

Setting up the elusive DBeaver

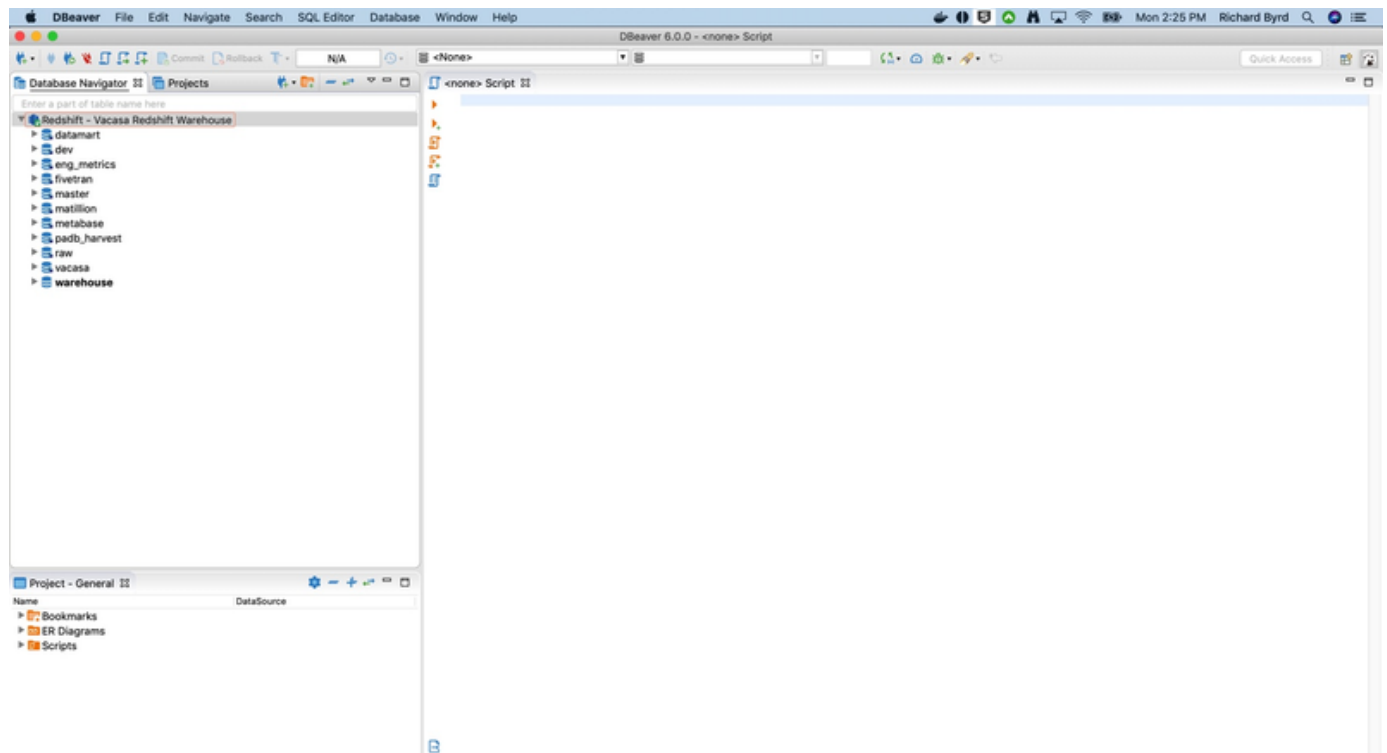
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: You must use the correct *driver* and *set the keepalive*.

Step by step

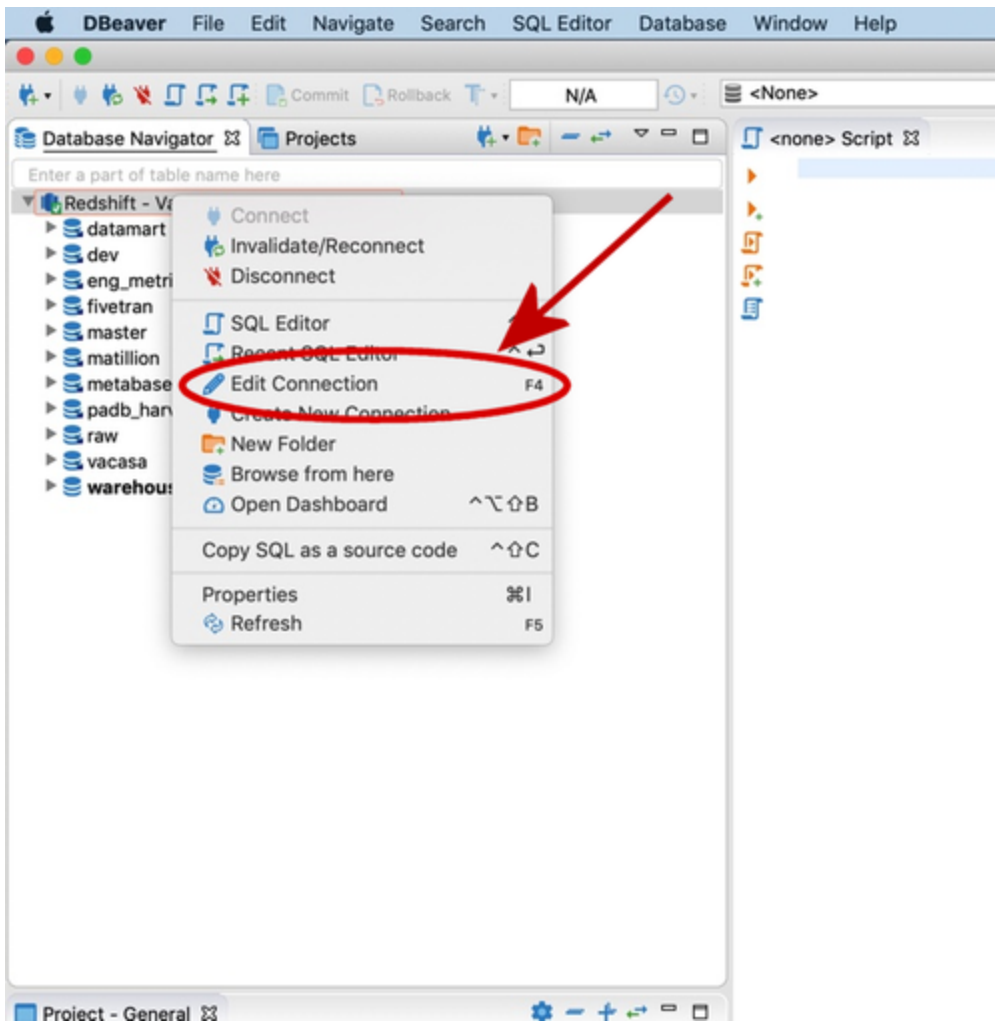
Setting up DBeaver for use with Redshift is not the most intuitive thing you'll ever do. A common misconception is that since Redshift is (sorta) built on Postgres, then a Postgres driver is the correct choice. Alas, nope.

Here is a quick how-to for setting up DBeaver correctly as possible for Redshift.

Here's the standard DBeaver opening screen.




Right-click on your Redshift connection and choose "Edit Connection (F4)"



That will present you with the Connection Settings dialog:

Connection "Redshift - Vacasa Redshift Warehouse" configuration

Connection settings
AWS / Redshift connection settings



Connection settings

- Driver properties
- Network
- Initialization
- Shell Commands
- Client identification
- General
- Metadata
- Error handle
- Result Sets
 - Editors
 - Data Formatting
 - Presentation
- SQL Editor
 - SQL Processing

Host: warehouse.vacasa.services Port: 5439

Database: warehouse

User: vacasaroot

Password: ☒ Save password locally

Local Client:

Settings

- ☒ Show non-default databases
- ☐ Show template databases

Driver name: AWS / Redshift

Where it says "Driver name" it's gotta be **AWS / Redshift**. If it doesn't, then click the "Edit Driver Settings" button. You'll get this:

Settings

Driver Name*: Driver Type:

Class Name:

URL Template:

Default Port: ☐ Embedded ☐ No authentication

Description

Category: ID:

Description:

Website: <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/configure-table-connection.html>

Libraries | Connection properties | Adv. parameters | Native Client

☐ com.amazon.redshift:redshift-jdbc42:REI

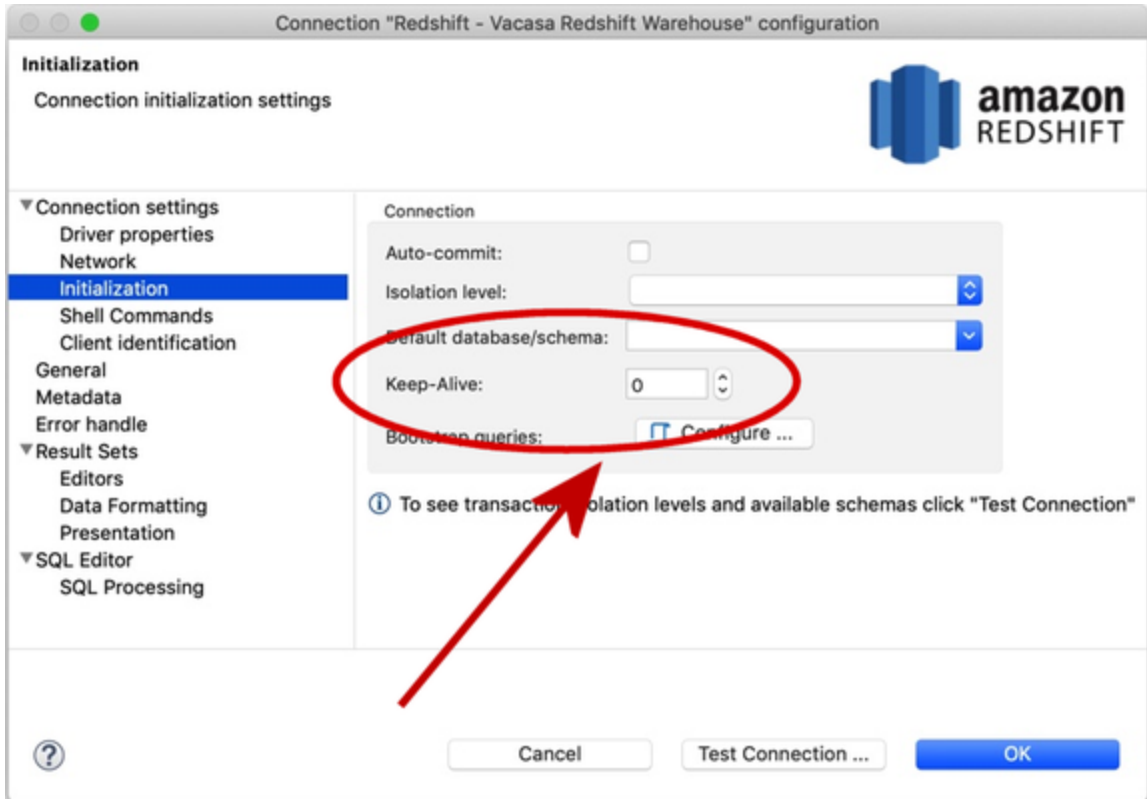
Add File
Add Folder
Add Artifact
Download/Update
Information
Delete
Classpath

Driver class:

Choose the AWS category and the ID as shown--if you do **not** have the driver installed, or if you do, but want to upgrade it, click the Website link and DBeaver will get the most recent stable version for your OS and install it. Then you can continue with setting the host, port, database, user, etc. in the previous screen.

And as Steve used to say, "oh, and one more thing."

Back on the first Edit Connection screen, there's a menu choice called "Initialization." Go back after your driver is configured and click THAT.



SET. THAT. KEEP ALIVE.

I'd recommend something relatively LOW, say, 55 secs. Try that for a while and if it helps, gradually increase the value until it's around 5-10 minutes; enough to keep your connection alive, but not so low as to be annoying.

(Special thanks to [Zachary Reid](#) for assisting with the navigation of this GUI wasteland)

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