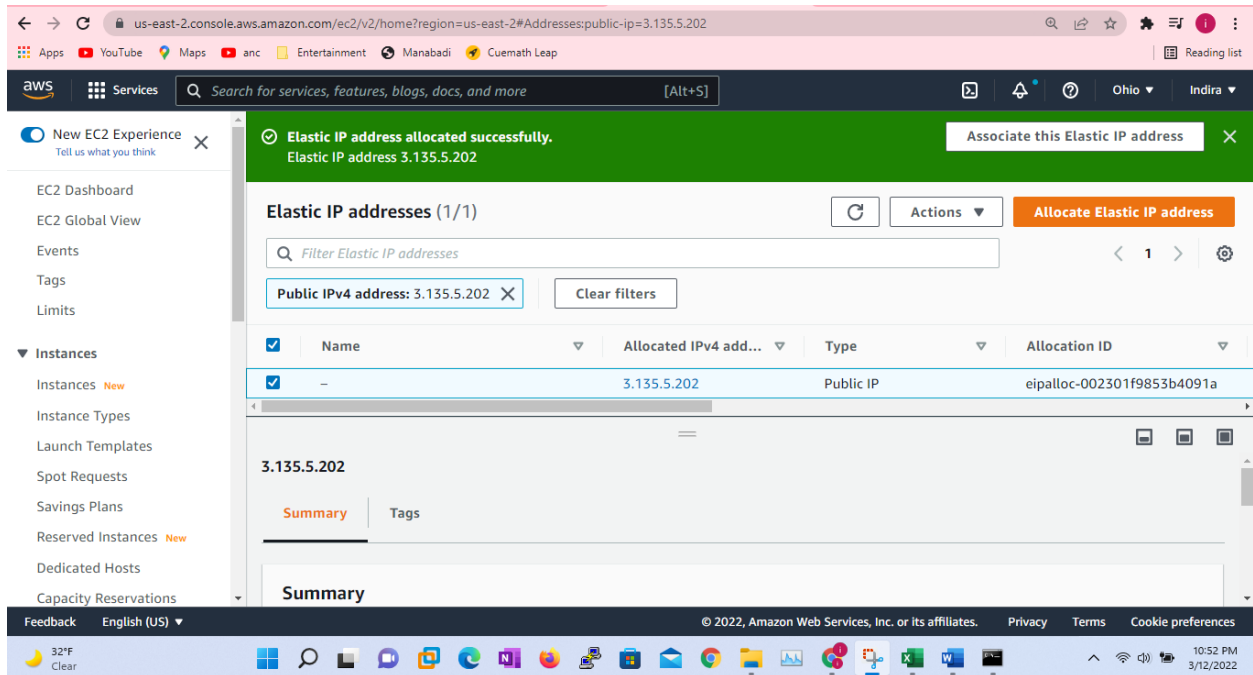


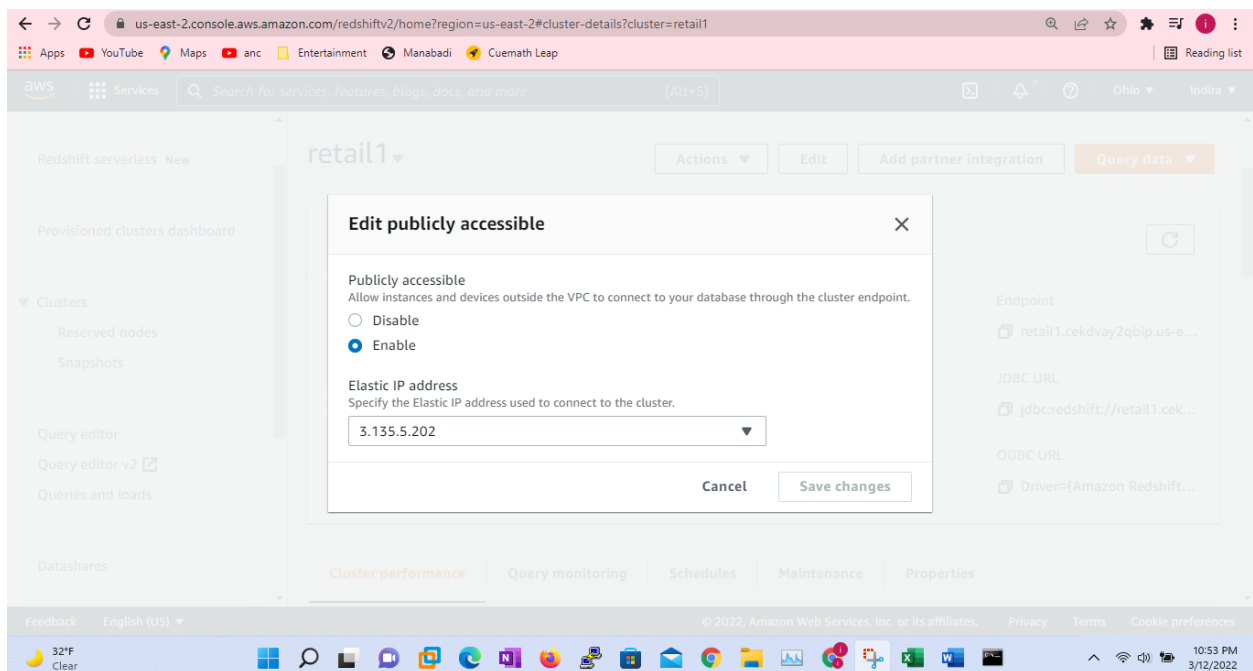
Develop Application using Redshift

To Connect the Redshift Cluster to the external world one of the ways is Elastic Ip (Or) Endpoints which is mapped to the elastic Ip address.

Go to EC2 instance Create elastic Ip



Once the Elastic IP is created it is attached to the cluster in the Redshift. For that go to cluster in the Redshift and actions Modify publicity accessible setting, Attach the Elastic IP.



Validating whether the IP address is connected or not

```
C:\Users\pchra>ping retail1.cekdway2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com:5439/dev
Ping request could not find host retail1.cekdway2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com:5439/dev. Please check the name and try again.

C:\Users\pchra>ping retail1.cekdway2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com:5439/dev
Ping request could not find host retail1.cekdway2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com:5439/dev. Please check the name and try again.

C:\Users\pchra>ping retail1.cekdway2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com

Pinging retail1.cekdway2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com [172.31.33.150] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.31.33.150:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 0, Lost = 3 (100% loss),
    Control-C
^C
C:\Users\pchra>ping retail1.cekdway2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com

Pinging ec2-3-135-5-202.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com [3.135.5.202] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

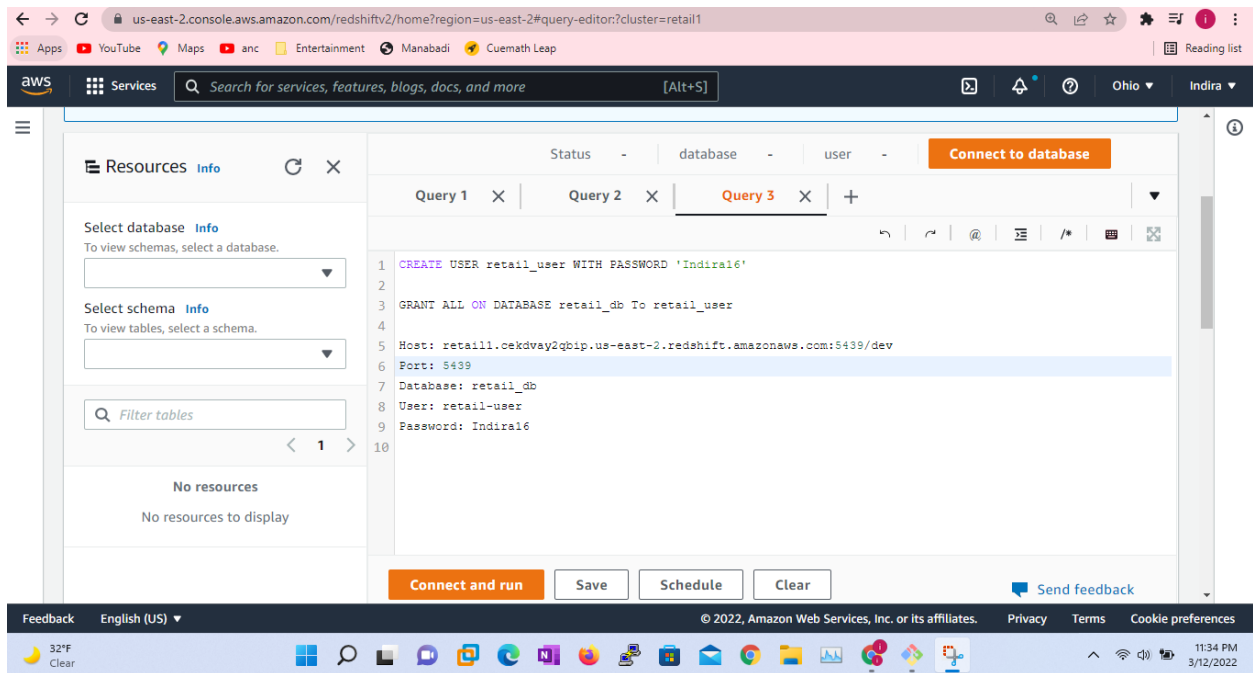
Ping statistics for 3.135.5.202:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 0, Lost = 2 (100% loss),
    Control-C
^C
C:\Users\pchra>
```

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for editing inbound rules on a security group. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: EC2 > Security Groups > sg-03cf8de1b95889929 - default > Edit inbound rules. The main heading is 'Edit inbound rules' with an 'Info' link. Below the heading, a note states: 'Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.'

The 'Inbound rules' section contains a table with the following columns: Security group rule ID, Type, Protocol, Port range, Source, and Description - optional. A single rule is listed with ID 'sgr-0667fdf2fd6cfb350', Type 'Redshift', Protocol 'TCP', Port range '5439', and Source 'Custom'. A dropdown menu is open for the 'Source' field, displaying the IP address '76.92.203.211 /32'. There is a 'Delete' button next to the rule and an 'Add rule' button at the bottom left of the table.

The footer of the console shows 'Feedback', 'English (US)', '© 2022, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.', 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as '11:13 PM 3/12/2022'.

Create Table and User in RedShift Cluster



Psycopg is a popular python based driver which is used to connect postgresql database, As redshift is nothing but a flavor of postgres database , so we should leverage psycopg objective to connect to database that are running as part of redshift cluster as well,

If we install psycopg we should be able to use python as a programming language to connect to red shift databases.

Run Simple Query against RedShift Database Table using Python

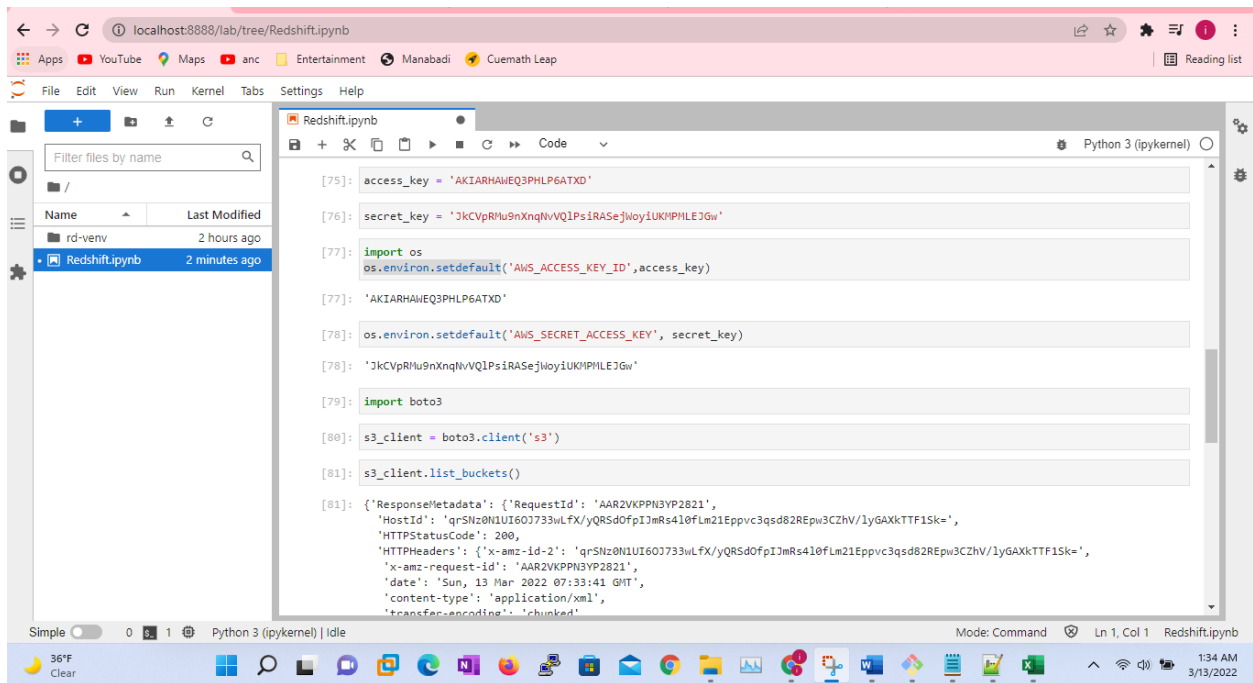
The screenshot shows a JupyterLab environment with a file browser on the left and a code editor in the center. The code editor contains a Python script that connects to a Redshift database using the `psycopg2` library, executes a SQL query to select the top 10 items from the `order_items` table, and prints the results. The output of the query is displayed below the code.

```
[55]: conn = psycopg2.connect(  
      host='retail1.cekdvay2qbip.us-east-2.redshift.amazonaws.com',  
      port=5439,  
      database='retail_db',  
      user='retail_user',  
      password='Indira16'  
      )  
  
[56]: cursor = conn.cursor()  
  
[57]: query_str = 'SELECT * FROM order_items LIMIT 10'  
  
[58]: cursor.execute(query_str)  
  
[ ]:  
  
[59]: for rec in cursor:  
      print(rec)  
  
(1, 1, 957, 1, 299.98, 299.98)  
(1, 1, 957, 1, 299.98, 299.98)  
(3, 2, 502, 5, 250.0, 50.0)  
(3, 2, 502, 5, 250.0, 50.0)  
(6, 4, 365, 5, 299.95, 59.99)  
(6, 4, 365, 5, 299.95, 59.99)  
(8, 4, 1014, 4, 199.92, 49.98)  
(8, 4, 1014, 4, 199.92, 49.98)  
(11, 5, 1014, 2, 20.06, 10.08)
```

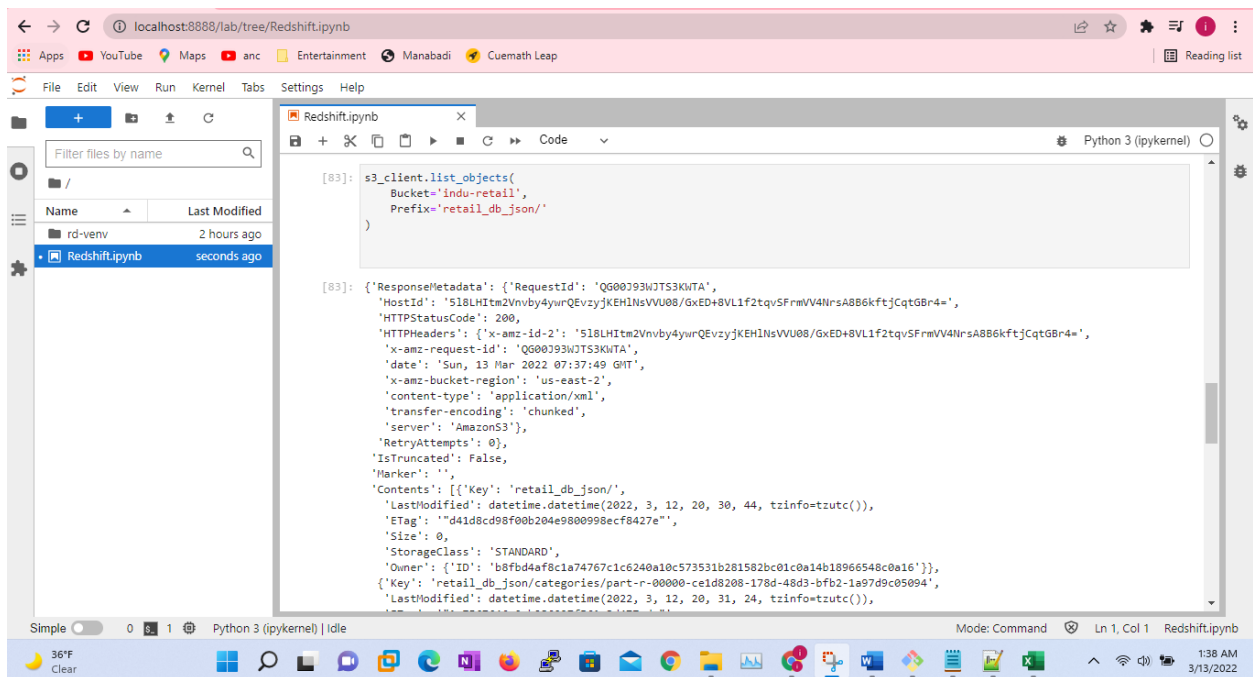
Copying data from s3 into Redshift Tables using Python as programming language. For that Copy command for external systems , We need to make sure that user have a valid permission on S3.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Identity and Access Management (IAM), including Dashboard, Access management, User groups, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, Access reports, Access analyzer, Archive rules, Analyzers, Settings, and Credential report. The main content area displays the details for a user named `ITVGenLogsUser`. The user's ARN is `arn:aws:iam::083798296286:user/ITVGenLogsUser`, the path is `/`, and the creation time is `2022-03-06 01:07 CDT`. The `Permissions` tab is selected, showing that 5 policies are applied. The `AmazonS3FullAccess` policy is listed as an AWS managed policy attached directly to the user.

Validate Access of IAM User Using Boto3



```
[75]: access_key = 'AKIARHAEQ3PHLP6ATXD'
[76]: secret_key = 'JkCVpRhu9nXnqNvVQlPsIRaSejWoyIUKHPHLE3Gw'
[77]: import os
[77]: os.environ.setdefault('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID', access_key)
[77]: 'AKIARHAEQ3PHLP6ATXD'
[78]: os.environ.setdefault('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY', secret_key)
[78]: 'JkCVpRhu9nXnqNvVQlPsIRaSejWoyIUKHPHLE3Gw'
[79]: import boto3
[80]: s3_client = boto3.client('s3')
[81]: s3_client.list_buckets()
[81]: {'ResponseMetadata': {'RequestId': 'AAR2VKPPN3YP2821',
'HostId': 'qrSNz0N1UI6O7733wLFX/yQRSdOfpI3mRs410fLm21Eppvc3qsd82REpw3CZhv/1yGAXkTTF15k=',
'HTTPStatusCode': 200,
'HTTPHeaders': {'x-amz-id-2': 'qrSNz0N1UI6O7733wLFX/yQRSdOfpI3mRs410fLm21Eppvc3qsd82REpw3CZhv/1yGAXkTTF15k=',
'x-amz-request-id': 'AAR2VKPPN3YP2821',
'date': 'Sun, 13 Mar 2022 07:33:41 GMT',
'content-type': 'application/xml',
'transfer-encoding': 'chunked'}}
```



```
[83]: s3_client.list_objects(
      Bucket='indu-retail',
      Prefix='retail_db_json/'
)
[83]: {'ResponseMetadata': {'RequestId': 'Q600J93WJTS3KMTA',
'HostId': '518LHtm2Vnvby4ywrQEvzyjKEH1NsVVU08/GxED+8VL1f2tqv5FrmV4NrsAB86kftjCqtG8r4=',
'HTTPStatusCode': 200,
'HTTPHeaders': {'x-amz-id-2': '518LHtm2Vnvby4ywrQEvzyjKEH1NsVVU08/GxED+8VL1f2tqv5FrmV4NrsAB86kftjCqtG8r4=',
'x-amz-request-id': 'Q600J93WJTS3KMTA',
'date': 'Sun, 13 Mar 2022 07:37:49 GMT',
'x-amz-bucket-region': 'us-east-2',
'content-type': 'application/xml',
'transfer-encoding': 'chunked',
'server': 'AmazonS3'},
'RetryAttempts': 0,
'IsTruncated': False,
'Marker': '',
'Contents': [{'Key': 'retail_db_json/',
'LastModified': datetime.datetime(2022, 3, 12, 20, 30, 44, tzinfo=tzutc()),
'ETag': '"d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e"',
'Size': 0,
'StorageClass': 'STANDARD',
'Owner': {'ID': 'b8fbd4af8c1a74767c1c6240a10c573531b281582bc01c0a14b10966548c0a16'}},
{'Key': 'retail_db_json/categories/part-r-00000-celd8208-178d-48d3-bfb2-1a97d9c05094',
'LastModified': datetime.datetime(2022, 3, 12, 20, 31, 24, tzinfo=tzutc()),
'ETag': '"d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e"',
'Size': 0,
'StorageClass': 'STANDARD',
'Owner': {'ID': 'b8fbd4af8c1a74767c1c6240a10c573531b281582bc01c0a14b10966548c0a16'}}]}
```

By the Copy Command The data from s3 is copied into the Redshift Using Python

```
Copy_stmt = '''
COPY {table_name}
```

```
FROM '{s3_location}'  
CREDENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id={access_key};aws_secret_access_key={seret_key}'  
JSON AS 'auto'  
""
```

```
Cursor = conn.cursor()  
Cursor.execute(copy_stmt)  
Query_stmt = 'SELECT count(*) FROM order_items'  
Cursor.execute(query_stmt)  
Cursor.fetchall()
```