使用Bedrock Knowledge Base+Redshift Serverless

- 1. (如果是第一次使用)进入AWS console->Redshift Serverless,创建namespace,workgroup, associated role(默认选项即可)
- 2. 进入query editor v2, connection to workgroup选择federated user
- 3. 在数据库中创建table

```
CREATE TABLE employee_data (
```

EmpID VARCHAR(50),

FirstName VARCHAR(50),

LastName VARCHAR(50),

StartDate VARCHAR(50),

ExitDate VARCHAR(50),

Title VARCHAR(100),

Supervisor VARCHAR(100),

ADEmail VARCHAR(100),

BusinessUnit VARCHAR(100),

EmployeeStatus VARCHAR(50),

EmployeeType VARCHAR(50),

PayZone VARCHAR(50),

EmployeeClassificationType VARCHAR(100),

TerminationType VARCHAR(100),

TerminationDescription VARCHAR(255),

DepartmentType VARCHAR(100),

Division VARCHAR(100),

DOB VARCHAR(50),

State VARCHAR(50),

JobFunctionDescription VARCHAR(100),

GenderCode VARCHAR(10),

```
LocationCode INT,
RaceDesc VARCHAR(50),
MaritalDesc VARCHAR(50),
PerformanceScore VARCHAR(50),
SalesProduct VARCHAR(100),
UnitsSold INT,
Year INT
);
```

4. 创建你的S3 bucket,上传employee_data.csv至bucket,从S3导入数据COPY employee_data

FROM 's3://employee-data-w/employee_data.csv' // replace to your S3 URI

IAM_ROLE 'arn:aws:iam::1234567890:role/aws-service-

role/redshift.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForRedshift' // replace to your IAM role

FORMAT AS CSV

IGNOREHEADER 1;

- 5. 进入Bedrock,创建KB,选择IAM Role为Redshift的验证方式,创建新的KB service role,指定Redshift工作组和数据库
- 6. 给新创建的KB service role添加Redshift full access权限
- 7. 进入Redshift serverless -> query editor v2,创建数据库用户,运行 GRANT 命令授予对schema 的权限和从数据库检索信息的身份权限

CREATE USER "IAMR:AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForKnowledgeBase_ykx2t" WITH PASSWORD DISABLE;

GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA public TO

"IAMR:AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForKnowledgeBase_ykx2t";

GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA public TO

- "IAMR:AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForKnowledgeBase_ykx2t";
- 8. 回到Bedrock Knowledge base界面,进入刚创建的knowledge base,进行Sync data source
- 9. 测试Knowledge base

提问: 总共有多少名员工, 哪名员工2025年销售额最高

10. 将knowledge base id填入.env文件中

	drail,根据实际 uardrail ID和版		建guardrail完
Runpeng XIA runpeng			