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *description: Optional[str] = None*, *parameters: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *columns_comments: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *regular_partitions: bool = True*, *projection_enabled: bool = False*, *projection_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_ranges: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_values: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_intervals: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_digits: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, ***pandas_kwargs: Any*) → Any

Write CSV file or dataset on Amazon S3.

The concept of Dataset goes beyond the simple idea of ordinary files and enable more complex features like partitioning and catalog integration (Amazon Athena/AWS Glue Catalog).

Note: If database` and *table* arguments are passed, the table name and all column names will be automatically sanitized using *wr.catalog.sanitize_table_name* and *wr.catalog.sanitize_column_name*. Please, pass *sanitize_columns=True* to enforce this behaviour always.

Note: If *table* and *database* arguments are passed, *pandas_kwargs* will be ignored due restrictive quoting, date_format, escapechar and encoding required by Athena/Glue Catalog.

Note: Compression: The minimum acceptable version to achive it is Pandas 1.2.0 that requires Python >= 3.7.1.

Note: On *append* mode, the *parameters* will be upsert on an existing table.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- concurrent_partitioning
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **path** (*str*) – Amazon S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/filename.csv).
- **sep** (*str*) – String of length 1. Field delimiter for the output file.
- **index** (*bool*) – Write row names (index).
- **columns** (*Optional[List[str]]*) – Columns to write.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}
- **sanitize_columns** (*bool*) – True to sanitize columns names or False to keep it as is. True value is forced if *dataset=True*.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If True store a parquet dataset instead of a ordinary file(s) If True, enable all follow arguments: partition_cols, mode, database, table, description, parameters, columns_comments, concurrent_partitioning, catalog_versioning, projection_enabled, projection_types, projection_ranges, projection_values, projection_intervals, projection_digits, catalog_id, schema_evolution.
- **partition_cols** (*List[str], optional*) – List of column names that will be used to create partitions. Only takes effect if dataset=True.
- **concurrent_partitioning** (*bool*) – If True will increase the parallelism level during the partitions writing. It will decrease the writing time and increase the memory usage. https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler/blob/master/tutorials/022%20-%20Writing%20Partitions%20Concurrently.ipynb
- **mode** (*str, optional*) – `append` (Default), `overwrite`, `overwrite_partitions`. Only takes effect if dataset=True. For details check the related tutorial: https://aws-data-wrangler.readthedocs.io/en/stable/stubs/awswrangler.s3.to_parquet.html#awswrangler.s3.to_parquet
- **catalog_versioning** (*bool*) – If True and *mode="overwrite"*, creates an archived version of the table catalog before updating it.
- **database** (*str, optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Database name.
- **table** (*str, optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Table name.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and Athena/Glue types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined or mixed data types. (e.g. {'col name': 'bigint', 'col2 name': 'int'})
- **description** (*str, optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Table description
- **parameters** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Key/value pairs to tag the table.

- **columns_comments** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Columns names and the related comments (e.g. {'col0': 'Column 0.', 'col1': 'Column 1.', 'col2': 'Partition.'}).
- **regular_partitions** (*bool*) – Create regular partitions (Non projected partitions) on Glue Catalog. Disable when you will work only with Partition Projection. Keep enabled even when working with projections is useful to keep Redshift Spectrum working with the regular partitions.
- **projection_enabled** (*bool*) – Enable Partition Projection on Athena (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection.html)
- **projection_types** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections types. Valid types: "enum", "integer", "date", "injected" https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'enum', 'col2_name': 'integer'})
- **projection_ranges** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections ranges. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '0,10', 'col2_name': '-1,8675309'})
- **projection_values** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections values. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'A,B,Unknown', 'col2_name': 'foo,boo,bar'})
- **projection_intervals** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections intervals. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '5'})
- **projection_digits** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections digits. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '2'})
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.DataFrame.to_csv(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.s3.to_csv(df, path, sep='|', na_rep='NULL', decimal=',') https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.to_csv.html

Returns Dictionary with: 'paths': List of all stored files paths on S3. 'partitions_values': Dictionary of partitions added with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str.

Return type Dict[str, Union[List[str], Dict[str, List[str]]]]

Examples

Writing single file

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_csv(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.csv',
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.csv'],
    'partitions_values': {}
}
```

Writing single file with pandas_kwargs

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_csv(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.csv',
...     sep='|',
...     na_rep='NULL',
...     decimal=','
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.csv'],
    'partitions_values': {}
}
```

Writing single file encrypted with a KMS key

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_csv(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.csv',
...     s3_additional_kwargs={
...         'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms',
...         'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'
...     }
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.csv'],
    'partitions_values': {}
}
```

Writing partitioned dataset

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_csv(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({
...         'col': [1, 2, 3],
...         'col2': ['A', 'A', 'B']
...     }),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix',
```

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```
...     dataset=True,
...     partition_cols=['col2']
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://.../col2=A/x.csv', 's3://.../col2=B/y.csv'],
    'partitions_values: {
        's3://.../col2=A/': ['A'],
        's3://.../col2=B/': ['B']
    }
}
```

Writing dataset to S3 with metadata on Athena/Glue Catalog.

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_csv(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({
...         'col': [1, 2, 3],
...         'col2': ['A', 'A', 'B']
...     }),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix',
...     dataset=True,
...     partition_cols=['col2'],
...     database='default',  # Athena/Glue database
...     table='my_table'  # Athena/Glue table
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://.../col2=A/x.csv', 's3://.../col2=B/y.csv'],
    'partitions_values: {
        's3://.../col2=A/': ['A'],
        's3://.../col2=B/': ['B']
    }
}
```

Writing dataset casting empty column data type

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_csv(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({
...         'col': [1, 2, 3],
...         'col2': ['A', 'A', 'B'],
...         'col3': [None, None, None]
...     }),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix',
...     dataset=True,
...     database='default',  # Athena/Glue database
...     table='my_table'  # Athena/Glue table
...     dtype={'col3': 'date'}
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://.../x.csv'],
    'partitions_values: {}
}
```

awswrangler.s3.to_excel

awswrangler.s3.**to_excel**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *path: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*, *use_threads: bool = True*, ***pandas_kwargs: Any*) → str

Write EXCEL file on Amazon S3.

Note: This function accepts any Pandas's read_excel() argument. https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_excel.html

---

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **path** (*str*) – Amazon S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/filename.xlsx).
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.DataFrame.to_excel(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.s3.to_excel(df, path, na_rep="", index=False) https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.to_excel.html

Returns Written S3 path.

Return type str

Examples

Writing EXCEL file

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_excel(df, 's3://bucket/filename.xlsx')
```

awswrangler.s3.to_json

awswrangler.s3.**to_json**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *path: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*, *use_threads: bool = True*, ***pandas_kwargs: Any*) → List[str]

Write JSON file on Amazon S3.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: Compression: The minimum acceptable version to achive it is Pandas 1.2.0 that requires Python >= 3.7.1.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **path** (*str*) – Amazon S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/filename.csv).
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.DataFrame.to_json(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.s3.to_json(df, path, lines=True, date_format='iso') https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.to_json.html

Returns List of written files.

Return type List[str]

Examples

Writing JSON file

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_json(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/filename.json',
... )
```

Writing JSON file using pandas_kwargs

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_json(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/filename.json',
...     lines=True,
...     date_format='iso'
... )
```

Writing CSV file encrypted with a KMS key

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_json(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/filename.json',
...     s3_additional_kwargs={
...         'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms',
...         'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'
...     }
... )
```

awswrangler.s3.to_parquet

awswrangler.s3.**to_parquet**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *path: str*, *index: bool = False*, *compression: Optional[str] = 'snappy'*, *max_rows_by_file: Optional[int] = None*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*, *sanitize_columns: bool = False*, *dataset: bool = False*, *partition_cols: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *concurrent_partitioning: bool = False*, *mode: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_versioning: bool = False*, *schema_evolution: bool = True*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *table: Optional[str] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *description: Optional[str] = None*, *parameters: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *columns_comments: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *regular_partitions: bool = True*, *projection_enabled: bool = False*, *projection_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_ranges: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_values: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_intervals: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_digits: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*) → Any

Write Parquet file or dataset on Amazon S3.

The concept of Dataset goes beyond the simple idea of ordinary files and enable more complex features like partitioning and catalog integration (Amazon Athena/AWS Glue Catalog).

Note: If *database* and *table* arguments are passed, the table name and all column names will be automatically sanitized using *wr.catalog.sanitize_table_name* and *wr.catalog.sanitize_column_name*. Please, pass *sanitize_columns=True* to enforce this behaviour always.

Note: On *append* mode, the *parameters* will be upsert on an existing table.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- concurrent_partitioning
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **path** (*str*) – S3 path (for file e.g. `s3://bucket/prefix/filename.parquet`) (for dataset e.g. `s3://bucket/prefix`).
- **index** (*bool*) – True to store the DataFrame index in file, otherwise False to ignore it.
- **compression** (*str, optional*) – Compression style (`None`, `snappy`, `gzip`).
- **max_rows_by_file** (*int*) – Max number of rows in each file. Default is None i.e. dont split the files. (e.g. 33554432, 268435456)
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** (*Optional[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}
- **sanitize_columns** (*bool*) – True to sanitize columns names (using *wr.catalog.sanitize_table_name* and *wr.catalog.sanitize_column_name*) or False to keep it as is. True value behaviour is enforced if *database* and *table* arguments are passed.
- **dataset** (*bool*) – If True store a parquet dataset instead of a ordinary file(s) If True, enable all follow arguments: partition_cols, mode, database, table, description, parameters, columns_comments, concurrent_partitioning, catalog_versioning, projection_enabled, projection_types, projection_ranges, projection_values, projection_intervals, projection_digits, catalog_id, schema_evolution.
- **partition_cols** (*List[str], optional*) – List of column names that will be used to create partitions. Only takes effect if dataset=True.
- **concurrent_partitioning** (*bool*) – If True will increase the parallelism level during the partitions writing. It will decrease the writing time and increase the memory usage. https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler/blob/master/tutorials/022%20-%20Writing%20Partitions%20Concurrently.ipynb

- **mode** (*str, optional*) – `append` (Default), `overwrite`, `overwrite_partitions`. Only takes effect if dataset=True. For details check the related tutorial: https://aws-data-wrangler.readthedocs.io/en/stable/stubs/awswrangler.s3.to_parquet.html#awswrangler.s3.to_parquet
- **catalog_versioning** (*bool*) – If True and *mode="overwrite"*, creates an archived version of the table catalog before updating it.
- **schema_evolution** (*bool*) – If True allows schema evolution (new or missing columns), otherwise a exception will be raised. (Only considered if dataset=True and mode in ("append", "overwrite_partitions")) Related tutorial: https://github.com/awslabs/aws-data-wrangler/blob/master/tutorials/014%20-%20Schema%20Evolution.ipynb
- **database** (*str, optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Database name.
- **table** (*str, optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Table name.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and Athena/Glue types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined or mixed data types. (e.g. {'col name': 'bigint', 'col2 name': 'int'})
- **description** (*str, optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Table description
- **parameters** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Key/value pairs to tag the table.
- **columns_comments** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Glue/Athena catalog: Columns names and the related comments (e.g. {'col0': 'Column 0.', 'col1': 'Column 1.', 'col2': 'Partition.'}).
- **regular_partitions** (*bool*) – Create regular partitions (Non projected partitions) on Glue Catalog. Disable when you will work only with Partition Projection. Keep enabled even when working with projections is useful to keep Redshift Spectrum working with the regular partitions.
- **projection_enabled** (*bool*) – Enable Partition Projection on Athena (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection.html)
- **projection_types** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections types. Valid types: "enum", "integer", "date", "injected" https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'enum', 'col2_name': 'integer'})
- **projection_ranges** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections ranges. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '0,10', 'col2_name': '-1,8675309'})
- **projection_values** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections values. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'A,B,Unknown', 'col2_name': 'foo,boo,bar'})
- **projection_intervals** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections intervals. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '5'})
- **projection_digits** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections digits. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '2'})

- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.

Returns Dictionary with: 'paths': List of all stored files paths on S3. 'partitions_values': Dictionary of partitions added with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str.

Return type Dict[str, Union[List[str], Dict[str, List[str]]]]

Examples

Writing single file

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_parquet(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.parquet',
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.parquet'],
    'partitions_values': {}
}
```

Writing single file encrypted with a KMS key

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_parquet(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.parquet',
...     s3_additional_kwargs={
...         'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms',
...         'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'
...     }
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://bucket/prefix/my_file.parquet'],
    'partitions_values': {}
}
```

Writing partitioned dataset

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_parquet(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({
...         'col': [1, 2, 3],
...         'col2': ['A', 'A', 'B']
...     }),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix',
...     dataset=True,
...     partition_cols=['col2']
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://.../col2=A/x.parquet', 's3://.../col2=B/y.parquet'],
    'partitions_values: {
        's3://.../col2=A/': ['A'],
```

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```
        's3://.../col2=B/': ['B']
    }
}
```

Writing dataset to S3 with metadata on Athena/Glue Catalog.

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_parquet(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({
...         'col': [1, 2, 3],
...         'col2': ['A', 'A', 'B']
...     }),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix',
...     dataset=True,
...     partition_cols=['col2'],
...     database='default',  # Athena/Glue database
...     table='my_table'  # Athena/Glue table
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://.../col2=A/x.parquet', 's3://.../col2=B/y.parquet'],
    'partitions_values: {
        's3://.../col2=A/': ['A'],
        's3://.../col2=B/': ['B']
    }
}
```

Writing dataset casting empty column data type

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.s3.to_parquet(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({
...         'col': [1, 2, 3],
...         'col2': ['A', 'A', 'B'],
...         'col3': [None, None, None]
...     }),
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix',
...     dataset=True,
...     database='default',  # Athena/Glue database
...     table='my_table'  # Athena/Glue table
...     dtype={'col3': 'date'}
... )
{
    'paths': ['s3://.../x.parquet'],
    'partitions_values: {}
}
```

awswrangler.s3.wait_objects_exist

awswrangler.s3.**wait_objects_exist**(*paths: List[str], delay: Optional[float] = None, max_attempts: Optional[int] = None, use_threads: bool = True, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Wait Amazon S3 objects exist.

Polls S3.Client.head_object() every 5 seconds (default) until a successful state is reached. An error is returned after 20 (default) failed checks. https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/s3.html#S3.Waiter.ObjectExists

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **paths** (*List[str]*) – List of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]).
- **delay** (*Union[int,float], optional*) – The amount of time in seconds to wait between attempts. Default: 5
- **max_attempts** (*int, optional*) – The maximum number of attempts to be made. Default: 20
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.wait_objects_exist(['s3://bucket/key0', 's3://bucket/key1'])  # wait␣
↪both objects
```

awswrangler.s3.wait_objects_not_exist

awswrangler.s3.**wait_objects_not_exist**(*paths: List[str], delay: Optional[float] = None, max_attempts: Optional[int] = None, use_threads: bool = True, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Wait Amazon S3 objects not exist.

Polls S3.Client.head_object() every 5 seconds (default) until a successful state is reached. An error is returned after 20 (default) failed checks. https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/s3.html#S3.Waiter.ObjectNotExists

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **paths** (*List[str]*) – List of S3 objects paths (e.g. [s3://bucket/key0, s3://bucket/key1]).
- **delay** (*Union[int,float], optional*) – The amount of time in seconds to wait between attempts. Default: 5
- **max_attempts** (*int, optional*) – The maximum number of attempts to be made. Default: 20
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.s3.wait_objects_not_exist(['s3://bucket/key0', 's3://bucket/key1'])  #␣
↪wait both objects not exist
```

1.3.2 AWS Glue Catalog

add_column(database, table, column_name[, ...])	Add a column in a AWS Glue Catalog table.
add_csv_partitions(database, table, ...[, ...])	Add partitions (metadata) to a CSV Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.
add_parquet_partitions(database, table, ...)	Add partitions (metadata) to a Parquet Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.
create_csv_table(database, table, path, ...)	Create a CSV Table (Metadata Only) in the AWS Glue Catalog.
create_database(name[, description, ...])	Create a database in AWS Glue Catalog.
create_parquet_table(database, table, path, ...)	Create a Parquet Table (Metadata Only) in the AWS Glue Catalog.
databases([limit, catalog_id, boto3_session])	Get a Pandas DataFrame with all listed databases.
delete_column(database, table, column_name)	Delete a column in a AWS Glue Catalog table.
delete_database(name[, catalog_id, ...])	Create a database in AWS Glue Catalog.
delete_partitions(table, database, ...[, ...])	Delete specified partitions in a AWS Glue Catalog table.
delete_all_partitions(table, database[, ...])	Delete all partitions in a AWS Glue Catalog table.
delete_table_if_exists(database, table[, ...])	Delete Glue table if exists.
does_table_exist(database, table[, ...])	Check if the table exists.
drop_duplicated_columns(df)	Drop all repeated columns (duplicated names).
extract_athena_types(df[, index, ...])	Extract columns and partitions types (Amazon Athena) from Pandas DataFrame.

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get_columns_comments(database, table[, ...])	Get all columns comments.
get_csv_partitions(database, table[, ...])	Get all partitions from a Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.
get_databases([catalog_id, boto3_session])	Get an iterator of databases.
get_parquet_partitions(database, table[, ...])	Get all partitions from a Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.
get_partitions(database, table[, ...])	Get all partitions from a Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.
get_table_description(database, table[, ...])	Get table description.
get_table_location(database, table[, ...])	Get table's location on Glue catalog.
get_table_number_of_versions(database, table)	Get tatal number of versions.
get_table_parameters(database, table[, ...])	Get all parameters.
get_table_types(database, table[, boto3_session])	Get all columns and types from a table.
get_table_versions(database, table[, ...])	Get all versions.
get_tables([catalog_id, database, ...])	Get an iterator of tables.
overwrite_table_parameters(parameters, ...)	Overwrite all existing parameters.
sanitize_column_name(column)	Convert the column name to be compatible with Amazon Athena.
sanitize_dataframe_columns_names(df)	Normalize all columns names to be compatible with Amazon Athena.
sanitize_table_name(table)	Convert the table name to be compatible with Amazon Athena.
search_tables(text[, catalog_id, boto3_session])	Get Pandas DataFrame of tables filtered by a search string.
table(database, table[, catalog_id, ...])	Get table details as Pandas DataFrame.
tables([limit, catalog_id, database, ...])	Get a DataFrame with tables filtered by a search term, prefix, suffix.
upsert_table_parameters(parameters, ...[, ...])	Insert or Update the received parameters.

awswrangler.catalog.add_column

awswrangler.catalog.**add_column**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *column_name: str*, *column_type: str = 'string'*, *column_comment: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*) → Any

Add a column in a AWS Glue Catalog table.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.

- **column_name** (*str*) – Column name
- **column_type** (*str*) – Column type.
- **column_comment** (*str*) – Column Comment
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.

Returns None

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.add_column(
...     database='my_db',
...     table='my_table',
...     column_name='my_col',
...     column_type='int'
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.add_csv_partitions

awswrangler.catalog.**add_csv_partitions**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *partitions_values: Dict[str, List[str]]*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *compression: Optional[str] = None*, *sep: str = ','*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *columns_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*) → Any

Add partitions (metadata) to a CSV Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **partitions_values** (*Dict[str, List[str]]*) – Dictionary with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str (e.g. {'s3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']}).
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.

- **compression** (*str, optional*) – Compression style (None, gzip, etc).
- **sep** (*str*) – String of length 1. Field delimiter for the output file.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **columns_types** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Only required for Hive compability. Dictionary with keys as column names and values as data types (e.g. {'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'}). P.S. Only materialized columns please, not partition columns.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.add_csv_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
...     partitions_values={
...         's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10'],
...         's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=11/': ['2020', '11'],
...         's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=12/': ['2020', '12']
...     }
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.add_parquet_partitions

awswrangler.catalog.**add_parquet_partitions**(*database: str, table: str, partitions_values: Dict[str, List[str]], catalog_id: Optional[str] = None, compression: Optional[str] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None, columns_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*) → Any

Add partitions (metadata) to a Parquet Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **partitions_values** (*Dict[str, List[str]]*) – Dictionary with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str (e.g. {'s3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']}).

- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **compression** (*str, optional*) – Compression style (`None`, `snappy`, `gzip`, etc).
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **columns_types** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Only required for Hive compability. Dictionary with keys as column names and values as data types (e.g. {'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'}). P.S. Only materialized columns please, not partition columns.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.add_parquet_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
...     partitions_values={
...         's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10'],
...         's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=11/': ['2020', '11'],
...         's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=12/': ['2020', '12']
...     }
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.create_csv_table

awswrangler.catalog.**create_csv_table**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *path: str*, *columns_types: Dict[str, str]*, *partitions_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *compression: Optional[str] = None*, *description: Optional[str] = None*, *parameters: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *columns_comments: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *mode: str = 'overwrite'*, *catalog_versioning: bool = False*, *sep: str = ','*, *skip_header_line_count: Optional[int] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *projection_enabled: bool = False*, *projection_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_ranges: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_values: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_intervals: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_digits: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*) → Any

Create a CSV Table (Metadata Only) in the AWS Glue Catalog.

'https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/data-types.html'

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id

- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **path** (*str*) – Amazon S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix/).
- **columns_types** (*Dict[str, str]*) – Dictionary with keys as column names and values as data types (e.g. {'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'}).
- **partitions_types** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary with keys as partition names and values as data types (e.g. {'col2': 'date'}).
- **compression** (*str, optional*) – Compression style (`None`, `gzip`, etc).
- **description** (*str, optional*) – Table description
- **parameters** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Key/value pairs to tag the table.
- **columns_comments** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Columns names and the related comments (e.g. {'col0': 'Column 0.', 'col1': 'Column 1.', 'col2': 'Partition.'}).
- **mode** (*str*) – 'overwrite' to recreate any possible axisting table or 'append' to keep any possible axisting table.
- **catalog_versioning** (*bool*) – If True and *mode="overwrite"*, creates an archived version of the table catalog before updating it.
- **sep** (*str*) – String of length 1. Field delimiter for the output file.
- **skip_header_line_count** (*Optional[int]*) – Number of Lines to skip regarding to the header.
- **projection_enabled** (*bool*) – Enable Partition Projection on Athena (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection.html)
- **projection_types** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections types. Valid types: "enum", "integer", "date", "injected" https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'enum', 'col2_name': 'integer'})
- **projection_ranges** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections ranges. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '0,10', 'col2_name': '-1,8675309'})
- **projection_values** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections values. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'A,B,Unknown', 'col2_name': 'foo,boo,bar'})
- **projection_intervals** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections intervals. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '5'})
- **projection_digits** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections digits. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '2'})

- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.create_csv_table(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/',
...     columns_types={'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'},
...     partitions_types={'col2': 'date'},
...     compression='gzip',
...     description='My own table!',
...     parameters={'source': 'postgresql'},
...     columns_comments={'col0': 'Column 0.', 'col1': 'Column 1.', 'col2':
↪'Partition.'}
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.create_database

awswrangler.catalog.**create_database**(*name: str*, *description: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Create a database in AWS Glue Catalog.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Database name.
- **description** (*str, optional*) – A Descrption for the Database.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.create_database(
...     name='awswrangler_test'
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.create_parquet_table

awswrangler.catalog.**create_parquet_table**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *path: str*, *columns_types: Dict[str, str]*, *partitions_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *compression: Optional[str] = None*, *description: Optional[str] = None*, *parameters: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *columns_comments: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *mode: str = 'overwrite'*, *catalog_versioning: bool = False*, *projection_enabled: bool = False*, *projection_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_ranges: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_values: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_intervals: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *projection_digits: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Create a Parquet Table (Metadata Only) in the AWS Glue Catalog.

'https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/data-types.html'

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **path** (*str*) – Amazon S3 path (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix/).
- **columns_types** (*Dict[str, str]*) – Dictionary with keys as column names and values as data types (e.g. {'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'}).
- **partitions_types** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary with keys as partition names and values as data types (e.g. {'col2': 'date'}).
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.

- **compression** (*str, optional*) – Compression style (None, snappy, gzip, etc).
- **description** (*str, optional*) – Table description
- **parameters** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Key/value pairs to tag the table.
- **columns_comments** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Columns names and the related comments (e.g. {'col0': 'Column 0.', 'col1': 'Column 1.', 'col2': 'Partition.'}).
- **mode** (*str*) – 'overwrite' to recreate any possible existing table or 'append' to keep any possible existing table.
- **catalog_versioning** (*bool*) – If True and *mode="overwrite"*, creates an archived version of the table catalog before updating it.
- **projection_enabled** (*bool*) – Enable Partition Projection on Athena (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection.html)
- **projection_types** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections types. Valid types: "enum", "integer", "date", "injected" https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'enum', 'col2_name': 'integer'})
- **projection_ranges** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections ranges. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '0,10', 'col2_name': '-1,8675309'})
- **projection_values** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections values. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': 'A,B,Unknown', 'col2_name': 'foo,boo,bar'})
- **projection_intervals** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections intervals. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '5'})
- **projection_digits** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Dictionary of partitions names and Athena projections digits. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/partition-projection-supported-types.html (e.g. {'col_name': '1', 'col2_name': '2'})
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.create_parquet_table(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
...     path='s3://bucket/prefix/',
...     columns_types={'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'},
...     partitions_types={'col2': 'date'},
...     compression='snappy',
...     description='My own table!',
...     parameters={'source': 'postgresql'},
```

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```
...     columns_comments={'col0': 'Column 0.', 'col1': 'Column 1.', 'col2':
↪'Partition.'}
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.databases

awswrangler.catalog.**databases**(*limit: int = 100*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get a Pandas DataFrame with all listed databases.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **limit** (*int, optional*) – Max number of tables to be returned.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Pandas DataFrame filled by formatted infos.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df_dbs = wr.catalog.databases()
```

awswrangler.catalog.delete_column

awswrangler.catalog.**delete_column**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *column_name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*) → Any

Delete a column in a AWS Glue Catalog table.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **column_name** (*str*) – Column name
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.

Returns None

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.delete_column(
...     database='my_db',
...     table='my_table',
...     column_name='my_col',
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.delete_database

awswrangler.catalog.**delete_database**(*name: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Create a database in AWS Glue Catalog.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Database name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.delete_database(
...     name='awswrangler_test'
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.delete_partitions

awswrangler.catalog.**delete_partitions**(*table: str*, *database: str*, *partitions_values: List[List[str]]*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Delete specified partitions in a AWS Glue Catalog table.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **database** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **partitions_values** (*List[List[str]]*) – List of lists of partitions values as strings. (e.g. [[‘2020’, ‘10’, ‘25’], [‘2020’, ‘11’, ‘16’], [‘2020’, ‘12’, ‘19’]]).
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.delete_partitions(
...     table='my_table',
...     database='awswrangler_test',
...     partitions_values=[['2020', '10', '25'], ['2020', '11', '16'], ['2020',
↪'12', '19']]
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.delete_all_partitions

awswrangler.catalog.**delete_all_partitions**(*table: str*, *database: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Delete all partitions in a AWS Glue Catalog table.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **database** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Partitions values.

Return type List[List[str]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> partitions = wr.catalog.delete_all_partitions(
...     table='my_table',
...     database='awswrangler_test',
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.delete_table_if_exists

awswrangler.catalog.**delete_table_if_exists**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Delete Glue table if exists.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns True if deleted, otherwise False.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.delete_table_if_exists(database='default', table='my_table')  #␣
↪deleted
True
>>> wr.catalog.delete_table_if_exists(database='default', table='my_table')  #␣
↪Nothing to be deleted
False
```

awswrangler.catalog.does_table_exist

awswrangler.catalog.**does_table_exist**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Check if the table exists.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns True if exists, otherwise False.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.does_table_exist(database='default', table='my_table')
```

awswrangler.catalog.drop_duplicated_columns

awswrangler.catalog.**drop_duplicated_columns**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Drop all repeated columns (duplicated names).

Note: This transformation will run *inplace* and will make changes in the original DataFrame.

Note: It is different from Panda's drop_duplicates() function which considers the column values. wr.catalog.drop_duplicated_columns() will deduplicate by column name.

Parameters **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Original Pandas DataFrame.

Returns Pandas DataFrame without duplicated columns.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": [3, 4]})
>>> df.columns = ["A", "A"]
>>> wr.catalog.drop_duplicated_columns(df=df)
   A
0  1
1  2
```

awswrangler.catalog.extract_athena_types

awswrangler.catalog.**extract_athena_types**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *index: bool = False*, *partition_cols: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *file_format: str = 'parquet'*) → Tuple[Dict[str, str], Dict[str, str]]

Extract columns and partitions types (Amazon Athena) from Pandas DataFrame.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/data-types.html

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame.
- **index** (*bool*) – Should consider the DataFrame index as a column?.
- **partition_cols** (*List[str], optional*) – List of partitions names.

- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and Athena/Glue types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined or mixed data types. (e.g. {'col name': 'bigint', 'col2 name': 'int'})
- **file_format** (*str, optional*) – File format to be consided to place the index column: "parquet" | "csv".

Returns columns_types: Dictionary with keys as column names and values as data types (e.g. {'col0': 'bigint', 'col1': 'double'}). / partitions_types: Dictionary with keys as partition names and values as data types (e.g. {'col2': 'date'}).

Return type Tuple[Dict[str, str], Dict[str, str]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> columns_types, partitions_types = wr.catalog.extract_athena_types(
...     df=df, index=False, partition_cols=["par0", "par1"], file_format="csv"
... )
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_columns_comments

awswrangler.catalog.**get_columns_comments**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get all columns comments.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Columns comments. e.g. {"col1": "foo boo bar"}.

Return type Dict[str, str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> pars = wr.catalog.get_table_parameters(database="...", table="...")
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_csv_partitions

awswrangler.catalog.**get_csv_partitions**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *expression: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get all partitions from a Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.

Expression argument instructions: https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/glue.html#Glue.Client.get_partitions

---

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **expression** (*str, optional*) – An expression that filters the partitions to be returned.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns partitions_values: Dictionary with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str (e.g. {'s3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']}).

Return type Dict[str, List[str]]

Examples

Fetch all partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_csv_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
... )
{
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10'],
```

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```
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=11/': ['2020', '11'],
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=12/': ['2020', '12']
}
```

Filtering partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_csv_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
...     expression='m=10'
... )
{
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']
}
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_databases

awswrangler.catalog.**get_databases**(*catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Iterator[Dict[str, Any]]

Get an iterator of databases.

Parameters

- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Iterator of Databases.

Return type Iterator[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dbs = wr.catalog.get_databases()
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_parquet_partitions

awswrangler.catalog.**get_parquet_partitions**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *expression: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get all partitions from a Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.

Expression argument instructions: https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/glue.html#Glue.Client.get_partitions

---

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **expression** (*str, optional*) – An expression that filters the partitions to be returned.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns partitions_values: Dictionary with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str (e.g. {'s3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']}).

Return type Dict[str, List[str]]

Examples

Fetch all partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_parquet_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
... )
{
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10'],
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=11/': ['2020', '11'],
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=12/': ['2020', '12']
}
```

Filtering partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_parquet_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
...     expression='m=10'
... )
{
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']
}
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_partitions

awswrangler.catalog.**get_partitions**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *expression: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get all partitions from a Table in the AWS Glue Catalog.

Expression argument instructions: https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/glue.html#Glue.Client.get_partitions

---

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **expression** (*str, optional*) – An expression that filters the partitions to be returned.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns partitions_values: Dictionary with keys as S3 path locations and values as a list of partitions values as str (e.g. {'s3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']}).

Return type Dict[str, List[str]]

Examples

Fetch all partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
... )
{
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10'],
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=11/': ['2020', '11'],
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=12/': ['2020', '12']
}
```

Filtering partitions

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_partitions(
...     database='default',
...     table='my_table',
...     expression='m=10'
... )
{
    's3://bucket/prefix/y=2020/m=10/': ['2020', '10']
}
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_table_description

awswrangler.catalog.**get_table_description**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Optional[str]

Get table description.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Description if exists.

Return type Optional[str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> desc = wr.catalog.get_table_description(database="...", table="...")
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_table_location

awswrangler.catalog.**get_table_location**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get table's location on Glue catalog.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Table's location.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_table_location(database='default', table='my_table')
's3://bucket/prefix/'
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_table_number_of_versions

awswrangler.catalog.**get_table_number_of_versions**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get tatal number of versions.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Total number of versions.

Return type int

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> num = wr.catalog.get_table_number_of_versions(database="...", table="...")
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_table_parameters

awswrangler.catalog.**get_table_parameters**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, str]

Get all parameters.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dictionary of parameters.

Return type Dict[str, str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> pars = wr.catalog.get_table_parameters(database="...", table="...")
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_table_types

awswrangler.catalog.**get_table_types**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get all columns and types from a table.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns If table exists, a dictionary like {'col name': 'col data type'}. Otherwise None.

Return type Optional[Dict[str, str]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.get_table_types(database='default', table='my_table')
{'col0': 'int', 'col1': double}
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_table_versions

awswrangler.catalog.**get_table_versions**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get all versions.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns List of table inputs: https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/glue.html#Glue.Client.get_table_versions

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> tables_versions = wr.catalog.get_table_versions(database="...", table="...")
```

awswrangler.catalog.get_tables

awswrangler.catalog.**get_tables**(*catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *name_contains: Optional[str] = None*, *name_prefix: Optional[str] = None*, *name_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get an iterator of tables.

Note: Please, does not filter using name_contains and name_prefix/name_suffix at the same time. Only name_prefix and name_suffix can be combined together.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **database** (*str, optional*) – Database name.
- **name_contains** (*str, optional*) – Select by a specific string on table name
- **name_prefix** (*str, optional*) – Select by a specific prefix on table name
- **name_suffix** (*str, optional*) – Select by a specific suffix on table name
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Iterator of tables.

Return type Iterator[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> tables = wr.catalog.get_tables()
```

awswrangler.catalog.overwrite_table_parameters

awswrangler.catalog.**overwrite_table_parameters**(*parameters: Dict[str, str]*, *database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_versioning: bool = False*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Overwrite all existing parameters.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*Dict[str, str]*) – e.g. {"source": "mysql", "destination": "datalake"}
- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_versioning** (*bool*) – If True and *mode="overwrite"*, creates an archived version of the table catalog before updating it.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns All parameters after the overwrite (The same received).

Return type Dict[str, str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> pars = wr.catalog.overwrite_table_parameters(
...     parameters={"source": "mysql", "destination":  "datalake"},
...     database="...",
...     table="...")
```

awswrangler.catalog.sanitize_column_name

awswrangler.catalog.**sanitize_column_name**(*column: str*) → str

Convert the column name to be compatible with Amazon Athena.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/tables-databases-columns-names.html

Possible transformations: - Strip accents - Remove non alphanumeric characters - Convert CamelCase to snake_case

Parameters **column** (*str*) – Column name.

Returns Normalized column name.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.sanitize_column_name('MyNewColumn')
'my_new_column'
```

awswrangler.catalog.sanitize_dataframe_columns_names

awswrangler.catalog.**sanitize_dataframe_columns_names**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Normalize all columns names to be compatible with Amazon Athena.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/tables-databases-columns-names.html

Possible transformations: - Strip accents - Remove non alphanumeric characters - Convert CamelCase to snake_case

---

Note: After transformation, some column names might not be unique anymore. Example: the columns [“A”, “a”] will be sanitized to [“a”, “a”]

Parameters **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Original Pandas DataFrame.

Returns Original Pandas DataFrame with columns names normalized.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df_normalized = wr.catalog.sanitize_dataframe_columns_names(df=pd.DataFrame({
↪'A': [1, 2]}))
```

awswrangler.catalog.sanitize_table_name

awswrangler.catalog.**sanitize_table_name**(*table: str*) → str

Convert the table name to be compatible with Amazon Athena.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/tables-databases-columns-names.html

Possible transformations: - Strip accents - Remove non alphanumeric characters - Convert CamelCase to snake_case

Parameters **table** (*str*) – Table name.

Returns Normalized table name.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.catalog.sanitize_table_name('MyNewTable')
'my_new_table'
```

awswrangler.catalog.search_tables

awswrangler.catalog.**search_tables**(*text: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Iterator[Dict[str, Any]]

Get Pandas DataFrame of tables filtered by a search string.

Parameters

- **text** (*str, optional*) – Select only tables with the given string in table's properties.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Iterator of tables.

Return type Iterator[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df_tables = wr.catalog.search_tables(text='my_property')
```

awswrangler.catalog.table

awswrangler.catalog.**table**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get table details as Pandas DataFrame.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Pandas DataFrame filled by formatted infos.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df_table = wr.catalog.table(database='default', table='my_table')
```

awswrangler.catalog.tables

awswrangler.catalog.**tables**(*limit: int = 100*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *search_text: Optional[str] = None*, *name_contains: Optional[str] = None*, *name_prefix: Optional[str] = None*, *name_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Get a DataFrame with tables filtered by a search term, prefix, suffix.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **limit** (*int, optional*) – Max number of tables to be returned.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **database** (*str, optional*) – Database name.
- **search_text** (*str, optional*) – Select only tables with the given string in table's properties.
- **name_contains** (*str, optional*) – Select by a specific string on table name
- **name_prefix** (*str, optional*) – Select by a specific prefix on table name
- **name_suffix** (*str, optional*) – Select by a specific suffix on table name
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Pandas Dataframe filled by formatted infos.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df_tables = wr.catalog.tables()
```

awswrangler.catalog.upsert_table_parameters

awswrangler.catalog.**upsert_table_parameters**(*parameters: Dict[str, str], database: str, table: str, catalog_versioning: bool = False, catalog_id: Optional[str] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Insert or Update the received parameters.

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- catalog_id
- database

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*Dict[str, str]*) – e.g. {"source": "mysql", "destination": "datalake"}
- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **catalog_versioning** (*bool*) – If True and *mode="overwrite"*, creates an archived version of the table catalog before updating it.

- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog from which to retrieve Databases. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns All parameters after the upsert.

Return type Dict[str, str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> pars = wr.catalog.upsert_table_parameters(
...     parameters={"source": "mysql", "destination":  "datalake"},
...     database="...",
...     table="...")
```

1.3.3 Amazon Athena

create_athena_bucket([boto3_session])	Create the default Athena bucket if it doesn't exist.
get_query_columns_types(query_execution_id)	Get the data type of all columns queried.
get_query_execution(query_execution_id[, ...])	Fetch query execution details.
get_work_group(workgroup[, boto3_session])	Return information about the workgroup with the specified name.
read_sql_query(sql, database[, ...])	Execute any SQL query on AWS Athena and return the results as a Pandas DataFrame.
read_sql_table(table, database[, ...])	Extract the full table AWS Athena and return the results as a Pandas DataFrame.
repair_table(table[, database, s3_output, ...])	Run the Hive's metastore consistency check: 'MSCK REPAIR TABLE table;'.
start_query_execution(sql[, database, ...])	Start a SQL Query against AWS Athena.
stop_query_execution(query_execution_id[, ...])	Stop a query execution.
wait_query(query_execution_id[, boto3_session])	Wait for the query end.

awswrangler.athena.create_athena_bucket

awswrangler.athena.**create_athena_bucket**(*boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Create the default Athena bucket if it doesn't exist.

Parameters **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Bucket s3 path (E.g. s3://aws-athena-query-results-ACCOUNT-REGION/)

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.athena.create_athena_bucket()
's3://aws-athena-query-results-ACCOUNT-REGION/'
```

awswrangler.athena.get_query_columns_types

awswrangler.athena.**get_query_columns_types**(*query_execution_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, str]

Get the data type of all columns queried.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/data-types.html

Parameters

- **query_execution_id** (*str*) – Athena query execution ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dictionary with all data types.

Return type Dict[str, str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.athena.get_query_columns_types('query-execution-id')
{'col0': 'int', 'col1': 'double'}
```

awswrangler.athena.get_query_execution

awswrangler.athena.**get_query_execution**(*query_execution_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Fetch query execution details.

https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/athena.html#Athena.Client.get_query_execution

Parameters

- **query_execution_id** (*str*) – Athena query execution ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dictionary with the get_query_execution response.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> res = wr.athena.get_query_execution(query_execution_id='query-execution-id')
```

awswrangler.athena.get_work_group

awswrangler.athena.**get_work_group**(*workgroup: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Return information about the workgroup with the specified name.

Parameters

- **workgroup** (*str*) – Work Group name.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/athena.html#Athena.Client.get_work_group

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> res = wr.athena.get_work_group(workgroup='workgroup_name')
```

awswrangler.athena.read_sql_query

awswrangler.athena.**read_sql_query**(*sql: str*, *database: str*, *ctas_approach: bool = True*, *categories: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[Union[int, bool]] = None*, *s3_output: Optional[str] = None*, *workgroup: Optional[str] = None*, *encryption: Optional[str] = None*, *kms_key: Optional[str] = None*, *keep_files: bool = True*, *ctas_temp_table_name: Optional[str] = None*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *max_cache_seconds: int = 0*, *max_cache_query_inspections: int = 50*, *max_remote_cache_entries: int = 50*, *max_local_cache_entries: int = 100*, *data_source: Optional[str] = None*, *params: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None*) → Any

Execute any SQL query on AWS Athena and return the results as a Pandas DataFrame.

Related tutorial:

- Amazon Athena
- Athena Cache
- Global Configurations

There are two approaches to be defined through ctas_approach parameter:

1 - ctas_approach=True (Default):

Wrap the query with a CTAS and then reads the table data as parquet directly from s3.

PROS:

- Faster for mid and big result sizes.
- Can handle some level of nested types.

CONS:

- Requires create/delete table permissions on Glue.
- Does not support timestamp with time zone
- Does not support columns with repeated names.
- Does not support columns with undefined data types.
- A temporary table will be created and then deleted immediately.
- Does not support custom data_source/catalog_id.

2 - ctas_approach=False:

Does a regular query on Athena and parse the regular CSV result on s3.

PROS:

- Faster for small result sizes (less latency).
- Does not require create/delete table permissions on Glue
- Supports timestamp with time zone.
- Support custom data_source/catalog_id.

CONS:

- Slower for big results (But stills faster than other libraries that uses the regular Athena's API)
- Does not handle nested types at all.

Note: The resulting DataFrame (or every DataFrame in the returned Iterator for chunked queries) have a *query_metadata* attribute, which brings the query result metadata returned by Boto3/Athena .

For a practical example check out the related tutorial!

Note: Valid encryption modes: [None, 'SSE_S3', 'SSE_KMS'].

P.S. 'CSE_KMS' is not supported.

Note: Create the default Athena bucket if it doesn't exist and s3_output is None.

(E.g. s3://aws-athena-query-results-ACCOUNT-REGION/)

Note: *chunksize* argument (Memory Friendly) (i.e batching):

Return an Iterable of DataFrames instead of a regular DataFrame.

There are two batching strategies:

- If **chunksize=True**, a new DataFrame will be returned for each file in the query result.
- If **chunksize=INTEGER**, Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.

P.S. chunksize=True is faster and uses less memory while *chunksize=INTEGER* is more precise in number of rows for each Dataframe.

P.P.S. If *ctas_approach=False* and *chunksize=True*, you will always receive an interador with a single DataFrame because regular Athena queries only produces a single output file.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- ctas_approach
- database
- max_cache_query_inspections
- max_cache_seconds
- max_remote_cache_entries
- max_local_cache_entries
- workgroup

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **database** (*str*) – AWS Glue/Athena database name - It is only the origin database from where the query will be launched. You can still using and mixing several databases writing the full table name within the sql (e.g. *database.table*).
- **ctas_approach** (*bool*) – Wraps the query using a CTAS, and read the resulted parquet data on S3. If false, read the regular CSV on S3.
- **categories** (*List[str], optional*) – List of columns names that should be returned as pandas.Categorical. Recommended for memory restricted environments.
- **chunksize** (*Union[int, bool], optional*) – If passed will split the data in a Iterable of DataFrames (Memory friendly). If *True* wrangler will iterate on the data by files in the most efficient way without guarantee of chunksize. If an *INTEGER* is passed Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.
- **s3_output** (*str, optional*) – Amazon S3 path.
- **workgroup** (*str, optional*) – Athena workgroup.
- **encryption** (*str, optional*) – Valid values: [None, 'SSE_S3', 'SSE_KMS']. Notice: 'CSE_KMS' is not supported.

- **kms_key** (*str, optional*) – For SSE-KMS, this is the KMS key ARN or ID.
- **keep_files** (*bool*) – Should Wrangler delete or keep the staging files produced by Athena?
- **ctas_temp_table_name** (*str, optional*) – The name of the temporary table and also the directory name on S3 where the CTAS result is stored. If None, it will use the follow random pattern: *f"temp_table_{uuid.uuid4().hex()}"*. On S3 this directory will be under under the pattern: *f"{s3_output}/{ctas_temp_table_name}/"*.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **max_cache_seconds** (*int*) – Wrangler can look up in Athena's history if this query has been run before. If so, and its completion time is less than *max_cache_seconds* before now, wrangler skips query execution and just returns the same results as last time. If cached results are valid, wrangler ignores the *ctas_approach*, *s3_output*, *encryption*, *kms_key*, *keep_files* and *ctas_temp_table_name* params. If reading cached data fails for any reason, execution falls back to the usual query run path.
- **max_cache_query_inspections** (*int*) – Max number of queries that will be inspected from the history to try to find some result to reuse. The bigger the number of inspection, the bigger will be the latency for not cached queries. Only takes effect if max_cache_seconds > 0.
- **max_remote_cache_entries** (*int*) – Max number of queries that will be retrieved from AWS for cache inspection. The bigger the number of inspection, the bigger will be the latency for not cached queries. Only takes effect if max_cache_seconds > 0 and default value is 50.
- **max_local_cache_entries** (*int*) – Max number of queries for which metadata will be cached locally. This will reduce the latency and also enables keeping more than *max_remote_cache_entries* available for the cache. This value should not be smaller than max_remote_cache_entries. Only takes effect if max_cache_seconds > 0 and default value is 100.
- **data_source** (*str, optional*) – Data Source / Catalog name. If None, 'AwsDataCatalog' will be used by default.
- **params** (*Dict[str, any], optional*) – Dict of parameters that will be used for constructing the SQL query. Only named parameters are supported. The dict needs to contain the information in the form {'name': 'value'} and the SQL query needs to contain *:name;*.

Returns Pandas DataFrame or Generator of Pandas DataFrames if chunksize is passed.

Return type Union[pd.DataFrame, Iterator[pd.DataFrame]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.athena.read_sql_query(sql="...", database="...")
>>> scanned_bytes = df.query_metadata["Statistics"]["DataScannedInBytes"]
```

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.athena.read_sql_query(
...     sql="SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE name=:name;",
...     params={"name": "filtered_name"}
... )
```

awswrangler.athena.read_sql_table

awswrangler.athena.**read_sql_table**(*table: str*, *database: str*, *ctas_approach: bool = True*, *categories: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[Union[int, bool]] = None*, *s3_output: Optional[str] = None*, *workgroup: Optional[str] = None*, *encryption: Optional[str] = None*, *kms_key: Optional[str] = None*, *keep_files: bool = True*, *ctas_temp_table_name: Optional[str] = None*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *max_cache_seconds: int = 0*, *max_cache_query_inspections: int = 50*, *max_remote_cache_entries: int = 50*, *max_local_cache_entries: int = 100*, *data_source: Optional[str] = None*) → Any

Extract the full table AWS Athena and return the results as a Pandas DataFrame.

Related tutorial:

- Amazon Athena
- Athena Cache
- Global Configurations

There are two approaches to be defined through ctas_approach parameter:

1 - ctas_approach=True (Default):

Wrap the query with a CTAS and then reads the table data as parquet directly from s3.

PROS:

- Faster for mid and big result sizes.
- Can handle some level of nested types.

CONS:

- Requires create/delete table permissions on Glue.
- Does not support timestamp with time zone
- Does not support columns with repeated names.
- Does not support columns with undefined data types.
- A temporary table will be created and then deleted immediately.

2 - ctas_approach=False:

Does a regular query on Athena and parse the regular CSV result on s3.

PROS:

- Faster for small result sizes (less latency).
- Does not require create/delete table permissions on Glue
- Supports timestamp with time zone.

CONS:

- Slower for big results (But stills faster than other libraries that uses the regular Athena's API)
- Does not handle nested types at all.

Note: The resulting DataFrame (or every DataFrame in the returned Iterator for chunked queries) have a *query_metadata* attribute, which brings the query result metadata returned by Boto3/Athena .

For a practical example check out the related tutorial!

Note: Valid encryption modes: [None, 'SSE_S3', 'SSE_KMS'].

P.S. 'CSE_KMS' is not supported.

Note: Create the default Athena bucket if it doesn't exist and s3_output is None.

(E.g. s3://aws-athena-query-results-ACCOUNT-REGION/)

Note: *chunksize* argument (Memory Friendly) (i.e batching):

Return an Iterable of DataFrames instead of a regular DataFrame.

There are two batching strategies:

- If **chunksize=True**, a new DataFrame will be returned for each file in the query result.
- If **chunksize=INTEGER**, Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.

P.S. chunksize=True is faster and uses less memory while *chunksize=INTEGER* is more precise in number of rows for each Dataframe.

P.P.S. If *ctas_approach=False* and *chunksize=True*, you will always receive an interador with a single DataFrame because regular Athena queries only produces a single output file.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- ctas_approach

- database
- max_cache_query_inspections
- max_cache_seconds
- max_remote_cache_entries
- max_local_cache_entries
- workgroup

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **database** (*str*) – AWS Glue/Athena database name.
- **ctas_approach** (*bool*) – Wraps the query using a CTAS, and read the resulted parquet data on S3. If false, read the regular CSV on S3.
- **categories** (*List[str], optional*) – List of columns names that should be returned as pandas.Categorical. Recommended for memory restricted environments.
- **chunksize** (*Union[int, bool], optional*) – If passed will split the data in a Iterable of DataFrames (Memory friendly). If *True* wrangler will iterate on the data by files in the most efficient way without guarantee of chunksize. If an *INTEGER* is passed Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.
- **s3_output** (*str, optional*) – AWS S3 path.
- **workgroup** (*str, optional*) – Athena workgroup.
- **encryption** (*str, optional*) – Valid values: [None, 'SSE_S3', 'SSE_KMS']. Notice: 'CSE_KMS' is not supported.
- **kms_key** (*str, optional*) – For SSE-KMS, this is the KMS key ARN or ID.
- **keep_files** (*bool*) – Should Wrangler delete or keep the staging files produced by Athena?
- **ctas_temp_table_name** (*str, optional*) – The name of the temporary table and also the directory name on S3 where the CTAS result is stored. If None, it will use the follow random pattern: *f"temp_table_{uuid.uuid4().hex}"*. On S3 this directory will be under under the pattern: *f"{s3_output}/{ctas_temp_table_name}/"*.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **max_cache_seconds** (*int*) – Wrangler can look up in Athena's history if this table has been read before. If so, and its completion time is less than *max_cache_seconds* before now, wrangler skips query execution and just returns the same results as last time. If cached results are valid, wrangler ignores the *ctas_approach*, *s3_output*, *encryption*, *kms_key*, *keep_files* and *ctas_temp_table_name* params. If reading cached data fails for any reason, execution falls back to the usual query run path.
- **max_cache_query_inspections** (*int*) – Max number of queries that will be inspected from the history to try to find some result to reuse. The bigger the number of

inspection, the bigger will be the latency for not cached queries. Only takes effect if max_cache_seconds > 0.

- **max_remote_cache_entries** (*int*) – Max number of queries that will be retrieved from AWS for cache inspection. The bigger the number of inspection, the bigger will be the latency for not cached queries. Only takes effect if max_cache_seconds > 0 and default value is 50.
- **max_local_cache_entries** (*int*) – Max number of queries for which metadata will be cached locally. This will reduce the latency and also enables keeping more than *max_remote_cache_entries* available for the cache. This value should not be smaller than max_remote_cache_entries. Only takes effect if max_cache_seconds > 0 and default value is 100.
- **data_source** (*str, optional*) – Data Source / Catalog name. If None, 'AwsDataCatalog' will be used by default.

Returns Pandas DataFrame or Generator of Pandas DataFrames if chunksize is passed.

Return type Union[pd.DataFrame, Iterator[pd.DataFrame]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.athena.read_sql_table(table="...", database="...")
>>> scanned_bytes = df.query_metadata["Statistics"]["DataScannedInBytes"]
```

awswrangler.athena.repair_table

awswrangler.athena.**repair_table**(*table: str*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *s3_output: Optional[str] = None*, *workgroup: Optional[str] = None*, *encryption: Optional[str] = None*, *kms_key: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Any

Run the Hive's metastore consistency check: 'MSCK REPAIR TABLE table;'.

Recovers partitions and data associated with partitions. Use this statement when you add partitions to the catalog. It is possible it will take some time to add all partitions. If this operation times out, it will be in an incomplete state where only a few partitions are added to the catalog.

Note: Create the default Athena bucket if it doesn't exist and s3_output is None. (E.g. s3://aws-athena-query-results-ACCOUNT-REGION/)

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- database
- workgroup

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **database** (*str, optional*) – AWS Glue/Athena database name.
- **s3_output** (*str, optional*) – AWS S3 path.
- **workgroup** (*str, optional*) – Athena workgroup.
- **encryption** (*str, optional*) – None, 'SSE_S3', 'SSE_KMS', 'CSE_KMS'.
- **kms_key** (*str, optional*) – For SSE-KMS and CSE-KMS , this is the KMS key ARN or ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Query final state ('SUCCEEDED', 'FAILED', 'CANCELLED').

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> query_final_state = wr.athena.repair_table(table='...', database='...')
```

awswrangler.athena.start_query_execution

awswrangler.athena.**start_query_execution**(*sql: str*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *s3_output: Optional[str] = None*, *workgroup: Optional[str] = None*, *encryption: Optional[str] = None*, *kms_key: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *data_source: Optional[str] = None*) → Any

Start a SQL Query against AWS Athena.

Note: Create the default Athena bucket if it doesn't exist and s3_output is None. (E.g. s3://aws-athena-query-results-ACCOUNT-REGION/)

Note: This functions has arguments that can has default values configured globally through *wr.config* or environment variables:

- database
- workgroup

Check out the Global Configurations Tutorial for details.

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **database** (*str, optional*) – AWS Glue/Athena database name.
- **s3_output** (*str, optional*) – AWS S3 path.
- **workgroup** (*str, optional*) – Athena workgroup.

- **encryption** (*str, optional*) – None, 'SSE_S3', 'SSE_KMS', 'CSE_KMS'.
- **kms_key** (*str, optional*) – For SSE-KMS and CSE-KMS , this is the KMS key ARN or ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **data_source** (*str, optional*) – Data Source / Catalog name. If None, 'AwsDataCatalog' will be used by default.

Returns Query execution ID

Return type str

Examples

Querying into the default data source (Amazon s3 - 'AwsDataCatalog')

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> query_exec_id = wr.athena.start_query_execution(sql='...', database='...')
```

Querying into another data source (PostgreSQL, Redshift, etc)

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> query_exec_id = wr.athena.start_query_execution(sql='...', database='...',␣
↪data_source='...')
```

awswrangler.athena.stop_query_execution

awswrangler.athena.**stop_query_execution**(*query_execution_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Stop a query execution.

Requires you to have access to the workgroup in which the query ran.

Parameters

- **query_execution_id** (*str*) – Athena query execution ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.athena.stop_query_execution(query_execution_id='query-execution-id')
```

awswrangler.athena.wait_query

awswrangler.athena.**wait_query**(*query_execution_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Wait for the query end.

Parameters

- **query_execution_id** (*str*) – Athena query execution ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dictionary with the get_query_execution response.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> res = wr.athena.wait_query(query_execution_id='query-execution-id')
```

1.3.4 Amazon Redshift

connect([connection, secret_id, catalog_id, ...])	Return a redshift_connector connection from a Glue Catalog or Secret Manager.
connect_temp(cluster_identifier, user[, ...])	Return a redshift_connector temporary connection (No password required).
copy(df, path, con, table, schema[, ...])	Load Pandas DataFrame as a Table on Amazon Redshift using parquet files on S3 as stage.
copy_from_files(path, con, table, schema[, ...])	Load Parquet files from S3 to a Table on Amazon Redshift (Through COPY command).
read_sql_query(sql, con[, index_col, ...])	Return a DataFrame corresponding to the result set of the query string.
read_sql_table(table, con[, schema, ...])	Return a DataFrame corresponding the table.
to_sql(df, con, table, schema[, mode, ...])	Write records stored in a DataFrame into Redshift.
unload(sql, path, con[, iam_role, ...])	Load Pandas DataFrame from a Amazon Redshift query result using Parquet files on s3 as stage.
unload_to_files(sql, path, con[, iam_role, ...])	Unload Parquet files on s3 from a Redshift query result (Through the UNLOAD command).

awswrangler.redshift.connect

awswrangler.redshift.**connect**(*connection: Optional[str] = None*, *secret_id: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *dbname: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *ssl: bool = True*, *timeout: Optional[int] = None*, *max_prepared_statements: int = 1000*, *tcp_keepalive: bool = True*) → redshift_connector.core.Connection

Return a redshift_connector connection from a Glue Catalog or Secret Manager.

Note: You MUST pass a *connection* OR *secret_id*

https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver

Parameters

- **connection** (*Optional[str]*) – Glue Catalog Connection name.
- **secret_id** (*Optional[str]:*) – Specifies the secret containing the version that you want to retrieve. You can specify either the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) or the friendly name of the secret.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **dbname** (*Optional[str]*) – Optional database name to overwrite the stored one.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **ssl** (*bool*) – This governs SSL encryption for TCP/IP sockets. This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver
- **timeout** (*Optional[int]*) – This is the time in seconds before the connection to the server will time out. The default is None which means no timeout. This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver
- **max_prepared_statements** (*int*) – This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver
- **tcp_keepalive** (*bool*) – If True then use TCP keepalive. The default is True. This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver

Returns redshift_connector connection.

Return type redshift_connector.Connection

Examples

Fetching Redshit connection from Glue Catalog

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> with con.cursor() as cursor:
>>>     cursor.execute("SELECT 1")
>>>     print(cursor.fetchall())
>>> con.close()
```

Fetching Redshit connection from Secrets Manager

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect(secret_id="MY_SECRET")
>>> with con.cursor() as cursor:
>>>     cursor.execute("SELECT 1")
>>>     print(cursor.fetchall())
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.connect_temp

awswrangler.redshift.**connect_temp**(*cluster_identifier: str*, *user: str*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *duration: int = 900*, *auto_create: bool = True*, *db_groups: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *ssl: bool = True*, *timeout: Optional[int] = None*, *max_prepared_statements: int = 1000*, *tcp_keepalive: bool = True*) → redshift_connector.core.Connection

Return a redshift_connector temporary connection (No password required).

https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver

Parameters

- **cluster_identifier** (*str*) – The unique identifier of a cluster. This parameter is case sensitive.
- **user** (*str, optional*) – The name of a database user.
- **database** (*str, optional*) – Database name. If None, the default Database is used.
- **duration** (*int, optional*) – The number of seconds until the returned temporary password expires. Constraint: minimum 900, maximum 3600. Default: 900
- **auto_create** (*bool*) – Create a database user with the name specified for the user named in user if one does not exist.
- **db_groups** (*List[str], optional*) – A list of the names of existing database groups that the user named in user will join for the current session, in addition to any group memberships for an existing user. If not specified, a new user is added only to PUBLIC.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **ssl** (*bool*) – This governs SSL encryption for TCP/IP sockets. This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver
- **timeout** (*Optional[int]*) – This is the time in seconds before the connection to the server will time out. The default is None which means no timeout. This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver
- **max_prepared_statements** (*int*) – This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver
- **tcp_keepalive** (*bool*) – If True then use TCP keepalive. The default is True. This parameter is forward to redshift_connector. https://github.com/aws/amazon-redshift-python-driver

Returns redshift_connector connection.

Return type redshift_connector.Connection

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> with con.cursor() as cursor:
>>>     cursor.execute("SELECT 1")
>>>     print(cursor.fetchall())
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.copy

awswrangler.redshift.**copy**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *path: str*, *con: redshift_connector.core.Connection*, *table: str*, *schema: str*, *iam_role: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_access_key_id: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_secret_access_key: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_session_token: Optional[str] = None*, *index: bool = False*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *mode: str = 'append'*, *diststyle: str = 'AUTO'*, *distkey: Optional[str] = None*, *sortstyle: str = 'COMPOUND'*, *sortkey: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *primary_keys: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *varchar_lengths_default: int = 256*, *varchar_lengths: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*, *keep_files: bool = False*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *max_rows_by_file: Optional[int] = 10000000*) → None

Load Pandas DataFrame as a Table on Amazon Redshift using parquet files on S3 as stage.

This is a **HIGH** latency and **HIGH** throughput alternative to *wr.redshift.to_sql()* to load large DataFrames into Amazon Redshift through the ** SQL COPY command**.

This strategy has more overhead and requires more IAM privileges than the regular *wr.redshift.to_sql()* function, so it is only recommended to inserting +1K rows at once.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_COPY.html

Note: If the table does not exist yet, it will be automatically created for you using the Parquet metadata to infer the columns data types.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame.
- **path** (*str*) – S3 path to write stage files (e.g. s3://bucket_name/any_name/). Note: This path must be empty.
- **con** (*redshift_connector.Connection*) – Use redshift_connector.connect() to use " "credentials directly or wr.redshift.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name
- **schema** (*str*) – Schema name
- **iam_role** (*str, optional*) – AWS IAM role with the related permissions.

- **aws_access_key_id** (*str, optional*) – The access key for your AWS account.
- **aws_secret_access_key** (*str, optional*) – The secret key for your AWS account.
- **aws_session_token** (*str, optional*) – The session key for your AWS account. This is only needed when you are using temporary credentials.
- **index** (*bool*) – True to store the DataFrame index in file, otherwise False to ignore it.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and Athena/Glue types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined or mixed data types. Only takes effect if dataset=True. (e.g. {'col name': 'bigint', 'col2 name': 'int'})
- **mode** (*str*) – Append, overwrite or upsert.
- **diststyle** (*str*) – Redshift distribution styles. Must be in ["AUTO", "EVEN", "ALL", "KEY"]. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Distributing_data.html
- **distkey** (*str, optional*) – Specifies a column name or positional number for the distribution key.
- **sortstyle** (*str*) – Sorting can be "COMPOUND" or "INTERLEAVED". https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Sorting_data.html
- **sortkey** (*List[str], optional*) – List of columns to be sorted.
- **primary_keys** (*List[str], optional*) – Primary keys.
- **varchar_lengths_default** (*int*) – The size that will be set for all VARCHAR columns not specified with varchar_lengths.
- **varchar_lengths** (*Dict[str, int], optional*) – Dict of VARCHAR length by columns. (e.g. {"col1": 10, "col5": 200}).
- **keep_files** (*bool*) – Should keep stage files?
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}
- **max_rows_by_file** (*int*) – Max number of rows in each file. Default is None i.e. dont split the files. (e.g. 33554432, 268435456)

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> wr.db.copy(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'col': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     path="s3://bucket/my_parquet_files/",
...     con=con,
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="public"
...     iam_role="arn:aws:iam::XXX:role/XXX"
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.copy_from_files

awswrangler.redshift.**copy_from_files**(*path: str*, *con: redshift_connector.core.Connection*, *table: str*, *schema: str*, *iam_role: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_access_key_id: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_secret_access_key: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_session_token: Optional[str] = None*, *parquet_infer_sampling: float = 1.0*, *mode: str = 'append'*, *diststyle: str = 'AUTO'*, *distkey: Optional[str] = None*, *sortstyle: str = 'COMPOUND'*, *sortkey: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *primary_keys: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *varchar_lengths_default: int = 256*, *varchar_lengths: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*, *path_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *path_ignore_suffix: Optional[str] = None*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*) → None

Load Parquet files from S3 to a Table on Amazon Redshift (Through COPY command).

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_COPY.html

Note: If the table does not exist yet, it will be automatically created for you using the Parquet metadata to infer the columns data types.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – S3 prefix (e.g. s3://bucket/prefix/)
- **con** (*redshift_connector.Connection*) – Use redshift_connector.connect() to use " "credentials directly or wr.redshift.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name

- **schema** (*str*) – Schema name
- **iam_role** (*str, optional*) – AWS IAM role with the related permissions.
- **aws_access_key_id** (*str, optional*) – The access key for your AWS account.
- **aws_secret_access_key** (*str, optional*) – The secret key for your AWS account.
- **aws_session_token** (*str, optional*) – The session key for your AWS account. This is only needed when you are using temporary credentials.
- **parquet_infer_sampling** (*float*) – Random sample ratio of files that will have the metadata inspected. Must be *0.0 < sampling <= 1.0*. The higher, the more accurate. The lower, the faster.
- **mode** (*str*) – Append, overwrite or upsert.
- **diststyle** (*str*) – Redshift distribution styles. Must be in ["AUTO", "EVEN", "ALL", "KEY"]. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Distributing_data.html
- **distkey** (*str, optional*) – Specifies a column name or positional number for the distribution key.
- **sortstyle** (*str*) – Sorting can be "COMPOUND" or "INTERLEAVED". https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Sorting_data.html
- **sortkey** (*List[str], optional*) – List of columns to be sorted.
- **primary_keys** (*List[str], optional*) – Primary keys.
- **varchar_lengths_default** (*int*) – The size that will be set for all VARCHAR columns not specified with varchar_lengths.
- **varchar_lengths** (*Dict[str, int], optional*) – Dict of VARCHAR length by columns. (e.g. {"col1": 10, "col5": 200}).
- **path_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes to be scanned on s3 for the schema extraction (e.g. [".gz.parquet", ".snappy.parquet"]). Only has effect during the table creation. If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **path_ignore_suffix** (*Union[str, List[str], None]*) – Suffix or List of suffixes for S3 keys to be ignored during the schema extraction. (e.g. [".csv", "_SUCCESS"]). Only has effect during the table creation. If None, will try to read all files. (default)
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** – Forward to botocore requests. Valid parameters: "ACL", "Metadata", "ServerSideEncryption", "StorageClass", "SSECustomerAlgorithm", "SSECustomerKey", "SSEKMSKeyId", "SSEKMSEncryptionContext", "Tagging". e.g. s3_additional_kwargs={'ServerSideEncryption': 'aws:kms', 'SSEKMSKeyId': 'YOUR_KMS_KEY_ARN'}

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> wr.db.copy_from_files(
...     path="s3://bucket/my_parquet_files/",
...     con=con,
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="public"
...     iam_role="arn:aws:iam::XXX:role/XXX"
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.read_sql_query

awswrangler.redshift.**read_sql_query**(*sql: str*, *con: redshift_connector.core.Connection*, *index_col: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *params: Optional[Union[List[Any], Tuple[Any, ...], Dict[Any, Any]]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[int] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, pyarrow.lib.DataType]] = None*, *safe: bool = True*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Return a DataFrame corresponding to the result set of the query string.

Note: For large extractions (1K+ rows) consider the function **wr.redshift.unload()**.

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **con** (*redshift_connector.Connection*) – Use redshift_connector.connect() to use " "credentials directly or wr.redshift.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **index_col** (*Union[str, List[str]], optional*) – Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- **params** (*Union[List, Tuple, Dict], optional*) – List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an iterator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, pyarrow.DataType], optional*) – Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the PyArrow types.
- **safe** (*bool*) – Check for overflows or other unsafe data type conversions.

Returns Result as Pandas DataFrame(s).

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.DataFrame]]

Examples

Reading from Redshift using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> df = wr.redshift.read_sql_query(
...     sql="SELECT * FROM public.my_table",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.read_sql_table

awswrangler.redshift.**read_sql_table**(*table: str*, *con: redshift_connector.core.Connection*, *schema: Optional[str] = None*, *index_col: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *params: Optional[Union[List[Any], Tuple[Any, ...], Dict[Any, Any]]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[int] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, pyarrow.lib.DataType]] = None*, *safe: bool = True*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Return a DataFrame corresponding the table.

Note: For large extractions (1K+ rows) consider the function **wr.redshift.unload()**.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **con** (*redshift_connector.Connection*) – Use redshift_connector.connect() to use " "credentials directly or wr.redshift.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **schema** (*str, optional*) – Name of SQL schema in database to query (if database flavor supports this). Uses default schema if None (default).
- **index_col** (*Union[str, List[str]], optional*) – Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- **params** (*Union[List, Tuple, Dict], optional*) – List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an iterator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, pyarrow.DataType], optional*) – Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the PyArrow types.
- **safe** (*bool*) – Check for overflows or other unsafe data type conversions.

Returns Result as Pandas DataFrame(s).

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.DataFrame]]

Examples

Reading from Redshift using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> df = wr.redshift.read_sql_table(
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="public",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.to_sql

awswrangler.redshift.**to_sql**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *con: redshift_connector.core.Connection*, *table: str*, *schema: str*, *mode: str = 'append'*, *index: bool = False*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *diststyle: str = 'AUTO'*, *distkey: Optional[str] = None*, *sortstyle: str = 'COMPOUND'*, *sortkey: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *primary_keys: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *varchar_lengths_default: int = 256*, *varchar_lengths: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → None

Write records stored in a DataFrame into Redshift.

Note: For large DataFrames (1K+ rows) consider the function **wr.redshift.copy()**.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **con** (*redshift_connector.Connection*) – Use redshift_connector.connect() to use " "credentials directly or wr.redshift.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name
- **schema** (*str*) – Schema name
- **mode** (*str*) – Append, overwrite or upsert.
- **index** (*bool*) – True to store the DataFrame index as a column in the table, otherwise False to ignore it.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and Redshift types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined or mixed data types. (e.g. {'col name': 'VARCHAR(10)', 'col2 name': 'FLOAT'}) diststyle : str Redshift distribution styles. Must be in ["AUTO", "EVEN", "ALL", "KEY"]. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Distributing_data.html
- **distkey** (*str, optional*) – Specifies a column name or positional number for the distribution key.
- **sortstyle** (*str*) – Sorting can be "COMPOUND" or "INTERLEAVED". https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Sorting_data.html
- **sortkey** (*List[str], optional*) – List of columns to be sorted.

- **primary_keys** (*List[str], optional*) – Primary keys.
- **varchar_lengths_default** (*int*) – The size that will be set for all VARCHAR columns not specified with varchar_lengths.
- **varchar_lengths** (*Dict[str, int], optional*) – Dict of VARCHAR length by columns. (e.g. {"col1": 10, "col5": 200}).

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing to Redshift using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> wr.redshift.to_sql(
...     df=df
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="public",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.unload

awswrangler.redshift.**unload**(*sql: str*, *path: str*, *con: redshift_connector.core.Connection*, *iam_role: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_access_key_id: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_secret_access_key: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_session_token: Optional[str] = None*, *region: Optional[str] = None*, *max_file_size: Optional[float] = None*, *kms_key_id: Optional[str] = None*, *categories: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *chunked: Union[bool, int] = False*, *keep_files: bool = False*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *s3_additional_kwargs: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Load Pandas DataFrame from a Amazon Redshift query result using Parquet files on s3 as stage.

This is a **HIGH** latency and **HIGH** throughput alternative to *wr.redshift.read_sql_query()*/*wr.redshift.read_sql_table()* to extract large Amazon Redshift data into a Pandas DataFrames through the **UNLOAD command**.

This strategy has more overhead and requires more IAM privileges than the regular *wr.redshift.read_sql_query()*/*wr.redshift.read_sql_table()* function, so it is only recommended to fetch 1k+ rows at once.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_UNLOAD.html

Note: Batching (*chunked* argument) (Memory Friendly):

Will anable the function to return a Iterable of DataFrames instead of a regular DataFrame.

There are two batching strategies on Wrangler:

- If **chunked=True**, a new DataFrame will be returned for each file in your path/dataset.

- If **chunked=INTEGER**, Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.

P.S. chunked=True if faster and uses less memory while *chunked=INTEGER* is more precise in number of rows for each Dataframe.

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 path to write stage files (e.g. s3://bucket_name/any_name/)
- **con** (*redshift_connector.Connection*) – Use redshift_connector.connect() to use " "credentials directly or wr.redshift.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **iam_role** (*str, optional*) – AWS IAM role with the related permissions.
- **aws_access_key_id** (*str, optional*) – The access key for your AWS account.
- **aws_secret_access_key** (*str, optional*) – The secret key for your AWS account.
- **aws_session_token** (*str, optional*) – The session key for your AWS account. This is only needed when you are using temporary credentials.
- **region** (*str, optional*) – Specifies the AWS Region where the target Amazon S3 bucket is located. REGION is required for UNLOAD to an Amazon S3 bucket that isn't in the same AWS Region as the Amazon Redshift cluster. By default, UNLOAD assumes that the target Amazon S3 bucket is located in the same AWS Region as the Amazon Redshift cluster.
- **max_file_size** (*float, optional*) – Specifies the maximum size (MB) of files that UNLOAD creates in Amazon S3. Specify a decimal value between 5.0 MB and 6200.0 MB. If None, the default maximum file size is 6200.0 MB.
- **kms_key_id** (*str, optional*) – Specifies the key ID for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to be used to encrypt data files on Amazon S3.
- **categories** (*List[str], optional*) – List of columns names that should be returned as pandas.Categorical. Recommended for memory restricted environments.
- **keep_files** (*bool*) – Should keep stage files?
- **chunked** (*Union[int, bool]*) – If passed will split the data in a Iterable of DataFrames (Memory friendly). If *True* wrangler will iterate on the data by files in the most efficient way without guarantee of chunksize. If an *INTEGER* is passed Wrangler will iterate on the data by number of rows igual the received INTEGER.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **s3_additional_kwargs** – Forward to botocore requests, only "SSECustomerAlgorithm" and "SSECustomerKey" arguments will be considered.

Returns Result as Pandas DataFrame(s).

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.DataFrame]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> df = wr.db.unload(
...     sql="SELECT * FROM public.mytable",
...     path="s3://bucket/extracted_parquet_files/",
...     con=con,
...     iam_role="arn:aws:iam::XXX:role/XXX"
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.redshift.unload_to_files

awswrangler.redshift.**unload_to_files**(*sql: str*, *path: str*, *con: redshift_connector.core.Connection*, *iam_role: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_access_key_id: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_secret_access_key: Optional[str] = None*, *aws_session_token: Optional[str] = None*, *region: Optional[str] = None*, *max_file_size: Optional[float] = None*, *kms_key_id: Optional[str] = None*, *manifest: bool = False*, *use_threads: bool = True*, *partition_cols: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Unload Parquet files on s3 from a Redshift query result (Through the UNLOAD command).

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_UNLOAD.html

Note: In case of *use_threads=True* the number of threads that will be spawned will be gotten from os.cpu_count().

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **path** (*Union[str, List[str]]*) – S3 path to write stage files (e.g. s3://bucket_name/any_name/)
- **con** (*redshift_connector.Connection*) – Use redshift_connector.connect() to use " "credentials directly or wr.redshift.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **iam_role** (*str, optional*) – AWS IAM role with the related permissions.
- **aws_access_key_id** (*str, optional*) – The access key for your AWS account.
- **aws_secret_access_key** (*str, optional*) – The secret key for your AWS account.
- **aws_session_token** (*str, optional*) – The session key for your AWS account. This is only needed when you are using temporary credentials.

- **region** (*str, optional*) – Specifies the AWS Region where the target Amazon S3 bucket is located. REGION is required for UNLOAD to an Amazon S3 bucket that isn't in the same AWS Region as the Amazon Redshift cluster. By default, UNLOAD assumes that the target Amazon S3 bucket is located in the same AWS Region as the Amazon Redshift cluster.
- **max_file_size** (*float, optional*) – Specifies the maximum size (MB) of files that UNLOAD creates in Amazon S3. Specify a decimal value between 5.0 MB and 6200.0 MB. If None, the default maximum file size is 6200.0 MB.
- **kms_key_id** (*str, optional*) – Specifies the key ID for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key to be used to encrypt data files on Amazon S3.
- **use_threads** (*bool*) – True to enable concurrent requests, False to disable multiple threads. If enabled os.cpu_count() will be used as the max number of threads.
- **manifest** (*bool*) – Unload a manifest file on S3.
- **partition_cols** (*List[str], optional*) – Specifies the partition keys for the unload operation.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.redshift.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> wr.redshift.unload_to_files(
...     sql="SELECT * FROM public.mytable",
...     path="s3://bucket/extracted_parquet_files/",
...     con=con,
...     iam_role="arn:aws:iam::XXX:role/XXX"
... )
>>> con.close()
```

1.3.5 PostgreSQL

connect([connection, secret_id, catalog_id, ...])	Return a pg8000 connection from a Glue Catalog Connection.
read_sql_query(sql, con[, index_col, ...])	Return a DataFrame corresponding to the result set of the query string.
read_sql_table(table, con[, schema, ...])	Return a DataFrame corresponding the table.
to_sql(df, con, table, schema[, mode, ...])	Write records stored in a DataFrame into PostgreSQL.

awswrangler.postgresql.connect

awswrangler.postgresql.**connect**(*connection: Optional[str] = None*, *secret_id: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *dbname: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *ssl_context: Optional[Dict[Any, Any]] = None*, *timeout: Optional[int] = None*, *tcp_keepalive: bool = True*) → pg8000.core.Connection

Return a pg8000 connection from a Glue Catalog Connection.

https://github.com/tlocke/pg8000

Parameters

- **connection** (*Optional[str]*) – Glue Catalog Connection name.
- **secret_id** (*Optional[str]:*) – Specifies the secret containing the version that you want to retrieve. You can specify either the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) or the friendly name of the secret.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **dbname** (*Optional[str]*) – Optional database name to overwrite the stored one.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **ssl_context** (*Optional[Dict]*) – This governs SSL encryption for TCP/IP sockets. This parameter is forward to pg8000. https://github.com/tlocke/pg8000#functions
- **timeout** (*Optional[int]*) – This is the time in seconds before the connection to the server will time out. The default is None which means no timeout. This parameter is forward to pg8000. https://github.com/tlocke/pg8000#functions
- **tcp_keepalive** (*bool*) – If True then use TCP keepalive. The default is True. This parameter is forward to pg8000. https://github.com/tlocke/pg8000#functions

Returns pg8000 connection.

Return type pg8000.Connection

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.postgresql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> with con.cursor() as cursor:
>>>     cursor.execute("SELECT 1")
>>>     print(cursor.fetchall())
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.postgresql.read_sql_query

awswrangler.postgresql.**read_sql_query**(*sql: str*, *con: pg8000.core.Connection*, *index_col: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *params: Optional[Union[List[Any], Tuple[Any, ...], Dict[Any, Any]]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[int] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, pyarrow.lib.DataType]] = None*, *safe: bool = True*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Return a DataFrame corresponding to the result set of the query string.

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **con** (*pg8000.Connection*) – Use pg8000.connect() to use credentials directly or wr.postgresql.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **index_col** (*Union[str, List[str]], optional*) – Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- **params** (*Union[List, Tuple, Dict], optional*) – List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an iterator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, pyarrow.DataType], optional*) – Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the PyArrow types.
- **safe** (*bool*) – Check for overflows or other unsafe data type conversions.

Returns Result as Pandas DataFrame(s).

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.DataFrame]]

Examples

Reading from PostgreSQL using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.postgresql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> df = wr.postgresql.read_sql_query(
...     sql="SELECT * FROM public.my_table",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.postgresql.read_sql_table

awswrangler.postgresql.**read_sql_table**(*table: str*, *con: pg8000.core.Connection*, *schema: Optional[str] = None*, *index_col: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *params: Optional[Union[List[Any], Tuple[Any, ...], Dict[Any, Any]]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[int] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, pyarrow.lib.DataType]] = None*, *safe: bool = True*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Return a DataFrame corresponding the table.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **con** (*pg8000.Connection*) – Use pg8000.connect() to use credentials directly or wr.postgresql.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **schema** (*str, optional*) – Name of SQL schema in database to query (if database flavor supports this). Uses default schema if None (default).
- **index_col** (*Union[str, List[str]], optional*) – Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- **params** (*Union[List, Tuple, Dict], optional*) – List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an iterator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, pyarrow.DataType], optional*) – Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the PyArrow types.
- **safe** (*bool*) – Check for overflows or other unsafe data type conversions.

Returns Result as Pandas DataFrame(s).

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.DataFrame]]

Examples

Reading from PostgreSQL using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.postgresql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> df = wr.postgresql.read_sql_table(
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="public",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.postgresql.to_sql

awswrangler.postgresql.**to_sql**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *con: pg8000.core.Connection*, *table: str*, *schema: str*, *mode: str = 'append'*, *index: bool = False*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *varchar_lengths: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → None

Write records stored in a DataFrame into PostgreSQL.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **con** (*pg8000.Connection*) – Use pg8000.connect() to use credentials directly or wr.postgresql.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name
- **schema** (*str*) – Schema name
- **mode** (*str*) – Append or overwrite.
- **index** (*bool*) – True to store the DataFrame index as a column in the table, otherwise False to ignore it.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and PostgreSQL types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined or mixed data types. (e.g. {'col name': 'TEXT', 'col2 name': 'FLOAT'})
- **varchar_lengths** (*Dict[str, int], optional*) – Dict of VARCHAR length by columns. (e.g. {"col1": 10, "col5": 200}).

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing to PostgreSQL using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.postgresql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> wr.postgresql.to_sql(
...     df=df,
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="public",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

1.3.6 MySQL

connect([connection, secret_id, catalog_id, ...])	Return a pymysql connection from a Glue Catalog Connection.
read_sql_query(sql, con[, index_col, ...])	Return a DataFrame corresponding to the result set of the query string.
read_sql_table(table, con[, schema, ...])	Return a DataFrame corresponding the table.
to_sql(df, con, table, schema[, mode, ...])	Write records stored in a DataFrame into MySQL.

awswrangler.mysql.connect

awswrangler.mysql.**connect**(*connection: Optional[str] = None*, *secret_id: Optional[str] = None*, *catalog_id: Optional[str] = None*, *dbname: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *read_timeout: Optional[int] = None*, *write_timeout: Optional[int] = None*, *connect_timeout: int = 10*) → pymysql.connections.Connection

Return a pymysql connection from a Glue Catalog Connection.

https://pymysql.readthedocs.io

Parameters

- **connection** (*str*) – Glue Catalog Connection name.
- **secret_id** (*Optional[str]:*) – Specifies the secret containing the version that you want to retrieve. You can specify either the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) or the friendly name of the secret.
- **catalog_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the Data Catalog. If none is provided, the AWS account ID is used by default.
- **dbname** (*Optional[str]*) – Optional database name to overwrite the stored one.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **read_timeout** (*Optional[int]*) – The timeout for reading from the connection in seconds (default: None - no timeout). This parameter is forward to pymysql. https://pymysql.readthedocs.io/en/latest/modules/connections.html
- **write_timeout** (*Optional[int]*) – The timeout for writing to the connection in seconds (default: None - no timeout) This parameter is forward to pymysql. https://pymysql.readthedocs.io/en/latest/modules/connections.html
- **connect_timeout** (*int*) – Timeout before throwing an exception when connecting. (default: 10, min: 1, max: 31536000) This parameter is forward to pymysql. https://pymysql.readthedocs.io/en/latest/modules/connections.html

Returns pymysql connection.

Return type pymysql.connections.Connection

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.mysql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> with con.cursor() as cursor:
>>>     cursor.execute("SELECT 1")
>>>     print(cursor.fetchall())
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.mysql.read_sql_query

awswrangler.mysql.**read_sql_query**(*sql: str*, *con: pymysql.connections.Connection*, *index_col: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *params: Optional[Union[List[Any], Tuple[Any, ...], Dict[Any, Any]]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[int] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, pyarrow.lib.DataType]] = None*, *safe: bool = True*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Return a DataFrame corresponding to the result set of the query string.

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **con** (*pymysql.connections.Connection*) – Use pymysql.connect() to use credentials directly or wr.mysql.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **index_col** (*Union[str, List[str]], optional*) – Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- **params** (*Union[List, Tuple, Dict], optional*) – List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an iterator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, pyarrow.DataType], optional*) – Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the PyArrow types.
- **safe** (*bool*) – Check for overflows or other unsafe data type conversions.

Returns Result as Pandas DataFrame(s).

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.DataFrame]]

Examples

Reading from MySQL using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.mysql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> df = wr.mysql.read_sql_query(
...     sql="SELECT * FROM test.my_table",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.mysql.read_sql_table

awswrangler.mysql.**read_sql_table**(*table: str*, *con: pymysql.connections.Connection*, *schema: Optional[str] = None*, *index_col: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None*, *params: Optional[Union[List[Any], Tuple[Any, ...], Dict[Any, Any]]] = None*, *chunksize: Optional[int] = None*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, pyarrow.lib.DataType]] = None*, *safe: bool = True*) → Union[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]]

Return a DataFrame corresponding the table.

Parameters

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **con** (*pymysql.connections.Connection*) – Use pymysql.connect() to use credentials directly or wr.mysql.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **schema** (*str, optional*) – Name of SQL schema in database to query. Uses default schema if None.
- **index_col** (*Union[str, List[str]], optional*) – Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- **params** (*Union[List, Tuple, Dict], optional*) – List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported.
- **chunksize** (*int, optional*) – If specified, return an iterator where chunksize is the number of rows to include in each chunk.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, pyarrow.DataType], optional*) – Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the PyArrow types.
- **safe** (*bool*) – Check for overflows or other unsafe data type conversions.

Returns Result as Pandas DataFrame(s).

Return type Union[pandas.DataFrame, Iterator[pandas.DataFrame]]

Examples

Reading from MySQL using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.mysql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> df = wr.mysql.read_sql_table(
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="test",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

awswrangler.mysql.to_sql

awswrangler.mysql.**to_sql**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *con: pymysql.connections.Connection*, *table: str*, *schema: str*, *mode: str = 'append'*, *index: bool = False*, *dtype: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *varchar_lengths: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → None

Write records stored in a DataFrame into MySQL.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **con** (*pymysql.connections.Connection*) – Use pymysql.connect() to use credentials directly or wr.mysql.connect() to fetch it from the Glue Catalog.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name
- **schema** (*str*) – Schema name
- **mode** (*str*) – Append or overwrite.
- **index** (*bool*) – True to store the DataFrame index as a column in the table, otherwise False to ignore it.
- **dtype** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary of columns names and MySQL types to be casted. Useful when you have columns with undetermined or mixed data types. (e.g. {'col name': 'TEXT', 'col2 name': 'FLOAT'})
- **varchar_lengths** (*Dict[str, int], optional*) – Dict of VARCHAR length by columns. (e.g. {"col1": 10, "col5": 200}).

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing to MySQL using a Glue Catalog Connections

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> con = wr.mysql.connect("MY_GLUE_CONNECTION")
>>> wr.mysql.to_sql(
...     df=df
...     table="my_table",
...     schema="test",
...     con=con
... )
>>> con.close()
```

Microsoft SQL Server

connect(*args, **kwargs)	
read_sql_query(*args, **kwargs)	
read_sql_table(*args, **kwargs)	
to_sql(*args, **kwargs)	

awswrangler.sqlserver.connect

awswrangler.sqlserver.**connect**(**args: Any*, ***kwargs: Any*) → Any

awswrangler.sqlserver.read_sql_query

awswrangler.sqlserver.**read_sql_query**(**args: Any*, ***kwargs: Any*) → Any

awswrangler.sqlserver.read_sql_table

awswrangler.sqlserver.**read_sql_table**(**args: Any*, ***kwargs: Any*) → Any

awswrangler.sqlserver.to_sql

awswrangler.sqlserver.**to_sql**(**args: Any*, ***kwargs: Any*) → Any

1.3.7 DynamoDB

delete_items(items, table_name[, boto3_session])	Delete all items in the specified DynamoDB table.
get_table(table_name[, boto3_session])	Get DynamoDB table object for specified table name.
put_csv(path, table_name[, boto3_session])	Write all items from a CSV file to a DynamoDB.
put_df(df, table_name[, boto3_session])	Write all items from a DataFrame to a DynamoDB.
put_items(items, table_name[, boto3_session])	Insert all items to the specified DynamoDB table.
put_json(path, table_name[, boto3_session])	Write all items from JSON file to a DynamoDB.

awswrangler.dynamodb.delete_items

awswrangler.dynamodb.**delete_items**(*items: List[Dict[str, Any]]*, *table_name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete all items in the specified DynamoDB table.

Parameters

- **items** (*List[Dict[str, Any]]*) – List which contains the items that will be deleted.
- **table_name** (*str*) – Name of the Amazon DynamoDB table.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing rows of DataFrame

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.dynamodb.delete_items(
...     items=[{'key': 1}, {'key': 2, 'value': 'Hello'}],
...     table_name='table'
... )
```

awswrangler.dynamodb.get_table

awswrangler.dynamodb.**get_table**(*table_name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → boto3.resource

Get DynamoDB table object for specified table name.

Parameters

- **table_name** (*str*) – Name of the Amazon DynamoDB table.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns **dynamodb_table** – Boto3 DynamoDB.Table object. https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/dynamodb.html#DynamoDB.Table

Return type boto3.resources.dynamodb.Table

awswrangler.dynamodb.put_csv

awswrangler.dynamodb.**put_csv**(*path: Union[str, pathlib.Path]*, *table_name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, ***pandas_kwargs: Any*) → None

Write all items from a CSV file to a DynamoDB.

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, Path]*) – Path as str or Path object to the CSV file which contains the items.
- **table_name** (*str*) – Name of the Amazon DynamoDB table.

- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **pandas_kwargs** – KEYWORD arguments forwarded to pandas.read_csv(). You can NOT pass *pandas_kwargs* explicit, just add valid Pandas arguments in the function call and Wrangler will accept it. e.g. wr.dynamodb.put_csv('items.csv', 'my_table', sep='|', na_values=['null', 'none'], skip_blank_lines=True) https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_csv.html

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing contents of CSV file

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.dynamodb.put_csv(
...     path='items.csv',
...     table_name='table'
... )
```

Writing contents of CSV file using pandas_kwargs

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.dynamodb.put_csv(
...     path='items.csv',
...     table_name='table',
...     sep='|',
...     na_values=['null', 'none']
... )
```

awswrangler.dynamodb.put_df

awswrangler.dynamodb.**put_df**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *table_name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Write all items from a DataFrame to a DynamoDB.

Parameters

- **df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **table_name** (*str*) – Name of the Amazon DynamoDB table.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing rows of DataFrame

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> wr.dynamodb.put_df(
...     df=pd.DataFrame({'key': [1, 2, 3]}),
...     table_name='table'
... )
```

awswrangler.dynamodb.put_items

awswrangler.dynamodb.**put_items**(*items: Union[List[Dict[str, Any]], List[Mapping[str, Any]]]*, *table_name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Insert all items to the specified DynamoDB table.

Parameters

- **items** (*Union[List[Dict[str, Any]], List[Mapping[str, Any]]]*) – List which contains the items that will be inserted.
- **table_name** (*str*) – Name of the Amazon DynamoDB table.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing items

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.dynamodb.put_items(
...     items=[{'key': 1}, {'key': 2, 'value': 'Hello'}],
...     table_name='table'
... )
```

awswrangler.dynamodb.put_json

awswrangler.dynamodb.**put_json**(*path: Union[str, pathlib.Path]*, *table_name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Write all items from JSON file to a DynamoDB.

The JSON file can either contain a single item which will be inserted in the DynamoDB or an array of items which all be inserted.

Parameters

- **path** (*Union[str, Path]*) – Path as str or Path object to the JSON file which contains the items.
- **table_name** (*str*) – Name of the Amazon DynamoDB table.

- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Writing contents of JSON file

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.dynamodb.put_json(
...     path='items.json',
...     table_name='table'
... )
```

1.3.8 Amazon Timestream

create_database(database[, kms_key_id, ...])	Create a new Timestream database.
create_table(database, table, ...[, tags, ...])	Create a new Timestream database.
delete_database(database[, boto3_session])	Delete a given Timestream database.
delete_table(database, table[, boto3_session])	Delete a given Timestream table.
query(sql[, boto3_session])	Run a query and retrieve the result as a Pandas DataFrame.
write(df, database, table, time_col, ...[, ...])	Store a Pandas DataFrame into a Amazon Timestream table.

awswrangler.timestream.create_database

awswrangler.timestream.**create_database**(*database: str*, *kms_key_id: Optional[str] = None*, *tags: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Create a new Timestream database.

Note: If the KMS key is not specified, the database will be encrypted with a Timestream managed KMS key located in your account.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **kms_key_id** (*Optional[str]*) – The KMS key for the database. If the KMS key is not specified, the database will be encrypted with a Timestream managed KMS key located in your account.
- **tags** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Key/Value dict to put on the database. Tags enable you to categorize databases and/or tables, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. e.g. {"foo": "boo", "bar": "xoo"})

- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns The Amazon Resource Name that uniquely identifies this database. (ARN)

Return type str

Examples

Creating a database.

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> arn = wr.timestream.create_database("MyDatabase")
```

awswrangler.timestream.create_table

awswrangler.timestream.**create_table**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *memory_retention_hours: int*, *magnetic_retention_days: int*, *tags: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Create a new Timestream database.

Note: If the KMS key is not specified, the database will be encrypted with a Timestream managed KMS key located in your account.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **memory_retention_hours** (*int*) – The duration for which data must be stored in the memory store.
- **magnetic_retention_days** (*int*) – The duration for which data must be stored in the magnetic store.
- **tags** (*Optional[Dict[str, str]]*) – Key/Value dict to put on the table. Tags enable you to categorize databases and/or tables, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. e.g. {"foo": "boo", "bar": "xoo"})
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns The Amazon Resource Name that uniquely identifies this database. (ARN)

Return type str

Examples

Creating a table.

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> arn = wr.timestream.create_table(
...     database="MyDatabase",
...     table="MyTable",
...     memory_retention_hours=3,
...     magnetic_retention_days=7
... )
```

awswrangler.timestream.delete_database

awswrangler.timestream.**delete_database**(*database: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete a given Timestream database. This is an irreversible operation.

After a database is deleted, the time series data from its tables cannot be recovered.

All tables in the database must be deleted first, or a ValidationException error will be thrown.

Due to the nature of distributed retries, the operation can return either success or a ResourceNotFoundException. Clients should consider them equivalent.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Deleting a database

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> arn = wr.timestream.delete_database("MyDatabase")
```

awswrangler.timestream.delete_table

awswrangler.timestream.**delete_table**(*database: str*, *table: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete a given Timestream table.

This is an irreversible operation.

After a Timestream database table is deleted, the time series data stored in the table cannot be recovered.

Due to the nature of distributed retries, the operation can return either success or a ResourceNotFoundException. Clients should consider them equivalent.

Parameters

- **database** (*str*) – Database name.

- **table** (*str*) – Table name.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

Deleting a table

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> arn = wr.timestream.delete_table("MyDatabase", "MyTable")
```

awswrangler.timestream.query

awswrangler.timestream.**query**(*sql: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Run a query and retrieve the result as a Pandas DataFrame.

Parameters

- **sql** (*str*) – SQL query.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html

Return type pd.DataFrame

Examples

Running a query and storing the result as a Pandas DataFrame

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.timestream.query('SELECT * FROM "sampleDB"."sampleTable" ORDER BY␣
↪time DESC LIMIT 10')
```

awswrangler.timestream.write

awswrangler.timestream.**write**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *database: str*, *table: str*, *time_col: str*, *measure_col: str*, *dimensions_cols: List[str]*, *num_threads: int = 32*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, str]]

Store a Pandas DataFrame into a Amazon Timestream table.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Pandas DataFrame https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html
- **database** (*str*) – Amazon Timestream database name.

- **table** (*str*) – Amazon Timestream table name.
- **time_col** (*str*) – DataFrame column name to be used as time. MUST be a timestamp column.
- **measure_col** (*str*) – DataFrame column name to be used as measure.
- **dimensions_cols** (*List[str]*) – List of DataFrame column names to be used as dimensions.
- **num_threads** (*str*) – Number of thread to be used for concurrent writing.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 Session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Rejected records.

Return type List[Dict[str, str]]

Examples

Store a Pandas DataFrame into a Amazon Timestream table.

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(
>>>     {
>>>         "time": [datetime.now(), datetime.now(), datetime.now()],
>>>         "dim0": ["foo", "boo", "bar"],
>>>         "dim1": [1, 2, 3],
>>>         "measure": [1.0, 1.1, 1.2],
>>>     }
>>> )
>>> rejected_records = wr.timestream.write(
>>>     df=df,
>>>     database="sampleDB",
>>>     table="sampleTable",
>>>     time_col="time",
>>>     measure_col="measure",
>>>     dimensions_cols=["dim0", "dim1"],
>>> )
>>> assert len(rejected_records) == 0
```

1.3.9 Amazon EMR

build_spark_step(path[, deploy_mode, ...])	Build the Step structure (dictionary).
build_step(command[, name, ...])	Build the Step structure (dictionary).
create_cluster(subnet_id[, cluster_name, ...])	Create a EMR cluster with instance fleets configuration.
get_cluster_state(cluster_id[, boto3_session])	Get the EMR cluster state.
get_step_state(cluster_id, step_id[, ...])	Get EMR step state.
submit_ecr_credentials_refresh(cluster_id, path)	Update internal ECR credentials.
submit_spark_step(cluster_id, path[, ...])	Submit Spark Step.
submit_step(cluster_id, command[, name, ...])	Submit new job in the EMR Cluster.
submit_steps(cluster_id, steps[, boto3_session])	Submit a list of steps.

continues on next page

Table 10 – continued from previous page

terminate_cluster(cluster_id[, boto3_session])	Terminate EMR cluster.

awswrangler.emr.build_spark_step

awswrangler.emr.**build_spark_step**(*path: str*, *deploy_mode: str = 'cluster'*, *docker_image: Optional[str] = None*, *name: str = 'my-step'*, *action_on_failure: str = 'CONTINUE'*, *region: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Build the Step structure (dictionary).

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Script path. (e.g. s3://bucket/app.py)
- **deploy_mode** (*str*) – "cluster" | "client"
- **docker_image** (*str, optional*) – e.g. "{ACCOUNT_ID}.dkr.ecr.{REGION}.amazonaws.com/{IMAGE_NAME}:{TAG}"
- **name** (*str, optional*) – Step name.
- **action_on_failure** (*str*) – 'TERMINATE_JOB_FLOW', 'TERMINATE_CLUSTER', 'CANCEL_AND_WAIT', 'CONTINUE'
- **region** (*str, optional*) – Region name to not get it from boto3.Session. (e.g. *us-east-1*)
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Step structure.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> step_id = wr.emr.submit_steps(
>>>     cluster_id="cluster-id",
>>>     steps=[
>>>         wr.emr.build_spark_step(path="s3://bucket/app.py")
>>>     ]
>>> )
```

awswrangler.emr.build_step

awswrangler.emr.**build_step**(*command: str*, *name: str = 'my-step'*, *action_on_failure: str = 'CONTINUE'*, *script: bool = False*, *region: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Build the Step structure (dictionary).

Parameters

- **command** (*str*) – e.g. 'echo "Hello!"' e.g. for script 's3://.../script.sh arg1 arg2'

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Step name.
- **action_on_failure** (*str*) – 'TERMINATE_JOB_FLOW', 'TERMINATE_CLUSTER', 'CANCEL_AND_WAIT', 'CONTINUE'
- **script** (*bool*) – False for raw command or True for script runner. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-commandrunner.html
- **region** (*str, optional*) – Region name to not get it from boto3.Session. (e.g. *us-east-1*)
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Step structure.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> steps = []
>>> for cmd in ['echo "Hello"', "ls -la"]:
...     steps.append(wr.emr.build_step(name=cmd, command=cmd))
>>> wr.emr.submit_steps(cluster_id="cluster-id", steps=steps)
```

awswrangler.emr.create_cluster

awswrangler.emr.**create_cluster**(*subnet_id: str*, *cluster_name: str = 'my-emr-cluster'*, *logging_s3_path: Optional[str] = None*, *emr_release: str = 'emr-6.0.0'*, *emr_ec2_role: str = 'EMR_EC2_DefaultRole'*, *emr_role: str = 'EMR_DefaultRole'*, *instance_type_master: str = 'r5.xlarge'*, *instance_type_core: str = 'r5.xlarge'*, *instance_type_task: str = 'r5.xlarge'*, *instance_ebs_size_master: int = 64*, *instance_ebs_size_core: int = 64*, *instance_ebs_size_task: int = 64*, *instance_num_on_demand_master: int = 1*, *instance_num_on_demand_core: int = 0*, *instance_num_on_demand_task: int = 0*, *instance_num_spot_master: int = 0*, *instance_num_spot_core: int = 0*, *instance_num_spot_task: int = 0*, *spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_master: int = 100*, *spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_core: int = 100*, *spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_task: int = 100*, *spot_provisioning_timeout_master: int = 5*, *spot_provisioning_timeout_core: int = 5*, *spot_provisioning_timeout_task: int = 5*, *spot_timeout_to_on_demand_master: bool = True*, *spot_timeout_to_on_demand_core: bool = True*, *spot_timeout_to_on_demand_task: bool = True*, *python3: bool = True*, *spark_glue_catalog: bool = True*, *hive_glue_catalog: bool = True*, *presto_glue_catalog: bool = True*, *consistent_view: bool = False*, *consistent_view_retry_seconds: int = 10*, *consistent_view_retry_count: int = 5*, *consistent_view_table_name: str = 'EmrFSMetadata'*, *bootstraps_paths: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *debugging: bool = True*, *applications: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *visible_to_all_users: bool = True*, *key_pair_name: Optional[str] = None*, *security_group_master: Optional[str] = None*, *security_groups_master_additional: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *security_group_slave: Optional[str] = None*, *security_groups_slave_additional: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *security_group_service_access: Optional[str] = None*, *docker: bool = False*, *extra_public_registries: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *spark_log_level: str = 'WARN'*, *spark_jars_path: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *spark_defaults: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *spark_pyarrow: bool = False*, *custom_classifications: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None*, *maximize_resource_allocation: bool = False*, *steps: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None*, *keep_cluster_alive_when_no_steps: bool = True*, *termination_protected: bool = False*, *tags: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Create a EMR cluster with instance fleets configuration.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-instance-fleet.html

Parameters

- **subnet_id** (*str*) – VPC subnet ID.
- **cluster_name** (*str*) – Cluster name.

- **logging_s3_path** (*str, optional*) – Logging s3 path (e.g. s3://BUCKET_NAME/DIRECTORY_NAME/). If None, the default is *s3://aws-logs-{AccountId}-{RegionId}/elasticmapreduce/*
- **emr_release** (*str*) – EMR release (e.g. emr-5.28.0).
- **emr_ec2_role** (*str*) – IAM role name.
- **emr_role** (*str*) – IAM role name.
- **instance_type_master** (*str*) – EC2 instance type.
- **instance_type_core** (*str*) – EC2 instance type.
- **instance_type_task** (*str*) – EC2 instance type.
- **instance_ebs_size_master** (*int*) – Size of EBS in GB.
- **instance_ebs_size_core** (*int*) – Size of EBS in GB.
- **instance_ebs_size_task** (*int*) – Size of EBS in GB.
- **instance_num_on_demand_master** (*int*) – Number of on demand instances.
- **instance_num_on_demand_core** (*int*) – Number of on demand instances.
- **instance_num_on_demand_task** (*int*) – Number of on demand instances.
- **instance_num_spot_master** (*int*) – Number of spot instances.
- **instance_num_spot_core** (*int*) – Number of spot instances.
- **instance_num_spot_task** (*int*) – Number of spot instances.
- **spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_master** (*int*) – The bid price, as a percentage of On-Demand price.
- **spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_core** (*int*) – The bid price, as a percentage of On-Demand price.
- **spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_task** (*int*) – The bid price, as a percentage of On-Demand price.
- **spot_provisioning_timeout_master** (*int*) – The spot provisioning timeout period in minutes. If Spot instances are not provisioned within this time period, the TimeOutAction is taken. Minimum value is 5 and maximum value is 1440. The timeout applies only during initial provisioning, when the cluster is first created.
- **spot_provisioning_timeout_core** (*int*) – The spot provisioning timeout period in minutes. If Spot instances are not provisioned within this time period, the TimeOutAction is taken. Minimum value is 5 and maximum value is 1440. The timeout applies only during initial provisioning, when the cluster is first created.
- **spot_provisioning_timeout_task** (*int*) – The spot provisioning timeout period in minutes. If Spot instances are not provisioned within this time period, the TimeOutAction is taken. Minimum value is 5 and maximum value is 1440. The timeout applies only during initial provisioning, when the cluster is first created.
- **spot_timeout_to_on_demand_master** (*bool*) – After a provisioning timeout should the cluster switch to on demand or shutdown?
- **spot_timeout_to_on_demand_core** (*bool*) – After a provisioning timeout should the cluster switch to on demand or shutdown?
- **spot_timeout_to_on_demand_task** (*bool*) – After a provisioning timeout should the cluster switch to on demand or shutdown?

- **python3** (*bool*) – Python 3 Enabled?
- **spark_glue_catalog** (*bool*) – Spark integration with Glue Catalog?
- **hive_glue_catalog** (*bool*) – Hive integration with Glue Catalog?
- **presto_glue_catalog** (*bool*) – Presto integration with Glue Catalog?
- **consistent_view** (*bool*) – Consistent view allows EMR clusters to check for list and read-after-write consistency for Amazon S3 objects written by or synced with EMRFS. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ManagementGuide/emr-plan-consistent-view.html
- **consistent_view_retry_seconds** (*int*) – Delay between the tries (seconds).
- **consistent_view_retry_count** (*int*) – Number of tries.
- **consistent_view_table_name** (*str*) – Name of the DynamoDB table to store the consistent view data.
- **bootstraps_paths** (*List[str], optional*) – Bootstraps paths (e.g ["s3://BUCKET_NAME/script.sh"]).
- **debugging** (*bool*) – Debugging enabled?
- **applications** (*List[str], optional*) – List of applications (e.g ["Hadoop", "Spark", "Ganglia", "Hive"]). If None, ["Spark"] will be considered.
- **visible_to_all_users** (*bool*) – True or False.
- **key_pair_name** (*str, optional*) – Key pair name.
- **security_group_master** (*str, optional*) – The identifier of the Amazon EC2 security group for the master node.
- **security_groups_master_additional** (*str, optional*) – A list of additional Amazon EC2 security group IDs for the master node.
- **security_group_slave** (*str, optional*) – The identifier of the Amazon EC2 security group for the core and task nodes.
- **security_groups_slave_additional** (*str, optional*) – A list of additional Amazon EC2 security group IDs for the core and task nodes.
- **security_group_service_access** (*str, optional*) – The identifier of the Amazon EC2 security group for the Amazon EMR service to access clusters in VPC private subnets.
- **docker** (*bool*) – Enable Docker Hub and ECR registries access.
- **extra_public_registries** (*List[str], optional*) – Additional docker registries.
- **spark_log_level** (*str*) – log4j.rootCategory log level (ALL, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL, OFF, TRACE).
- **spark_jars_path** (*List[str], optional*) – spark.jars e.g. [s3://.../foo.jar, s3://.../boo.jar] https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/configuration.html
- **spark_defaults** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-spark-configure.html#spark-defaults
- **spark_pyarrow** (*bool*) – Enable PySpark to use PyArrow behind the scenes. P.S. You must install pyarrow by your self via bootstrap

- **custom_classifications** (*List[Dict[str, Any]], optional*) – Extra classifications.
- **maximize_resource_allocation** (*bool*) – Configure your executors to utilize the maximum resources possible https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-spark-configure.html#emr-spark-maximizeresourceallocation
- **steps** (*List[Dict[str, Any]], optional*) – Steps definitions (Obs : str Use EMR.build_step() to build it)
- **keep_cluster_alive_when_no_steps** (*bool*) – Specifies whether the cluster should remain available after completing all steps
- **termination_protected** (*bool*) – Specifies whether the Amazon EC2 instances in the cluster are protected from termination by API calls, user intervention, or in the event of a job-flow error.
- **tags** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Key/Value collection to put on the Cluster. e.g. {"foo": "boo", "bar": "xoo"})
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Cluster ID.

Return type str

Examples

Minimal Example

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> cluster_id = wr.emr.create_cluster("SUBNET_ID")
```

Minimal Example With Custom Classification

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> cluster_id = wr.emr.create_cluster(
>>> subnet_id="SUBNET_ID",
>>> custom_classifications=[
>>>         {
>>>             "Classification": "livy-conf",
>>>             "Properties": {
>>>                 "livy.spark.master": "yarn",
>>>                 "livy.spark.deploy-mode": "cluster",
>>>                 "livy.server.session.timeout": "16h",
>>>             },
>>>         }
>>>     ],
>>> )
```

Full Example

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> cluster_id = wr.emr.create_cluster(
...     cluster_name="wrangler_cluster",
...     logging_s3_path=f"s3://BUCKET_NAME/emr-logs/",
...     emr_release="emr-5.28.0",
...     subnet_id="SUBNET_ID",
```

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```
...     emr_ec2_role="EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
...     emr_role="EMR_DefaultRole",
...     instance_type_master="m5.xlarge",
...     instance_type_core="m5.xlarge",
...     instance_type_task="m5.xlarge",
...     instance_ebs_size_master=50,
...     instance_ebs_size_core=50,
...     instance_ebs_size_task=50,
...     instance_num_on_demand_master=1,
...     instance_num_on_demand_core=1,
...     instance_num_on_demand_task=1,
...     instance_num_spot_master=0,
...     instance_num_spot_core=1,
...     instance_num_spot_task=1,
...     spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_master=100,
...     spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_core=100,
...     spot_bid_percentage_of_on_demand_task=100,
...     spot_provisioning_timeout_master=5,
...     spot_provisioning_timeout_core=5,
...     spot_provisioning_timeout_task=5,
...     spot_timeout_to_on_demand_master=True,
...     spot_timeout_to_on_demand_core=True,
...     spot_timeout_to_on_demand_task=True,
...     python3=True,
...     spark_glue_catalog=True,
...     hive_glue_catalog=True,
...     presto_glue_catalog=True,
...     bootstraps_paths=None,
...     debugging=True,
...     applications=["Hadoop", "Spark", "Ganglia", "Hive"],
...     visible_to_all_users=True,
...     key_pair_name=None,
...     spark_jars_path=[f"s3://...jar"],
...     maximize_resource_allocation=True,
...     keep_cluster_alive_when_no_steps=True,
...     termination_protected=False,
...     spark_pyarrow=True,
...     tags={
...         "foo": "boo"
...     })
```

awswrangler.emr.get_cluster_state

awswrangler.emr.**get_cluster_state**(*cluster_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get the EMR cluster state.

Possible states: 'STARTING', 'BOOTSTRAPPING', 'RUNNING', 'WAITING', 'TERMINATING', 'TERMINATED', 'TERMINATED_WITH_ERRORS'

Parameters

- **cluster_id** (*str*) – Cluster ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns State.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> state = wr.emr.get_cluster_state("cluster-id")
```

awswrangler.emr.get_step_state

awswrangler.emr.**get_step_state**(*cluster_id: str*, *step_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get EMR step state.

Possible states: 'PENDING', 'CANCEL_PENDING', 'RUNNING', 'COMPLETED', 'CANCELLED', 'FAILED', 'INTERRUPTED'

Parameters

- **cluster_id** (*str*) – Cluster ID.
- **step_id** (*str*) – Step ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns State.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> state = wr.emr.get_step_state("cluster-id", "step-id")
```

awswrangler.emr.submit_ecr_credentials_refresh

awswrangler.emr.**submit_ecr_credentials_refresh**(*cluster_id: str*, *path: str*, *action_on_failure: str = 'CONTINUE'*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Update internal ECR credentials.

Parameters

- **cluster_id** (*str*) – Cluster ID.
- **path** (*str*) – Amazon S3 path where Wrangler will stage the script ecr_credentials_refresh.py (e.g. s3://bucket/emr/)
- **action_on_failure** (*str*) – 'TERMINATE_JOB_FLOW', 'TERMINATE_CLUSTER', 'CANCEL_AND_WAIT', 'CONTINUE'
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Step ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> step_id = wr.emr.submit_ecr_credentials_refresh("cluster_id", "s3://bucket/
↪emr/")
```

awswrangler.emr.submit_spark_step

awswrangler.emr.**submit_spark_step**(*cluster_id: str*, *path: str*, *deploy_mode: str = 'cluster'*, *docker_image: Optional[str] = None*, *name: str = 'my-step'*, *action_on_failure: str = 'CONTINUE'*, *region: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Submit Spark Step.

Parameters

- **cluster_id** (*str*) – Cluster ID.
- **path** (*str*) – Script path. (e.g. s3://bucket/app.py)
- **deploy_mode** (*str*) – "cluster" | "client"
- **docker_image** (*str, optional*) – e.g. "{ACCOUNT_ID}.dkr.ecr.{REGION}.amazonaws.com/{IMAGE_NAME}:{TAG}"
- **name** (*str, optional*) – Step name.
- **action_on_failure** (*str*) – 'TERMINATE_JOB_FLOW', 'TERMINATE_CLUSTER', 'CANCEL_AND_WAIT', 'CONTINUE'
- **region** (*str, optional*) – Region name to not get it from boto3.Session. (e.g. *us-east-1*)
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Step ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> step_id = wr.emr.submit_spark_step(
>>>     cluster_id="cluster-id",
>>>     path="s3://bucket/emr/app.py"
>>> )
```

awswrangler.emr.submit_step

awswrangler.emr.**submit_step**(*cluster_id: str*, *command: str*, *name: str = 'my-step'*, *action_on_failure: str = 'CONTINUE'*, *script: bool = False*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Submit new job in the EMR Cluster.

Parameters

- **cluster_id** (*str*) – Cluster ID.
- **command** (*str*) – e.g. 'echo "Hello!"' e.g. for script 's3://.../script.sh arg1 arg2'
- **name** (*str, optional*) – Step name.
- **action_on_failure** (*str*) – 'TERMINATE_JOB_FLOW', 'TERMINATE_CLUSTER', 'CANCEL_AND_WAIT', 'CONTINUE'
- **script** (*bool*) – True for raw command or False for script runner. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-commandrunner.html
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Step ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> step_id = wr.emr.submit_step(
...     cluster_id=cluster_id,
...     name="step_test",
...     command="s3://...script.sh arg1 arg2",
...     script=True)
```

awswrangler.emr.submit_steps

awswrangler.emr.**submit_steps**(*cluster_id: str*, *steps: List[Dict[str, Any]]*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

Submit a list of steps.

Parameters

- **cluster_id** (*str*) – Cluster ID.
- **steps** (*List[Dict[str, Any]]*) – Steps definitions (Obs: Use EMR.build_step() to build it).
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns List of step IDs.

Return type List[str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> for cmd in ['echo "Hello"', "ls -la"]:
...     steps.append(wr.emr.build_step(name=cmd, command=cmd))
>>> wr.emr.submit_steps(cluster_id="cluster-id", steps=steps)
```

awswrangler.emr.terminate_cluster

awswrangler.emr.**terminate_cluster**(*cluster_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Terminate EMR cluster.

Parameters

- **cluster_id** (*str*) – Cluster ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.emr.terminate_cluster("cluster-id")
```

1.3.10 Amazon CloudWatch Logs

read_logs(query, log_group_names[, ...])	Run a query against AWS CloudWatchLogs Insights and convert the results to Pandas DataFrame.
run_query(query, log_group_names[, ...])	Run a query against AWS CloudWatchLogs Insights and wait the results.
start_query(query, log_group_names[, ...])	Run a query against AWS CloudWatchLogs Insights.
wait_query(query_id[, boto3_session])	Wait query ends.

awswrangler.cloudwatch.read_logs

awswrangler.cloudwatch.**read_logs**(*query: str*, *log_group_names: List[str]*, *start_time: datetime.datetime = datetime.datetime(1970, 1, 1, 0, 0)*, *end_time: datetime.datetime = datetime.datetime(2021, 1, 10, 14, 46, 52, 111216)*, *limit: Optional[int] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Run a query against AWS CloudWatchLogs Insights and convert the results to Pandas DataFrame.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/CWL_QuerySyntax.html

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – The query string.

- **log_group_names** (*str*) – The list of log groups to be queried. You can include up to 20 log groups.
- **start_time** (*datetime.datetime*) – The beginning of the time range to query.
- **end_time** (*datetime.datetime*) – The end of the time range to query.
- **limit** (*Optional[int]*) – The maximum number of log events to return in the query.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Result as a Pandas DataFrame.

Return type pandas.DataFrame

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> df = wr.cloudwatch.read_logs(
...     log_group_names=["loggroup"],
...     query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp desc | limit 5",
... )
```

awswrangler.cloudwatch.run_query

awswrangler.cloudwatch.**run_query**(*query: str*, *log_group_names: List[str]*, *start_time: datetime.datetime = datetime.datetime(1970, 1, 1, 0, 0)*, *end_time: datetime.datetime = datetime.datetime(2021, 1, 10, 14, 46, 52, 111170)*, *limit: Optional[int] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[List[Dict[str, str]]]

Run a query against AWS CloudWatchLogs Insights and wait the results.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/CWL_QuerySyntax.html

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – The query string.
- **log_group_names** (*str*) – The list of log groups to be queried. You can include up to 20 log groups.
- **start_time** (*datetime.datetime*) – The beginning of the time range to query.
- **end_time** (*datetime.datetime*) – The end of the time range to query.
- **limit** (*Optional[int]*) – The maximum number of log events to return in the query.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Result.

Return type List[List[Dict[str, str]]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> result = wr.cloudwatch.run_query(
...     log_group_names=["loggroup"],
...     query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp desc | limit 5",
... )
```

awswrangler.cloudwatch.start_query

awswrangler.cloudwatch.**start_query**(*query: str*, *log_group_names: List[str]*, *start_time: datetime.datetime = datetime.datetime(1970, 1, 1, 0, 0)*, *end_time: datetime.datetime = datetime.datetime(2021, 1, 10, 14, 46, 52, 111148)*, *limit: Optional[int] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Run a query against AWS CloudWatchLogs Insights.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/CWL_QuerySyntax.html

Parameters

- **query** (*str*) – The query string.
- **log_group_names** (*str*) – The list of log groups to be queried. You can include up to 20 log groups.
- **start_time** (*datetime.datetime*) – The beginning of the time range to query.
- **end_time** (*datetime.datetime*) – The end of the time range to query.
- **limit** (*Optional[int]*) – The maximum number of log events to return in the query.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Query ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> query_id = wr.cloudwatch.start_query(
...     log_group_names=["loggroup"],
...     query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp desc | limit 5",
... )
```

awswrangler.cloudwatch.wait_query

awswrangler.cloudwatch.**wait_query**(*query_id: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Wait query ends.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/CWL_QuerySyntax.html

Parameters

- **query_id** (*str*) – Query ID.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Query result payload.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> query_id = wr.cloudwatch.start_query(
...     log_group_names=["loggroup"],
...     query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp desc | limit 5",
... )
... response = wr.cloudwatch.wait_query(query_id=query_id)
```

1.3.11 Amazon QuickSight

cancel_ingestion(ingestion_id[, ...])	Cancel an ongoing ingestion of data into SPICE.
create_athena_data_source(name[, workgroup, ...])	Create a QuickSight data source pointing to an Athena/Workgroup.
create_athena_dataset(name[, database, ...])	Create a QuickSight dataset.
create_ingestion([dataset_name, dataset_id, ...])	Create and starts a new SPICE ingestion on a dataset.
delete_all_dashboards([account_id, ...])	Delete all dashboards.
delete_all_data_sources([account_id, ...])	Delete all data sources.
delete_all_datasets([account_id, boto3_session])	Delete all datasets.
delete_all_templates([account_id, boto3_session])	Delete all templates.
delete_dashboard([name, dashboard_id, ...])	Delete a dashboard.
delete_data_source([name, data_source_id, ...])	Delete a data source.
delete_dataset([name, dataset_id, ...])	Delete a dataset.
delete_template([name, template_id, ...])	Delete a tamplate.
describe_dashboard([name, dashboard_id, ...])	Describe a QuickSight dashboard by name or ID.
describe_data_source([name, data_source_id, ...])	Describe a QuickSight data source by name or ID.
describe_data_source_permissions([name, ...])	Describe a QuickSight data source permissions by name or ID.
describe_dataset([name, dataset_id, ...])	Describe a QuickSight dataset by name or ID.

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describe_ingestion(ingestion_id[, ...])	Describe a QuickSight ingestion by ID.
get_dashboard_id(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight dashboard ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.
get_dashboard_ids(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight dashboard IDs given a name.
get_data_source_arn(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight data source ARN given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ARN associated with this name.
get_data_source_arns(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight Data source ARNs given a name.
get_data_source_id(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight data source ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.
get_data_source_ids(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight data source IDs given a name.
get_dataset_id(name[, account_id, boto3_session])	Get QuickSight Dataset ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.
get_dataset_ids(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight dataset IDs given a name.
get_template_id(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight template ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.
get_template_ids(name[, account_id, ...])	Get QuickSight template IDs given a name.
list_dashboards([account_id, boto3_session])	List dashboards in an AWS account.
list_data_sources([account_id, boto3_session])	List all QuickSight Data sources summaries.
list_datasets([account_id, boto3_session])	List all QuickSight datasets summaries.
list_groups([namespace, account_id, ...])	List all QuickSight Groups.
list_group_memberships(group_name[, ...])	List all QuickSight Group memberships.
list_iam_policy_assignments([status, ...])	List IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSight account.
list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user(user_name[, ...])	List all the IAM policy assignments.
list_ingestions([dataset_name, dataset_id, ...])	List the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset.
list_templates([account_id, boto3_session])	List all QuickSight templates.
list_users([namespace, account_id, ...])	Return a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to this account.
list_user_groups(user_name[, namespace, ...])	List the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user is a member of.

awswrangler.quicksight.cancel_ingestion

awswrangler.quicksight.**cancel_ingestion**(*ingestion_id: str*, *dataset_name: Optional[str] = None*, *dataset_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Cancel an ongoing ingestion of data into SPICE.

Note: You must pass a not None value for `dataset_name` or `dataset_id` argument.

Parameters

- **ingestion_id** (*str*) – Ingestion ID.
- **dataset_name** (*str, optional*) – Dataset name.
- **dataset_id** (*str, optional*) – Dataset ID.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.

- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>>  wr.quicksight.cancel_ingestion(ingestion_id="...", dataset_name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.create_athena_data_source

awswrangler.quicksight.**create_athena_data_source**(*name: str*, *workgroup: str = 'primary'*, *allowed_to_use: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *allowed_to_manage: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *tags: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *namespace: str = 'default'*) → None

Create a QuickSight data source pointing to an Athena/Workgroup.

Note: You will not be able to see the the data source in the console if you not pass your user to one of the `allowed_*` arguments.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Data source name.
- **workgroup** (*str*) – Athena workgroup.
- **tags** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Key/Value collection to put on the Cluster. e.g. {"foo": "boo", "bar": "xoo"})
- **allowed_to_use** (*optional*) – List of principals that will be allowed to see and use the data source. e.g. ["John"]
- **allowed_to_manage** (*optional*) – List of principals that will be allowed to see, use, update and delete the data source. e.g. ["Mary"]
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.create_athena_data_source(
...     name="...",
...     allowed_to_manage=["john"]
... )
```

awswrangler.quicksight.create_athena_dataset

awswrangler.quicksight.**create_athena_dataset**(*name: str*, *database: Optional[str] = None*, *table: Optional[str] = None*, *sql: Optional[str] = None*, *sql_name: str = 'CustomSQL'*, *data_source_name: Optional[str] = None*, *data_source_arn: Optional[str] = None*, *import_mode: str = 'DIRECT_QUERY'*, *allowed_to_use: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *allowed_to_manage: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *logical_table_alias: str = 'LogicalTable'*, *rename_columns: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *cast_columns_types: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *tags: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*, *namespace: str = 'default'*) → str

Create a QuickSight dataset.

Note: You will not be able to see the the dataset in the console if you not pass your username to one of the `allowed_*` arguments.

Note: You must pass `database`/`table` OR `sql` argument.

Note: You must pass `data_source_name` OR `data_source_arn` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Dataset name.
- **database** (*str*) – Athena's database name.
- **table** (*str*) – Athena's table name.
- **sql** (*str*) – Use a SQL query to define your table.
- **sql_name** (*str*) – Query name.
- **data_source_name** (*str, optional*) – QuickSight data source name.
- **data_source_arn** (*str, optional*) – QuickSight data source ARN.

- **import_mode** (*str*) – Indicates whether you want to import the data into SPICE. 'SPICE'|'DIRECT_QUERY'
- **tags** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Key/Value collection to put on the Cluster. e.g. {"foo": "boo", "bar": "xoo"})
- **allowed_to_use** (*optional*) – List of usernames that will be allowed to see and use the data source. e.g. ["john", "Mary"]
- **allowed_to_manage** (*optional*) – List of usernames that will be allowed to see, use, update and delete the data source. e.g. ["Mary"]
- **logical_table_alias** (*str*) – A display name for the logical table.
- **rename_columns** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary to map column renames. e.g. {"old_name": "new_name", "old_name2": "new_name2"}
- **cast_columns_types** (*Dict[str, str], optional*) – Dictionary to map column casts. e.g. {"col_name": "STRING", "col_name2": "DECIMAL"} Valid types: 'STRING'|'INTEGER'|'DECIMAL'|'DATETIME'
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.
- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default.

Returns Dataset ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dataset_id = wr.quicksight.create_athena_dataset(
...     name="...",
...     database="..."
...     table="..."
...     data_source_name="..."
...     allowed_to_manage=["Mary"]
... )
```

awswrangler.quicksight.create_ingestion

awswrangler.quicksight.**create_ingestion**(*dataset_name: Optional[str] = None*, *dataset_id: Optional[str] = None*, *ingestion_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Create and starts a new SPICE ingestion on a dataset.

Note: You must pass `dataset_name` OR `dataset_id` argument.

Parameters

- **dataset_name** (*str, optional*) – Dataset name.
- **dataset_id** (*str, optional*) – Dataset ID.
- **ingestion_id** (*str, optional*) – Ingestion ID.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Ingestion ID

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> status = wr.quicksight.create_ingestion("my_dataset")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_all_dashboards

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_all_dashboards**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete all dashboards.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_all_dashboards()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_all_data_sources

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_all_data_sources**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete all data sources.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_all_data_sources()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_all_datasets

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_all_datasets**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete all datasets.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_all_datasets()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_all_templates

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_all_templates**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete all templates.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_all_templates()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_dashboard

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_dashboard**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *dashboard_id: Optional[str] = None*, *version_number: Optional[int] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete a dashboard.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `dashboard_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Dashboard name.
- **dashboard_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID for the dashboard.
- **version_number** (*int, optional*) – The version number of the dashboard. If the version number property is provided, only the specified version of the dashboard is deleted.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_dashboard(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_data_source

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_data_source**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *data_source_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete a data source.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `data_source_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Dashboard name.
- **data_source_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID for the data source.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_data_source(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_dataset

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_dataset**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *dataset_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete a dataset.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `dataset_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Dashboard name.
- **dataset_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID for the dataset.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_dataset(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.delete_template

awswrangler.quicksight.**delete_template**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *template_id: Optional[str] = None*, *version_number: Optional[int] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → None

Delete a tamplate.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `template_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Dashboard name.
- **template_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID for the dashboard.
- **version_number** (*int, optional*) – Specifies the version of the template that you want to delete. If you don't provide a version number, it deletes all versions of the template.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.quicksight.delete_template(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.describe_dashboard

awswrangler.quicksight.**describe_dashboard**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *dashboard_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Describe a QuickSight dashboard by name or ID.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `dashboard_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Dashboard name.
- **dashboard_id** (*str, optional*) – Dashboard ID.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dashboad Description.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> description = wr.quicksight.describe_dashboard(name="my-dashboard")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.describe_data_source

awswrangler.quicksight.**describe_data_source**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *data_source_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Describe a QuickSight data source by name or ID.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `data_source_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Data source name.
- **data_source_id** (*str, optional*) – Data source ID.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Data source Description.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> description = wr.quicksight.describe_data_source("...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.describe_data_source_permissions

awswrangler.quicksight.**describe_data_source_permissions**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *data_source_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Describe a QuickSight data source permissions by name or ID.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `data_source_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Data source name.
- **data_source_id** (*str, optional*) – Data source ID.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Data source Permissions Description.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> description = wr.quicksight.describe_data_source_permissions("my-data-source")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.describe_dataset

awswrangler.quicksight.**describe_dataset**(*name: Optional[str] = None*, *dataset_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Describe a QuickSight dataset by name or ID.

Note: You must pass a not None `name` or `dataset_id` argument.

Parameters

- **name** (*str, optional*) – Dataset name.
- **dataset_id** (*str, optional*) – Dataset ID.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dataset Description.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> description = wr.quicksight.describe_dataset("my-dataset")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.describe_ingestion

awswrangler.quicksight.**describe_ingestion**(*ingestion_id: str*, *dataset_name: Optional[str] = None*, *dataset_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Describe a QuickSight ingestion by ID.

Note: You must pass a not None value for `dataset_name` or `dataset_id` argument.

Parameters

- **ingestion_id** (*str*) – Ingestion ID.
- **dataset_name** (*str, optional*) – Dataset name.
- **dataset_id** (*str, optional*) – Dataset ID.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Ingestion Description.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> description = wr.quicksight.describe_dataset(ingestion_id="...", dataset_name=
↪"...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_dashboard_id

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_dashboard_id**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get QuickSight dashboard ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Dashboard name.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dashboad ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_id = wr.quicksight.get_dashboard_id(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_dashboard_ids

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_dashboard_ids**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

Get QuickSight dashboard IDs given a name.

Note: This function returns a list of ID because Quicksight accepts duplicated dashboard names, so you may have more than 1 ID for a given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Dashboard name.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dashboad IDs.

Return type List[str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> ids = wr.quicksight.get_dashboard_ids(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_data_source_arn

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_data_source_arn**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get QuickSight data source ARN given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ARN associated with this name.

Note: This function returns a list of ARNs because Quicksight accepts duplicated data source names, so you may have more than 1 ARN for a given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Data source name.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Data source ARN.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> arn = wr.quicksight.get_data_source_arn("...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_data_source_arns

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_data_source_arns**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

Get QuickSight Data source ARNs given a name.

Note: This function returns a list of ARNs because Quicksight accepts duplicated data source names, so you may have more than 1 ARN for a given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Data source name.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.

- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Data source ARNs.

Return type List[str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> arns = wr.quicksight.get_data_source_arns(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_data_source_id

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_data_source_id**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get QuickSight data source ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Data source name.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dataset ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_id = wr.quicksight.get_data_source_id(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_data_source_ids

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_data_source_ids**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

Get QuickSight data source IDs given a name.

Note: This function returns a list of ID because Quicksight accepts duplicated data source names, so you may have more than 1 ID for a given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Data source name.

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Data source IDs.

Return type List[str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> ids = wr.quicksight.get_data_source_ids(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_dataset_id

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_dataset_id**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get QuickSight Dataset ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Dataset name.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dataset ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_id = wr.quicksight.get_dataset_id(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_dataset_ids

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_dataset_ids**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

Get QuickSight dataset IDs given a name.

Note: This function returns a list of ID because Quicksight accepts duplicated datasets names, so you may have more than 1 ID for a given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Dataset name.

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Datasets IDs.

Return type List[str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> ids = wr.quicksight.get_dataset_ids(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_template_id

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_template_id**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get QuickSight template ID given a name and fails if there is more than 1 ID associated with this name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Template name.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Template ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> my_id = wr.quicksight.get_template_id(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.get_template_ids

awswrangler.quicksight.**get_template_ids**(*name: str*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[str]

Get QuickSight template IDs given a name.

Note: This function returns a list of ID because Quicksight accepts duplicated templates names, so you may have more than 1 ID for a given name.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Template name.

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Tamplate IDs.

Return type List[str]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> ids = wr.quicksight.get_template_ids(name="...")
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_dashboards

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_dashboards**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List dashboards in an AWS account.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Dashboards.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> dashboards = wr.quicksight.list_dashboards()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_data_sources

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_data_sources**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List all QuickSight Data sources summaries.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Data sources summaries.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> sources = wr.quicksight.list_data_sources()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_datasets

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_datasets**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List all QuickSight datasets summaries.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Datasets summaries.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> datasets = wr.quicksight.list_datasets()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_groups

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_groups**(*namespace: str = 'default'*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List all QuickSight Groups.

Parameters

- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default .
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Groups.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> groups = wr.quicksight.list_groups()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_group_memberships

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_group_memberships**(*group_name: str*, *namespace: str = 'default'*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List all QuickSight Group memberships.

Parameters

- **group_name** (*str*) – The name of the group that you want to see a membership list of.
- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default .
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Group memberships.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> memberships = wr.quicksight.list_group_memberships()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_iam_policy_assignments

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_iam_policy_assignments**(*status: Optional[str] = None*, *namespace: str = 'default'*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSight account.

Parameters

- **status** (*str, optional*) – The status of the assignments. 'ENABLED'|'DRAFT'|'DISABLED'
- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default .
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns IAM policy assignments.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> assigns = wr.quicksight.list_iam_policy_assignments()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user**(*user_name: str*, *namespace: str = 'default'*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List all the IAM policy assignments.

Including the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for the IAM policies assigned to the specified user and group or groups that the user belongs to.

Parameters

- **user_name** (*str*) – The name of the user.
- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default .
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns IAM policy assignments.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> assigns = wr.quicksight.list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_ingestions

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_ingestions**(*dataset_name: Optional[str] = None*, *dataset_id: Optional[str] = None*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset.

Parameters

- **dataset_name** (*str, optional*) – Dataset name.
- **dataset_id** (*str, optional*) – The ID of the dataset used in the ingestion.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns IAM policy assignments.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> ingestions = wr.quicksight.list_ingestions()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_templates

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_templates**(*account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List all QuickSight templates.

Parameters

- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Templates summaries.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> templates = wr.quicksight.list_templates()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_users

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_users**(*namespace: str = 'default'*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

Return a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to this account.

Parameters

- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default.
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Groups.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> users = wr.quicksight.list_users()
```

awswrangler.quicksight.list_user_groups

awswrangler.quicksight.**list_user_groups**(*user_name: str*, *namespace: str = 'default'*, *account_id: Optional[str] = None*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → List[Dict[str, Any]]

List the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user is a member of.

Parameters

- **user_name** (*str:*) – The Amazon QuickSight user name that you want to list group memberships for.
- **namespace** (*str*) – The namespace. Currently, you should set this to default .
- **account_id** (*str, optional*) – If None, the account ID will be inferred from your boto3 session.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Groups.

Return type List[Dict[str, Any]]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> groups = wr.quicksight.list_user_groups()
```

1.3.12 AWS STS

get_account_id([boto3_session])	Get Account ID.
get_current_identity_arn([boto3_session])	Get current user/role ARN.
get_current_identity_name([boto3_session])	Get current user/role name.

awswrangler.sts.get_account_id

awswrangler.sts.**get_account_id**(*boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get Account ID.

Parameters **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Account ID.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> account_id = wr.sts.get_account_id()
```

awswrangler.sts.get_current_identity_arn

awswrangler.sts.**get_current_identity_arn**(*boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get current user/role ARN.

Parameters **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns User/role ARN.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> arn = wr.sts.get_current_identity_arn()
```

awswrangler.sts.get_current_identity_name

awswrangler.sts.**get_current_identity_name**(*boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → str

Get current user/role name.

Parameters **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns User/role name.

Return type str

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> name = wr.sts.get_current_identity_name()
```

1.3.13 AWS Secrets Manager

get_secret(name[, boto3_session])	Get secret value.
get_secret_json(name[, boto3_session])	Get JSON secret value.

awswrangler.secretsmanager.get_secret

awswrangler.secretsmanager.**get_secret**(*name: str, boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Union[str, bytes]

Get secret value.

Parameters

- **name** (*str:*) – Specifies the secret containing the version that you want to retrieve. You can specify either the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) or the friendly name of the secret.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Secret value.

Return type Union[str, bytes]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> value = wr.secretsmanager.get_secret("my-secret")
```

awswrangler.secretsmanager.get_secret_json

awswrangler.secretsmanager.**get_secret_json**(*name: str*, *boto3_session: Optional[boto3.session.Session] = None*) → Dict[str, Any]

Get JSON secret value.

Parameters

- **name** (*str:*) – Specifies the secret containing the version that you want to retrieve. You can specify either the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) or the friendly name of the secret.
- **boto3_session** (*boto3.Session(), optional*) – Boto3 Session. The default boto3 session will be used if boto3_session receive None.

Returns Secret JSON value parsed as a dictionary.

Return type Dict[str, Any]

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> value = wr.secretsmanager.get_secret_json("my-secret-with-json-content")
```

1.3.14 Amazon Chime

post_message(webhook, message)	Send message on an existing Chime Chat rooms.

awswrangler.chime.post_message

awswrangler.chime.**post_message**(*webhook: str*, *message: str*) → Optional[Any]

Send message on an existing Chime Chat rooms.

:param : Webhook: This contains all the authentication information to send the message :type : param webhook : webhook :param : The actual message which needs to be posted on Slack channel :type : param message : message

Returns Represents the response from Chime

Return type dict

1.3.15 Global Configurations

reset([item])	Reset one or all (if None is received) configuration values.
to_pandas()	Load all configurations on a Pandas DataFrame.

awswrangler.config.reset

config.**reset**(*item: Optional[str] = None*) → None
Reset one or all (if None is received) configuration values.

Parameters **item** (*str, optional*) – Configuration item name.

Returns None.

Return type None

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.config.reset("database")  # Reset one specific configuration
>>> wr.config.reset()  # Reset all
```

awswrangler.config.to_pandas

config.**to_pandas**() → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
Load all configurations on a Pandas DataFrame.

Returns Configuration DataFrame.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Examples

```
>>> import awswrangler as wr
>>> wr.config.to_pandas()
```

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