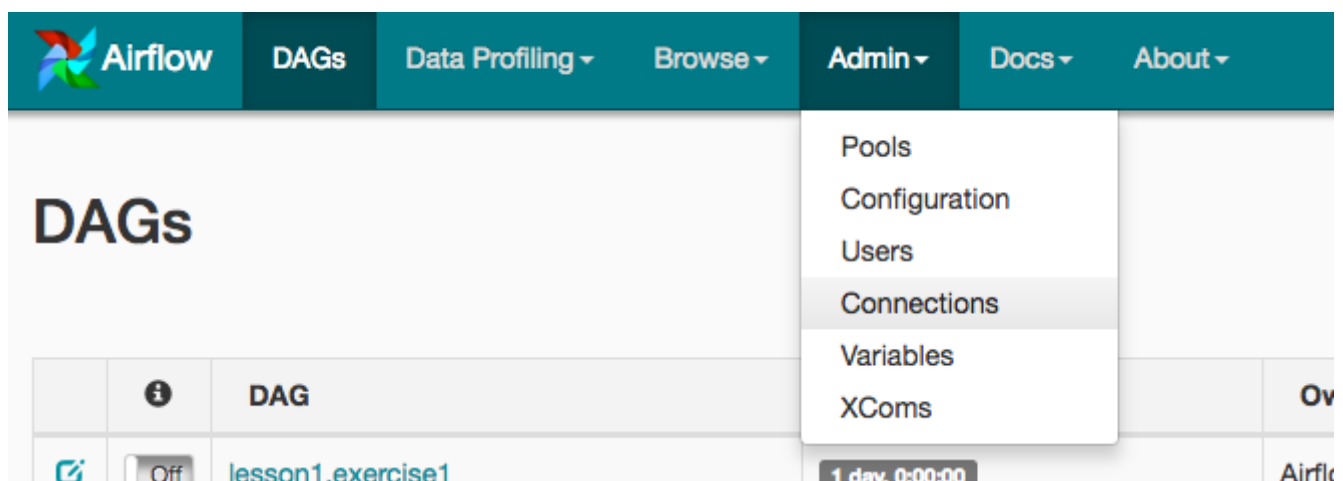


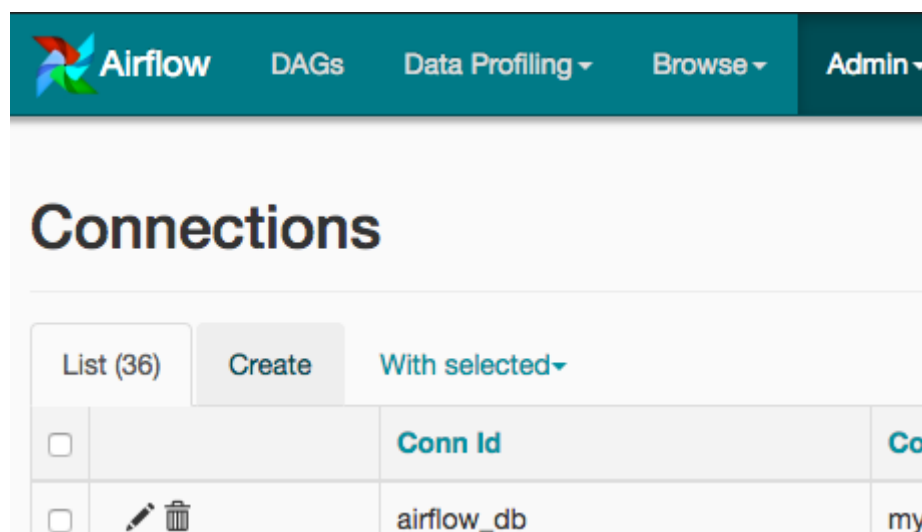
## Add Airflow Connections

Here, we'll use Airflow's UI to configure your AWS credentials and connection to Redshift.

1. To go to the Airflow UI:
  - You can use the Project Workspace here and click on the blue **Access Airflow** button in the bottom right.
  - If you'd prefer to run Airflow locally, open <http://localhost:8080> in Google Chrome (other browsers occasionally have issues rendering the Airflow UI).
2. Click on the **Admin** tab and select **Connections**.



3. Under **Connections**, select **Create**.



4. On the create connection page, enter the following values:

- **Conn Id:** Enter `aws_credentials`.
- **Conn Type:** Enter `Amazon Web Services`.
- **Login:** Enter your **Access key ID** from the IAM User credentials you downloaded earlier.
- **Password:** Enter your **Secret access key** from the IAM User credentials you downloaded earlier.

Once you've entered these values, select **Save and Add Another**.

## Connection [create]

[List](#) [Create](#)

Conn Id	<input type="text" value="aws_credentials"/>
Conn Type	<input type="text" value="Amazon Web Services"/>
Host	<input type="text"/>
Schema	<input type="text"/>
Login	<input type="text" value="AKIAJBFNV3NT4NVHNDKA"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="....."/>
Port	<input type="text"/>
Extra	<input type="text"/>

4. On the next create connection page, enter the following values:

- **Conn Id:** Enter `redshift`.
- **Conn Type:** Enter `Postgres`.
- **Host:** Enter the endpoint of your Redshift cluster, excluding the port at the end. You can find this by selecting your cluster in the **Clusters** page of the Amazon Redshift console. See where this is located in the screenshot below. **IMPORTANT:** Make sure to **NOT** include the port at the end of the Redshift endpoint string.
- **Schema:** Enter `dev`. This is the Redshift database you want to connect to.

- **Login:** Enter `awsuser`.
- **Password:** Enter the password you created when launching your Redshift cluster.
- **Port:** Enter `5439`.

Once you've entered these values, select **Save**.

The screenshot displays the AWS Redshift console interface. At the top, a table lists cluster details: Cluster (redshift-cluster-1), Cluster Status (available), DB Health (healthy), and Release Status (Up to date). Below this, the Endpoint is shown as redshift-cluster-1.cro5lqt0mnm.us-west-2.redshift.amazonaws.com:5439, with the endpoint name and port highlighted by a red box. The Cluster Properties section lists: Cluster Name (redshift-cluster-1), Node Type (dc2.large), Nodes (2), Zone (us-west-2c), Cluster Parameter Group (default.redshift-1.0 (in-sync)), Cluster Subnet Group (default), Enhanced VPC Routing (No), and IAM Roles (See IAM Roles). The Cluster Database Properties section, also highlighted with a red box, lists: Port (5439), Database Name (dev), Master Username (awsuser), and Encrypted (No).

Cluster	Cluster Status	DB Health	Release Status
redshift-cluster-1	available	healthy	Up to date

Endpoint: redshift-cluster-1.cro5lqt0mnm.us-west-2.redshift.amazonaws.com:5439

### Cluster Properties

Cluster Name	redshift-cluster-1
Node Type	dc2.large
Nodes	2
Zone	us-west-2c
Cluster Parameter Group	default.redshift-1.0 (in-sync)
Cluster Subnet Group	default
Enhanced VPC Routing	No
IAM Roles	See IAM Roles

### Cluster Database Properties

Port	5439
Database Name	dev
Master Username	awsuser
Encrypted	No

Record was successfully created.

## Connection [create]

[List](#)[Create](#)**Conn Id**

redshift

**Conn Type**

Postgres

**Host**

redshift-cluster-1.cro5lqt0mnm.us-west-2.redshift.amazonaws.com

**Schema**

dev

**Login**

awsuser

**Password**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Port**

5439

**Extra****Save**

Save and Add Another

Save and Continue Editing

**Cancel**

Awesome! You're now all configured to run Airflow with Redshift.

**WARNING: Remember to DELETE your cluster each time you are finished working to avoid large, unexpected costs.**