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# 1 What's New

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 3.4

- Improved compatibility with 4D in macOS

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 3.3

- Added support for SQL\_ATTR\_MAX\_ROWS attribute
- Improved compatibility with Visual Basic in Visual Studio
- Added support for macOS 13 Ventura
- Added support for the PingOne browser-based authentication
- Improved compatibility with Tableau Prep Builder
- Improved compatibility with Crystal Reports
- Improved the SSH connection establishment

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 3.2

- Added support for Windows 11
- Improved compatibility with FICO Mosel
- Improved compatibility with FileMaker
- Improved compatibility with JMP on macOS
- Improved support for an ODBC installer on Windows 2000

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 3.1

- MSI installer for deploying through GPO is added

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 3.0

- Apple Silicon M1 is supported
- Compatibility with macOS Big Sur is improved

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 2.0

- Support for connection pooling is improved
- Now ODBC driver activation does not require administrator privileges
- Improved compatibility with sandboxed applications for macOS

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 2.0

- Now ODBC driver for macOS is distributed as a PKG package
- Now ODBC driver for Linux is distributed as DEB and RPM packages
- Possibility to force the ODBC 2.x behavior is added

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 1.1

- Possibility to return String Types as Ansi or Unicode is added
- Compatibility with MS Access is improved
- Compatibility with Tableau is improved
- Compatibility with Omnis Studio is improved
- Compatibility with Power Pivot is improved
- Compatibility with DBeaver is improved

## New features in ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift 1.0

- First release of ODBC Driver for Amazon RedShift
- Windows is supported
- macOS is supported
- Linux is supported

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## 2 General Information

1. [Overview](#)
2. [Features](#)

3. [Compatibility](#)
4. [Requirements](#)
5. [Licensing](#)
6. [Getting Support](#)

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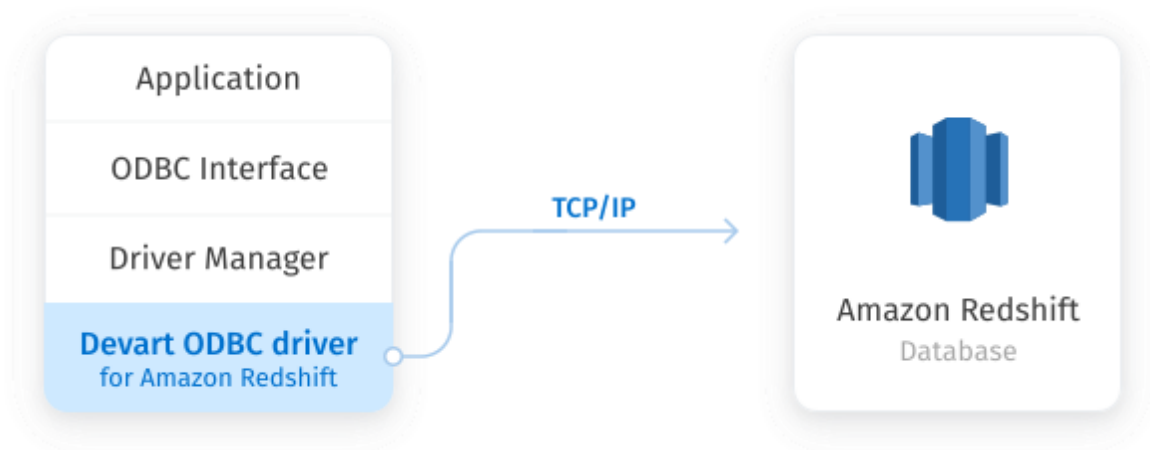
## 2.1 Overview

### Overview

Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift is a high-performance connectivity solution with enterprise-level [features](#) for accessing Amazon Redshift databases from ODBC-compliant reporting, analytics, BI, and ETL tools on both 32-bit and 64-bit Windows, macOS, and Linux. Our ODBC driver fully supports standard ODBC API functions and data types and enables easy and secure access to live Amazon Redshift data from anywhere.

### Direct Connection

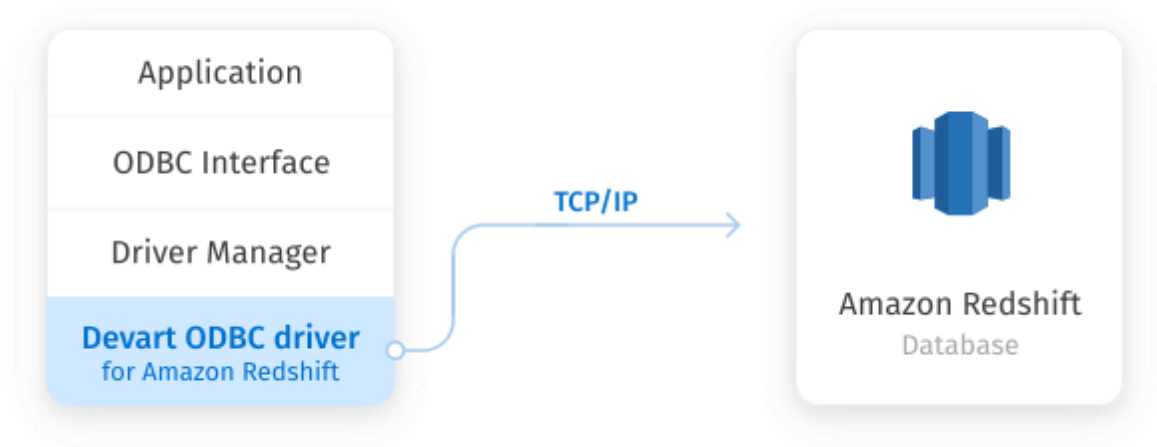
Our data connector enables various ODBC-aware applications to establish a direct [connection](#) to Amazon Redshift via TCP/IP to eliminate the need for Amazon Redshift libraries or clients. A direct connection increases the speed of data transmission between an external application and Amazon Redshift database for real-time analytics. It also streamlines the deployment process, since there is no need to distribute any additional libraries or client tools with the driver.



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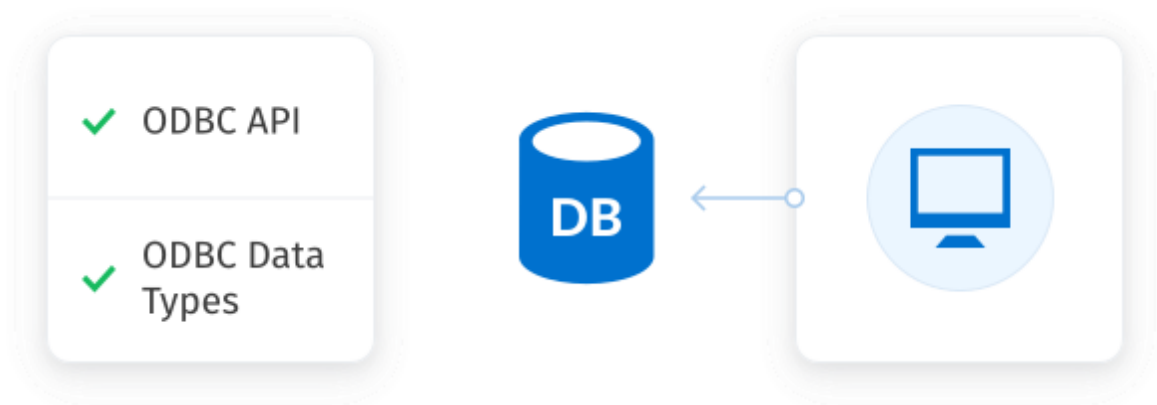
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## 2.2 Features



### Direct Connection

Database applications based on our solution get an opportunity to establish a connection to Amazon Redshift directly. Direct Connection gives your applications an unrivaled advantage - connection to Amazon Redshift directly via TCP/IP without any additional libraries or client tools. That improves performance of your applications, their quality, reliability and especially the deployment process.

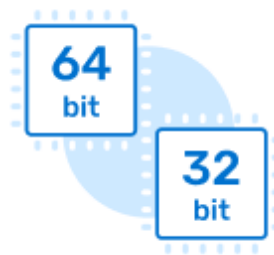


### ODBC Conformance

Our ODBC driver provides full support for common ODBC interface:

- ODBC Data Types support
- ODBC API Functions support

In addition, we provide support for Advanced Connection String parameters. Thus allowing any desktop and web applications to connect to Amazon Redshift from various environments and platforms, that support ODBC.



## Development Platforms Variety

ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift doesn't limit your choice of the development platform and environment. The driver installations are available for various operational systems and platforms. The current version supports Windows, macOS, Linux, both 32-bit and 64-bit. So you can develop both 32-bit and 64-bit cross-platform applications.



## High Performance

All our products are designed to help you write high-performance, lightweight data access layers, therefore they use advanced data access algorithms and techniques of optimization.



## Support

Visit our [Support](#) page to get instant help from knowledgeable and experienced professionals, a quick resolution of your problems, and nightly builds with hotfixes.

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## 2.3 Compatibility

### Supported Platforms

- Windows x86 and x64 (including Windows Terminal Server)
- macOS x64 and ARM (Apple Silicon M1)
- Linux x86 and x64

### Compatibility with Third-Party Tools

#### Application Development Tools

Adobe ColdFusion	✓
Embarcadero Delphi & C++Builder UniDAC, FireDAC, dbGo (ADO), BDE and dbExpress	✓
FileMaker	✓
Lazarus	✓
Microsoft Visual FoxPro	✓



Microsoft Visual Studio Server Explorer and ADO.NET ODBC Provider	✓
Omnis Studio	✓
PHP	✓
PowerBASIC	✓
Python	✓

## Database Management

Aqua Data Studio	✓
dbForge Studio	✓
dBeaver	✓
EMS SQL Management Studio	✓
Informatica Cloud	✓
RazorSQL	✓
SQL Server Data Tools	✓
SQL Server Management Studio	✓
SQL Server Reporting Services	✓

## BI & Analytics Software

Alteryx	✓
DBExtra	✓
Dundas BI	✓
IBM SPSS Statistics	✓
MicroStrategy	✓

Power BI	✓
Qlik Sense	✓
QlikView	✓
RStudio	✓
SAP Crystal Reports	✓
SAS JMP	✓
Tableau	✓
TARGIT	✓
TIBCO Spotfire	✓

### Office Software Suites

LibreOffice	✓
Microsoft Access	✓
Microsoft Excel	✓
OpenOffice	✓
StarOffice	✓

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## 2.4 Requirements

The following requirement must be met for ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift:

- Only one version of [ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift](#) is installed on your system.

No additional client software is required on your system.

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## 2.5 Licensing

### ODBC Driver License Agreement

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## 2.6 Getting Support

This document lists several ways you can find help with using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift describes the Priority Support program.

### Support Options

There are a number of resources for finding help on installing and using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift:

- You can find out more about ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift installation or licensing by consulting [Installation](#) and [License](#) articles of this manual respectively.
- You can get community assistance and technical support on the [Community Forum](#).
- You can get advanced technical assistance by ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift developers through the ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Priority Support program.

### Subscriptions

The [ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift](#) Subscription program is an annual maintenance and support service for ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift users.

Users with a valid ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Subscription get the following benefits:

- Product support through the ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Priority Support program
- Access to new versions of ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift when they are released
- Access to all ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift updates and bug fixes
- Notifications about new product versions

## Priority Support

ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Priority Support is an advanced product support service for getting expedited individual assistance with ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift-related questions from the ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift developers themselves. Priority Support is carried out over email and has a two business day response policy. Priority Support is available for users with an active ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Subscription.

To get help through the ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Priority Support program, please send an email to [odbc@devart.com](mailto:odbc@devart.com) describing the problem you are having. Make sure to include the following information in your message:

Your ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Registration number.

- Full ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift edition name and version number. You can find the version number in DLL version information.
- Versions of the Amazon Redshift server and client you are using.
- A detailed problem description.
- If possible, ODBC Administrator Log, scripts for creating and filling in database objects, and the application using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift.

If you have any questions regarding licensing or subscriptions, please see the FAQ or contact [sales@devart.com](mailto:sales@devart.com)

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## 3 Using ODBC Driver

### 1. [Installation](#)

2. [Product Activation](#)
3. [Connecting to Amazon Redshift](#)
4. [Connection String Options](#)
5. [Secure Connections](#)
6. [Sandboxed Apps on macOS](#)
7. [Using with iODBC](#)
8. [Enabling ODBC Tracing](#)
9. [Supported Data Types](#)
10. [Supported ODBC API Functions](#)

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## 3.1 Installation

ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift currently supports the following platforms: Windows, macOS, and Linux, both 32-bit and 64-bit.

See how to install Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift :

- [Windows](#)
- [Windows Silent](#)
- [macOS](#)
- [Linux DEB](#)
- [Linux RPM](#)

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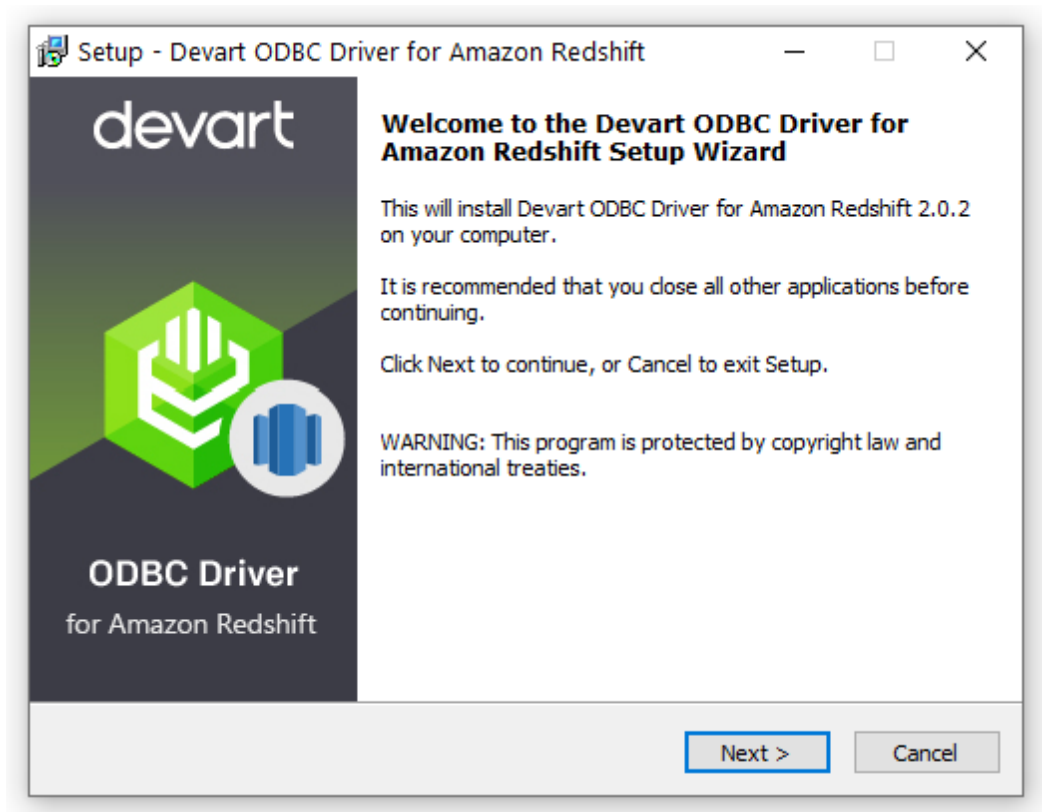
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### 3.1.1 Windows

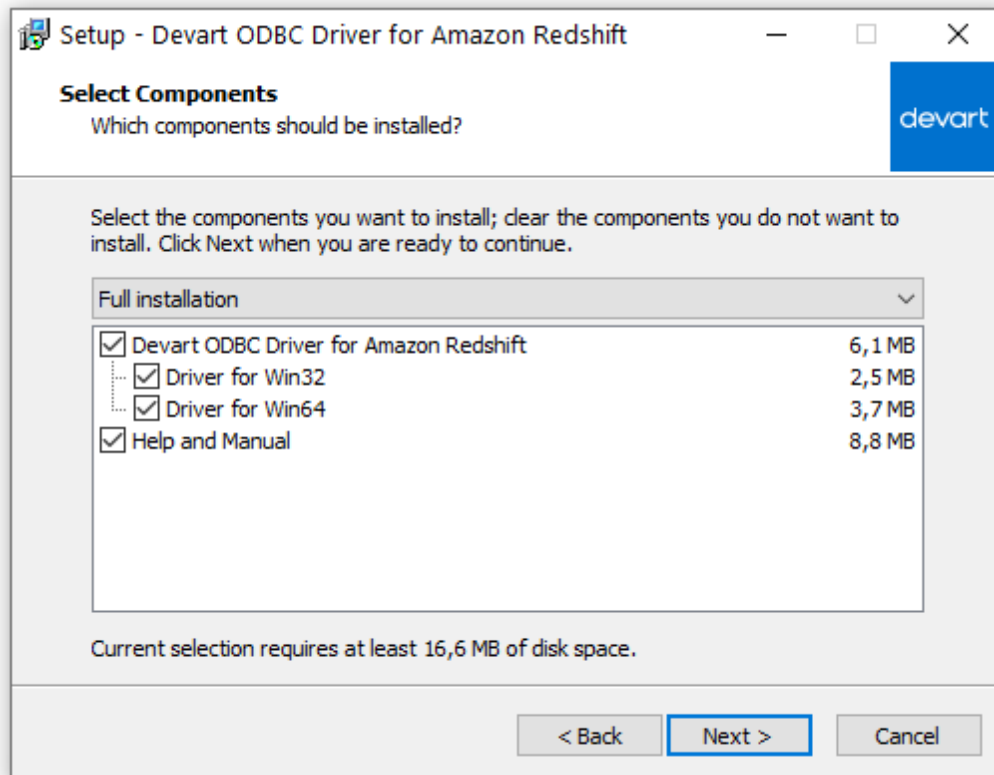
## Installation

1. [Download](#) and run the installer.
2. Follow the instructions in the wizard.

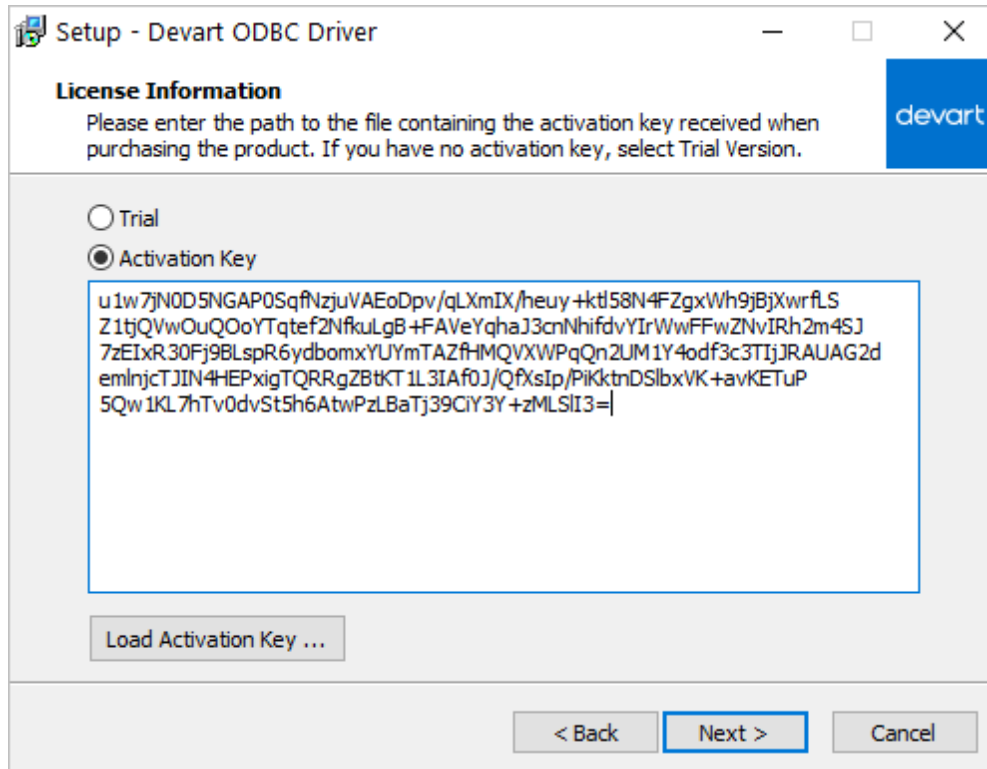




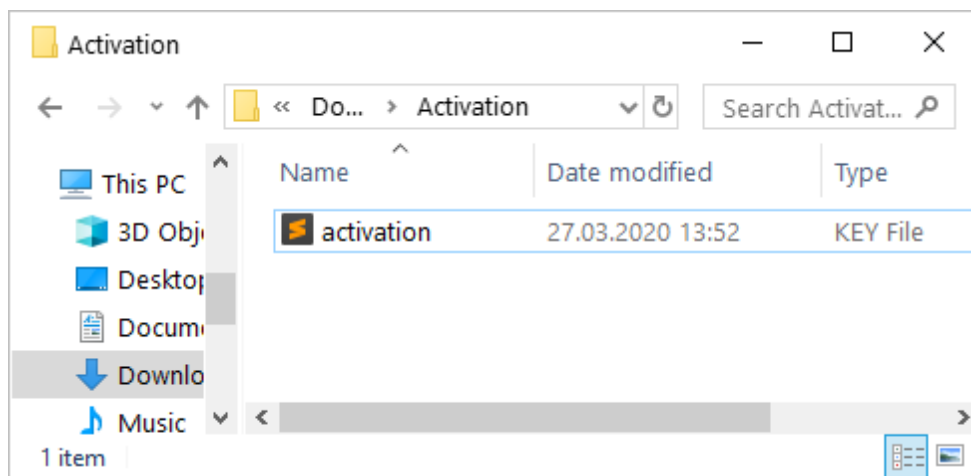
3. In case if you already have the specified installation folder on the PC or another Driver version is installed, you will get a warning. Click **Yes** to overwrite the old files with the current installation, but it is recommended to completely uninstall the previous driver version first, and then install the new one.
4. On the Select Components page you can select whether to install the **64-bit** version of the driver or not. Clear the check box if you need no 64-bit installation. There is also a check box on this page, that allows you to select whether to install Help and Manual.



5. In the License Information dialog box, you should select the license type and activate the product. If you have no activation key, you can select Trial and use the driver for evaluation purposes.
6. If you have an activation key, select the Activation Key option. Copy the activation key from the registration email or your Customer Portal account and paste it into the Activation Key edit box.



7. If you have the activation key file, click the Load Activation Key button and browse to it.



8. Click Next.

9. Click Install, then Finish.

10. After the installation is completed, you need to [configure the driver](#).

## See also:

- [Installation on macOS](#)
- [Install Linux DEB package](#)
- [Install Linux RPM package](#)

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### 3.1.2 Windows Silent

## Silent Installation with OEM license on Windows

1. Run the Command Prompt as an administrator.
2. Use the following command-lines to perform the driver silent/very silent installation:

```
DevartODBCRedshift.exe /SILENT /ActivationKey=y1c7nmgdu2341aszxcvONGurjfmx9
```

```
DevartODBCRedshift.exe /VERYSILENT /ActivationKey=ekhdh765mh09ukr237gfHRtri1
```

**Note:** The installation is performed by entering a license key.

```
DevartODBCRedshift.exe /SILENT /ActivationFile=d:\lic.key
```

```
DevartODBCRedshift.exe /VERYSILENT /ActivationFile=d:\lic.key
```

**Note:** The installation is performed by specifying the path to a license key file with any name.

When /SILENT is used, the installation progress is displayed, but no user interaction is required during installation.

When /VERYSILENT is used, the installation wizard dialog is hidden and the installation process is performed without user interference.

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### 3.1.3 macOS

## Prerequisites

ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift works under control of an ODBC driver manager. ODBC driver manager is not distributed along with our driver and must be installed separately.

[ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift](#) is compatible with [iODBC](#) driver manager.

In case when using other ODBC driver managers, ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift will be installed, but it will require manual modification of configuration files of these managers.

## Installing ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

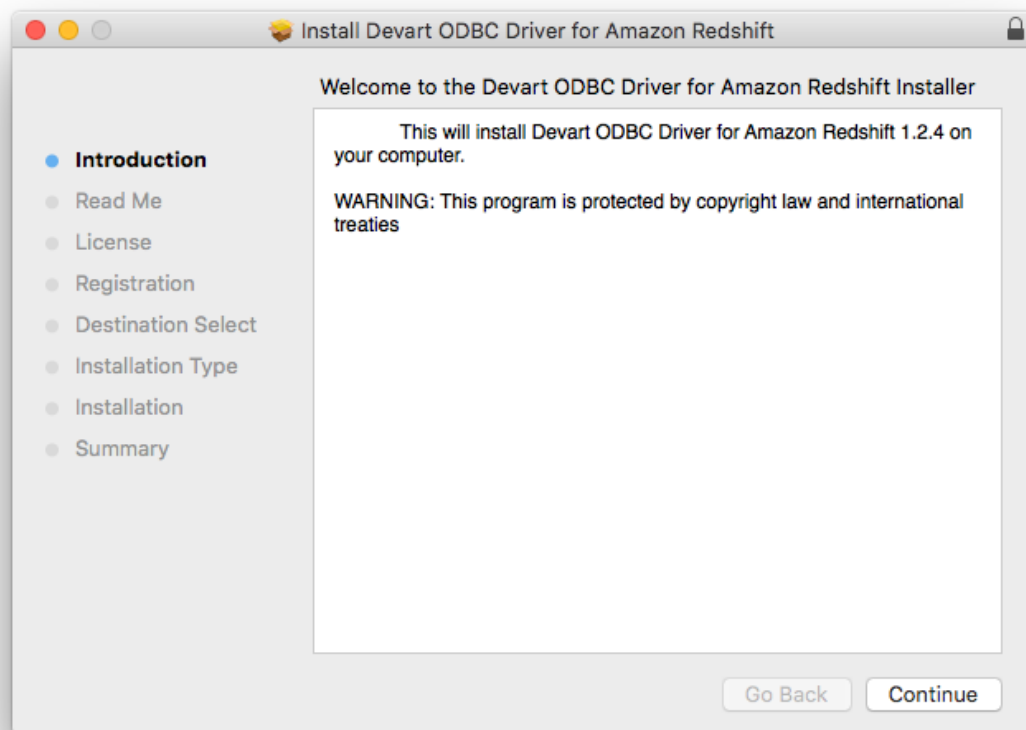
1. Go to Security & Privacy settings in the System Preferences.
2. Enable the *App Store and identified developers* option in the **Allows apps downloaded from** section.



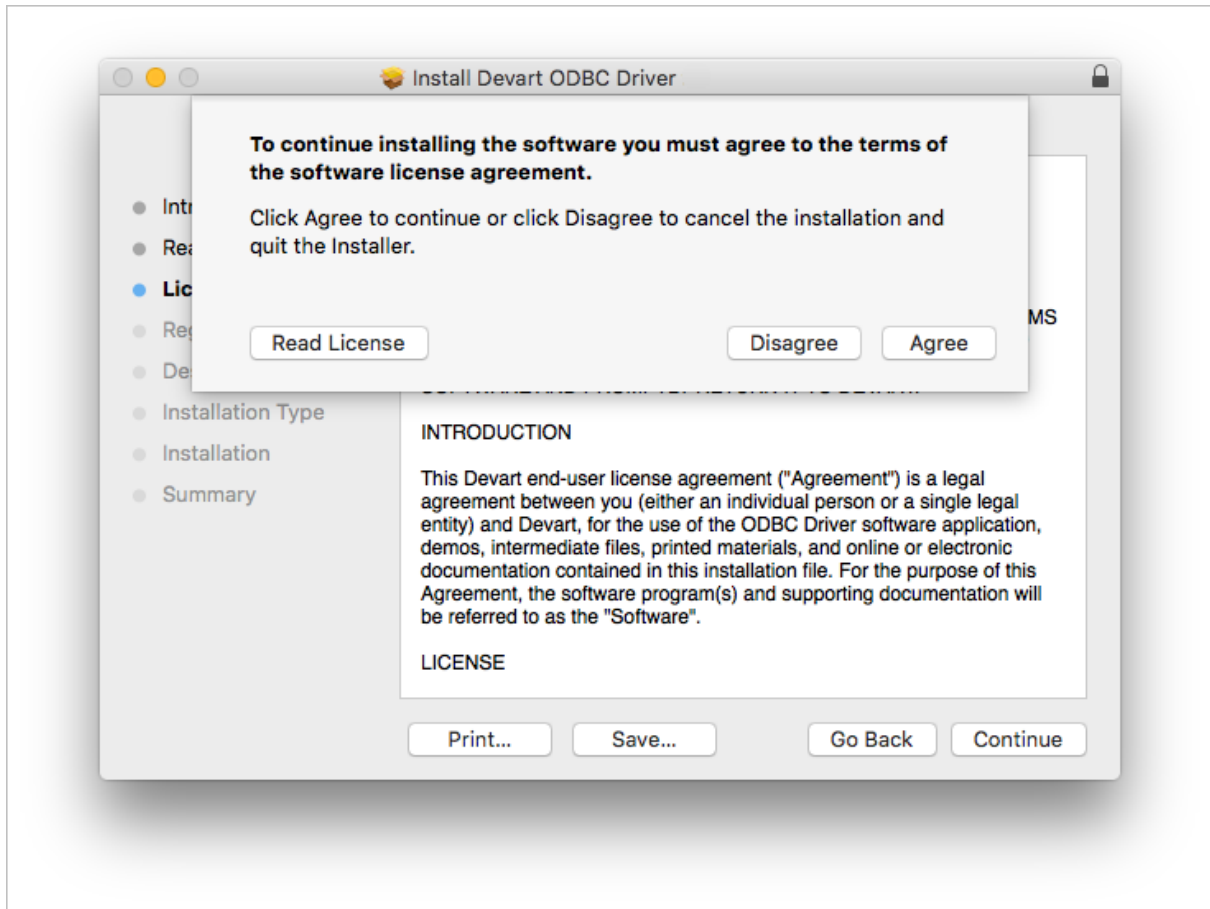
*Note: If the options in **Allow apps downloaded from** section are grayed out, click on the lock icon and enter your administrator password to proceed with the installation.*

3. [Download](#) the PKG file from the Devart website.

4. Run the downloaded file, press the Allow button to proceed with the installation.

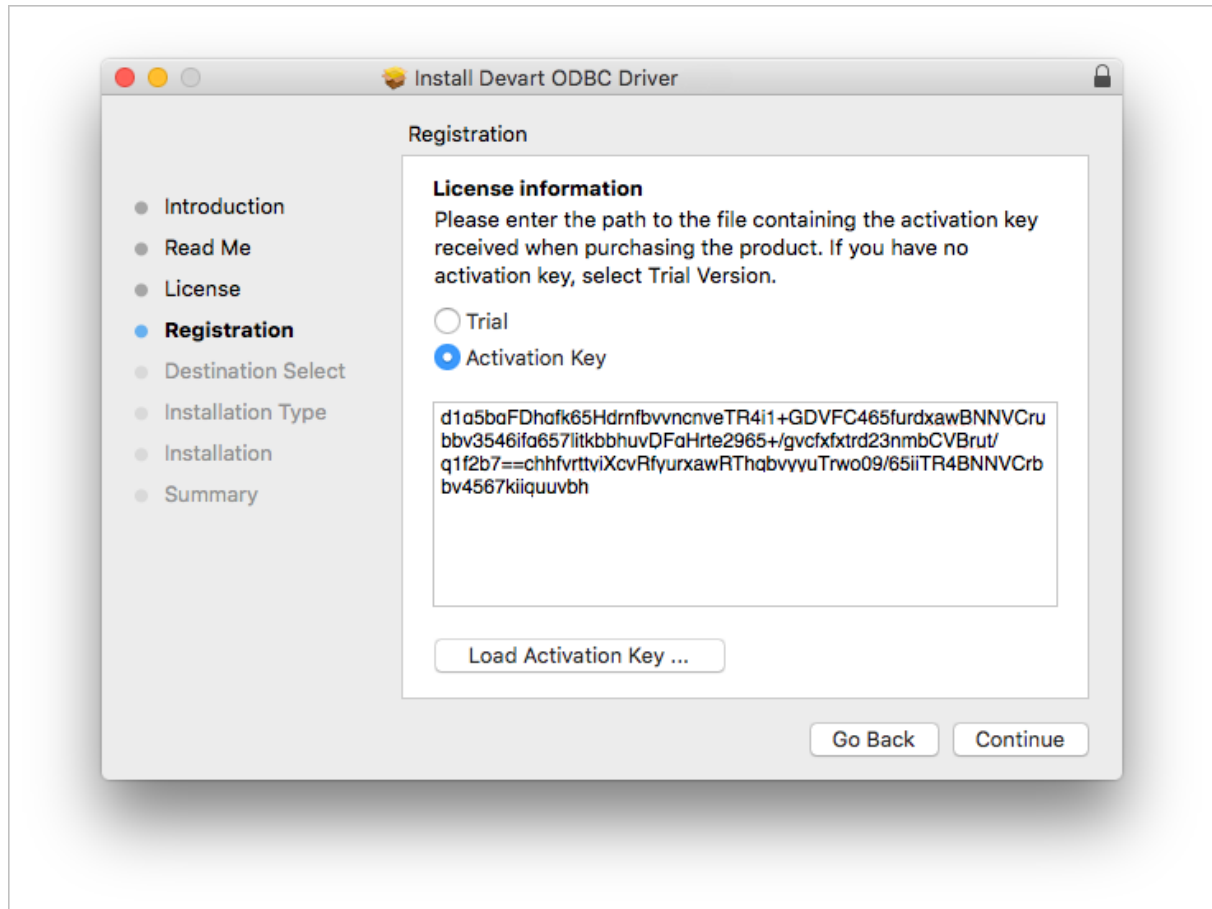


5. After reading the license agreement, click Agree.

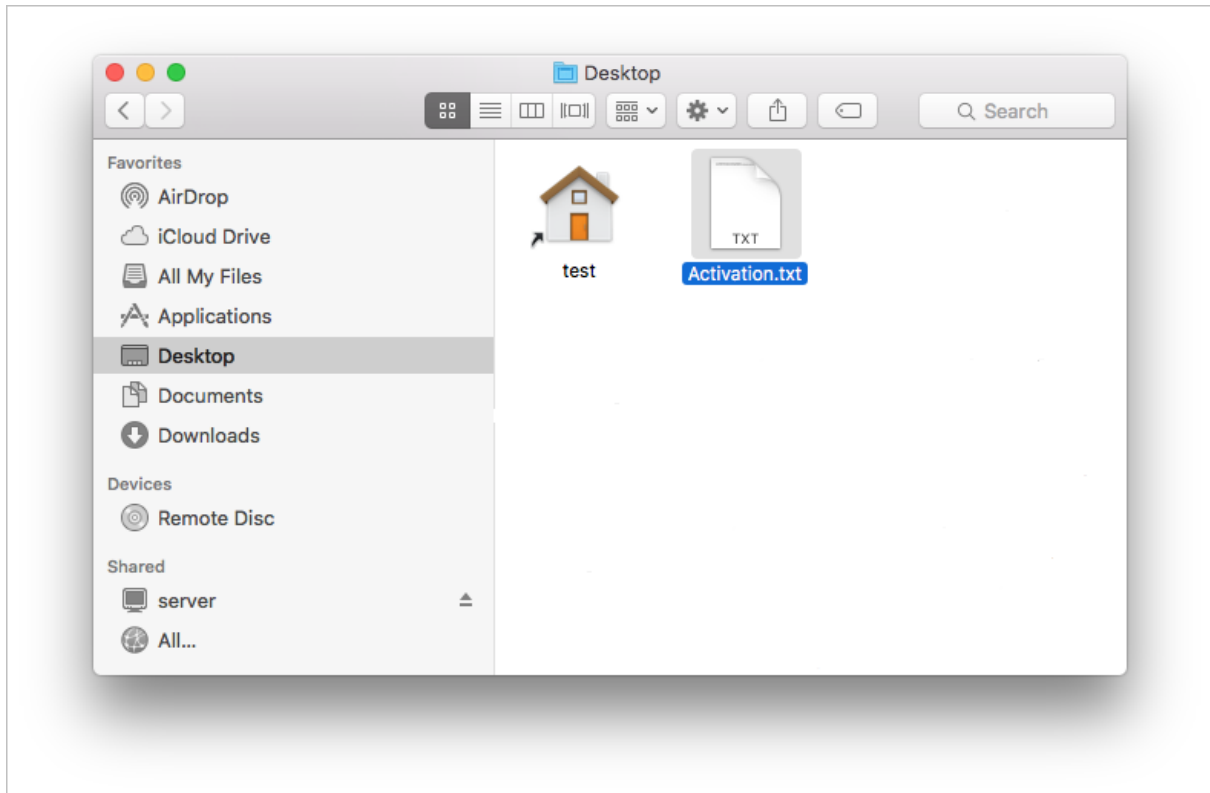


6. In the License Information dialog box, you should select the license type and activate the product. If you have no activation key, you can select Trial and use the driver for evaluation purposes.
7. If you have an activation key, select the Activation Key option. Copy the activation key from the registration email or your Customer Portal account and paste it into the Activation Key edit box.

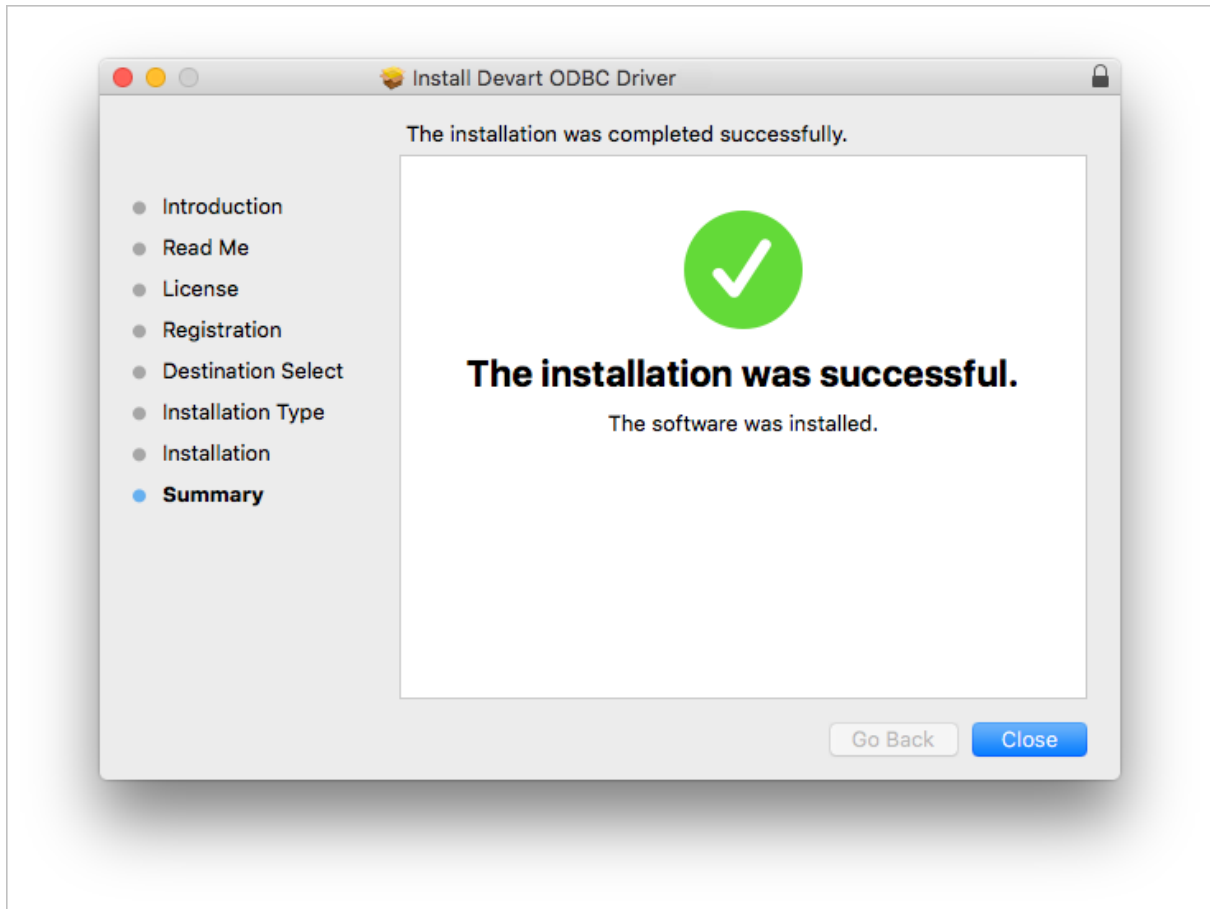




8. If you have the activation key file, click the Load Activation Key button and browse to it.



9. To complete the installation click Continue, then Install buttons.



To activate the driver, perform the steps described in the [Product Activation](#) article.

## See also:

- [Installation on Windows](#)
- [Install Linux DEB package](#)
- [Install Linux RPM package](#)

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### 3.1.4 Linux DEB

## Prerequisites

ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift works under control of an ODBC driver manager. ODBC driver manager is not distributed along with our driver and must be installed separately.

[ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift](#) is compatible with [UnixODBC](#) driver manager. You can install the unixODBC driver manager using the command below:

```
sudo apt-get install odbcinst1debian2 libodbc1 odbcinst unixodbc
```

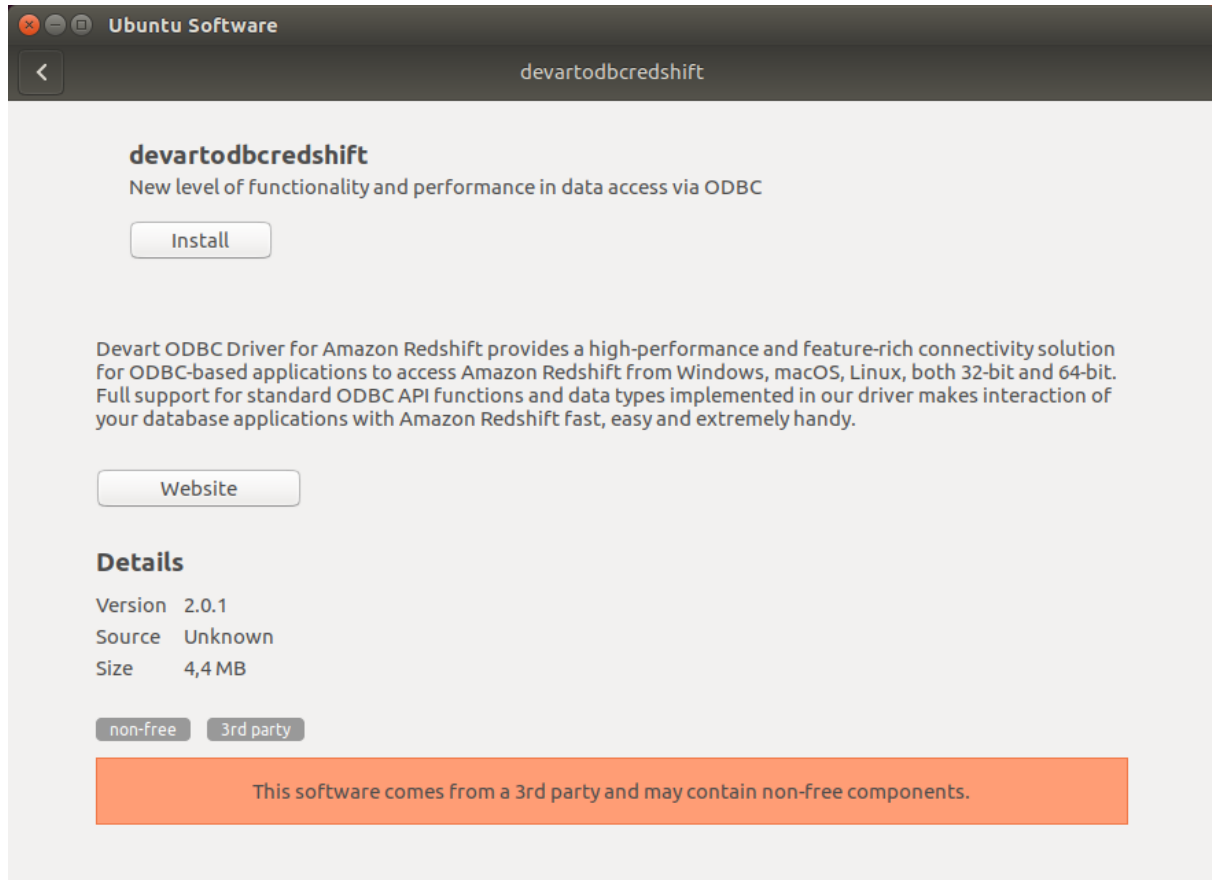
In case when using other ODBC driver managers, ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift will be installed, but it will require manual modification of configuration files of these managers.

## Installation

Let's consider how to install the Devart ODBC driver on Linux from a DEB package, for example, on Ubuntu. There are two ways to install the driver either manually or via the command line.

### GUI installation

1. [Download](#) the DEB package of the required bitness from the Devart website.
2. Navigate to the folder with the downloaded package ("Downloads" by default) and double-click it.
3. In the opened dialog, click the **Install** button.



4. If the installation is successfully completed, the Install button changes into the Remove one.

## Command-line installation

1. [Download](#) the DEB package from the Devart website.

By default the required package will be downloaded into the ~/Downloads folder (or the selected one);

2. Run the 'Terminal' program;
3. Navigate to the folder with the downloaded package `cd ~/Downloads` (if you downloaded the package into another folder, you need to specify the path to this folder as the `cd` command parameter):

```
cd ~/Downloads/
```

```
test@ubuntu:~$ cd ~/Downloads/  
test@ubuntu:~/Downloads$
```

4. To install the devartodbcreshift\_i386.deb on a 32-bit system, use the following command:

```
sudo dpkg -i devartodbcreshift_i386.deb
```

```
test@ubuntu:~$ cd ~/Downloads/  
test@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ sudo dpkg -i devartodbcreshift_i386.deb
```

5. To install the devartodbcreshift\_amd64.deb on a 64-bit system, use the following command:

```
sudo dpkg -i devartodbcreshift_amd64.deb
```

```
test@ubuntu:~$ cd ~/Downloads/  
test@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ sudo dpkg -i devartodbcreshift_amd64.deb
```

6. Driver is installed successfully.

```
test@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ sudo dpkg -i devartodbcreshift_i386.deb  
Selecting previously unselected package devartodbcreshift.  
(Reading database ... 238056 files and directories currently installed.)  
Preparing to unpack devartodbcreshift_i386.deb ...  
Unpacking devartodbcreshift (2.0.1) ...  
Setting up devartodbcreshift (2.0.1) ...  
test@ubuntu:~/Downloads$
```

To activate the driver, perform the steps described in the [Product Activation](#) article.

## See also:

- [Install Linux RPM package](#)
- [Installation on Windows](#)

- [Installation on macOS](#)

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### 3.1.5 Linux RPM

## Prerequisites

[ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift](#) works under control of an ODBC driver manager. ODBC driver manager is not distributed along with our driver and must be installed separately.

ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift is compatible with [UnixODBC](#) driver manager.

In case when using other ODBC driver managers, ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift will be installed, but it will require manual modification of configuration files of these managers.

## Installation

Let's consider how to install the Devart ODBC driver on Linux from an RPM package, for example, on CentOS. To install the driver, you should download the .rpm package and install it via the command line. See the detailed description of these steps below:

1. [Download](#) the RPM package from the Devart website.

By default the required package will be downloaded into the ~/Downloads folder (or the selected one);

2. Run the 'Konsole' program;

3. Navigate to the folder with the downloaded package `cd ~/Downloads` (if you downloaded the package into another folder, you need to specify the path to this folder as the `cd` command parameter):

```
cd ~/Downloads/
```

```
[test@centos7x64 ~]$ cd ~/Downloads/  
[test@centos7x64 Downloads]$ █
```

4. To install the devart-odbc-redshift.i386.rpm on a 32-bit system, use the following command::

```
sudo rpm -ivh devart-odbc-redshift.i386.rpm
```

```
[test@localhost ~]$ sudo rpm -ivh devart-odbc-redshift.i386.rpm
```

- To install the devart-odbc-redshift.x86\_64.rpm on a 64-bit system, use the following command::

```
sudo rpm -ivh devart-odbc-redshift.x86_64.rpm
```

```
[test@centos7x64 ~]$ cd ~/Downloads/  
[test@centos7x64 Downloads]$ sudo rpm -ivh devart-odbc-redshift.x86_64.rpm
```

5. Driver is installed successfully.

```
[test@centos7x64 ~]$ cd ~/Downloads/  
[test@centos7x64 Downloads]$ sudo rpm -ivh devart-odbc-redshift.x86_64.rpm  
[sudo] password for test:  
Preparing... ##### [100%]  
Updating / installing..  
  1:devart-odbc-redshift-2.0.1-1 ##### [100%]  
[test@centos7x64 Downloads]$
```

To activate the driver, perform the steps described in the [Product Activation](#) article.

## See also:

- [Install Linux DEB package](#)
- [Installation on Windows](#)
- [Installation on macOS](#)

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## 3.2 Product Activation

See how to activate Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift :

- [Obtaining Activation Key](#)
- [Activation on Windows](#)
- [Activation on macOS](#)
- [Activation on Linux](#)
- [Where to see the license information](#)

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### 3.2.1 Obtaining Activation Key

To obtain a product activation key, follow these instructions:

1. After purchasing the license, you receive a registration email to the email address, specified when ordering the product.
2. This email contains a Driver Activation Key and Login Credentials for the [Customer Portal](#). Keep this information secret.
3. You can copy the Activation Key either from the registration email or at the Customer Portal account.
4. To login to the Customer Portal, use your Username and Password from the registration email.
5. To obtain your Activation Key, click the View link on the right. You will get the following dialog box:



6. Copy the Activation Key with the Copy to Clipboard button.

## See also:

- [Activation on Windows](#)
- [Activation on macOS](#)
- [Activation on Linux](#)

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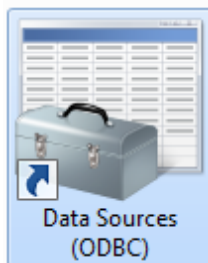
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### 3.2.2 Activation on Windows

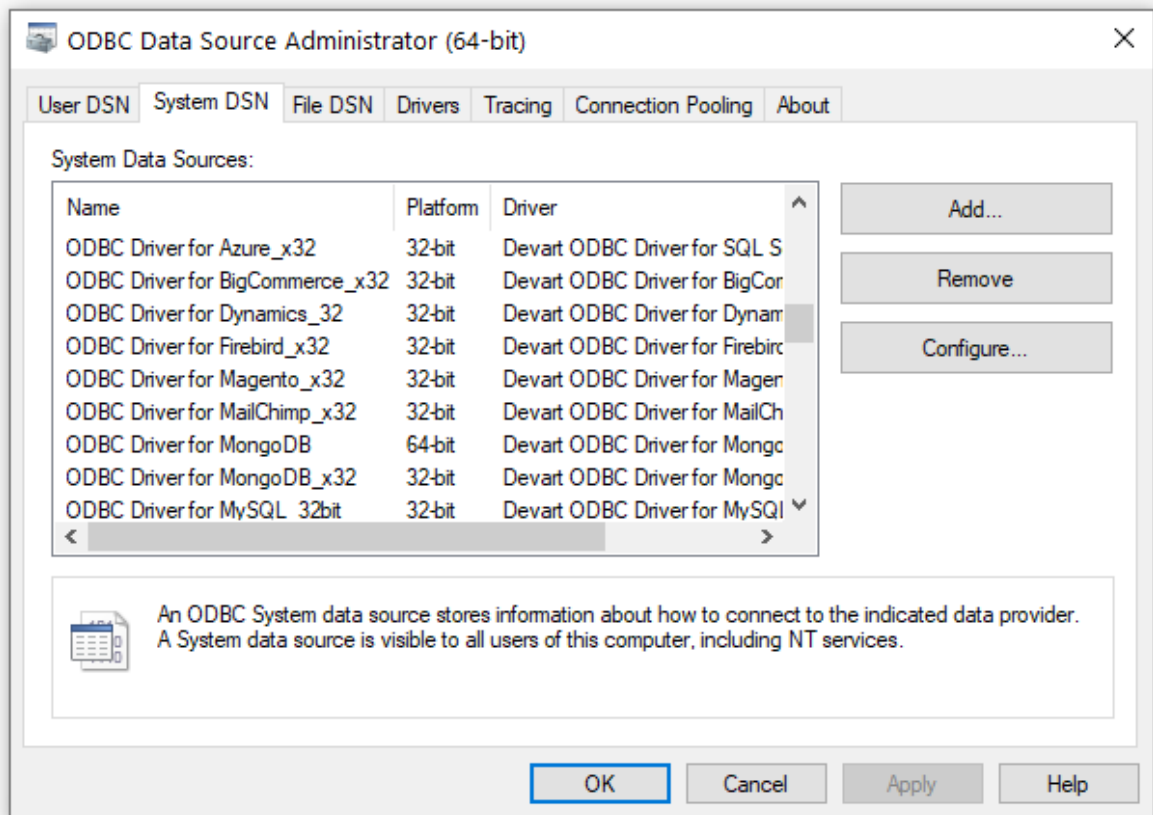
## Driver Activation After Installation

To activate your installed driver using ODBC Administrator, perform the following steps:

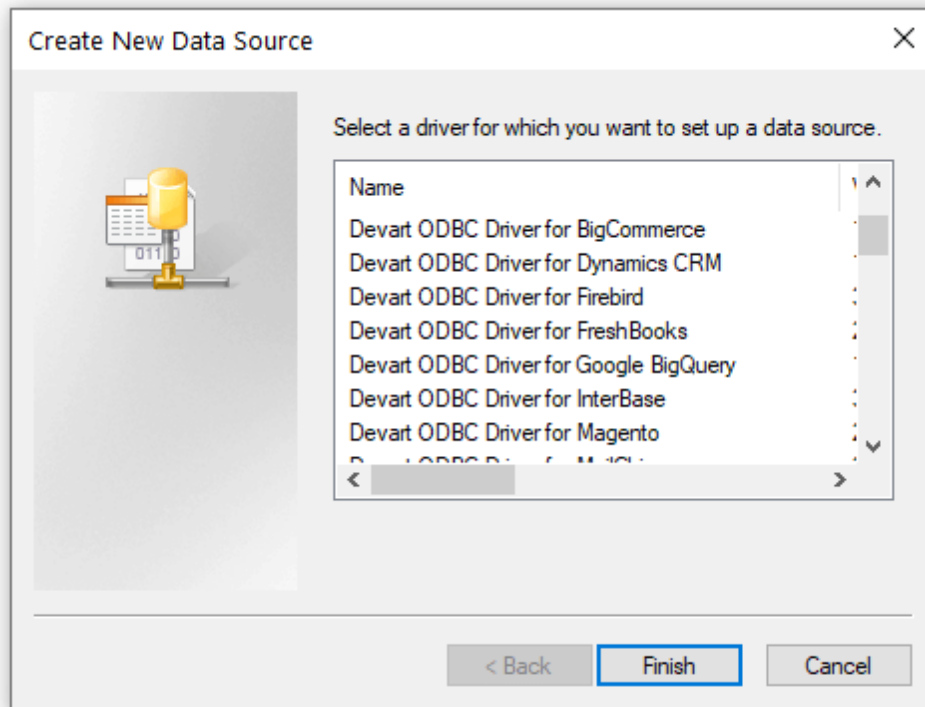
1. Run ODBC Administrator.



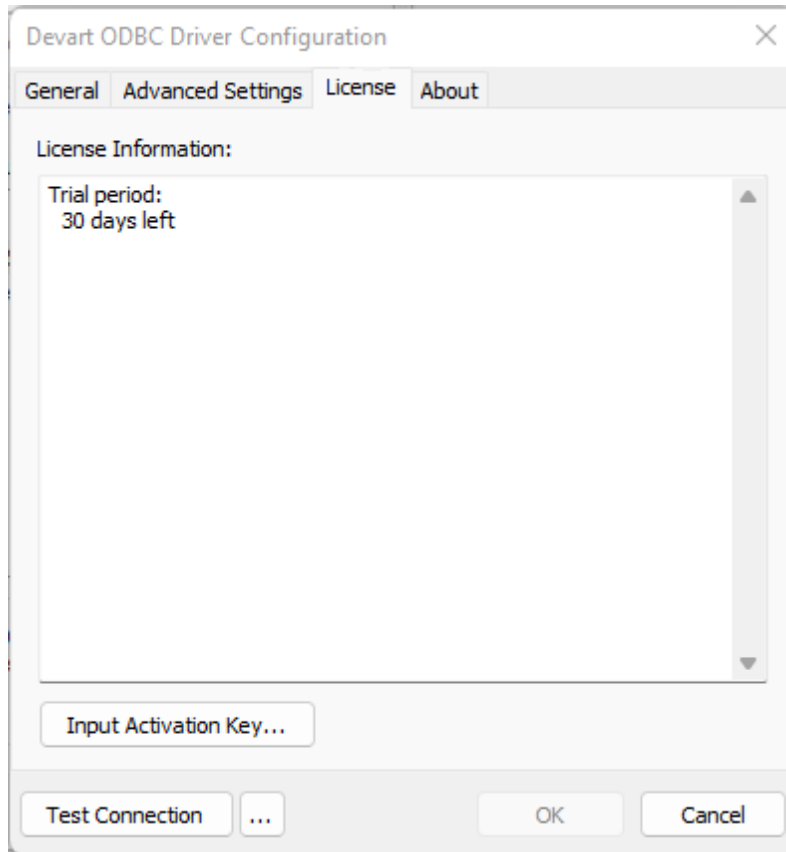
2. In the System DSN tab click the Add button.



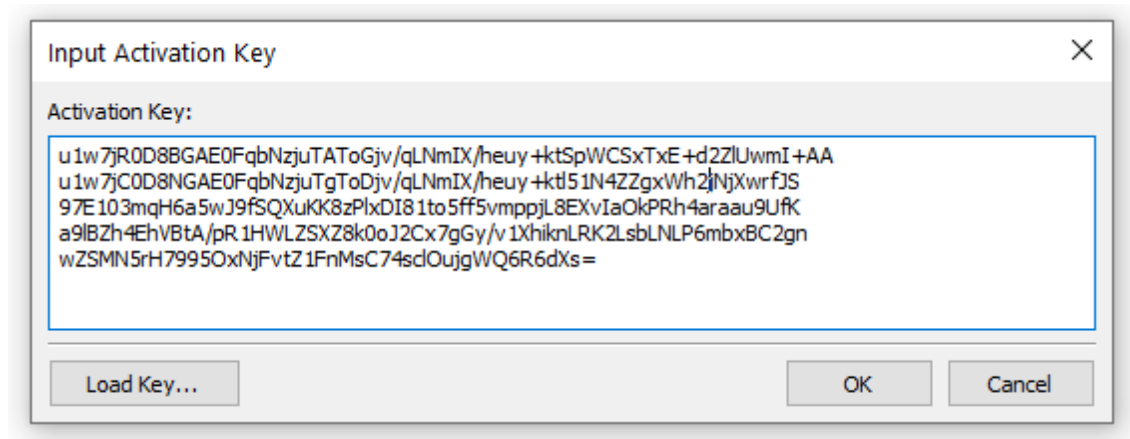
3. In the appeared dialog box, select the installed driver, click Finish.



4. In the Driver Configuration dialog box, on the License tab, click the Input Activation Key button.



5. Copy the activation key from the registration email carefully and paste it into the Input Activation Key edit box.



6. If you have the activation key file, click the Load Key button and browse to it.

7. Click OK.

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### 3.2.3 Activation on macOS

## Driver Activation After Installation

If you don't activate your driver during installation, you can activate it later by following the steps:

1. Create a file with the "activation.key" name.
2. Copy the activation key from the registration email or your Customer Portal account and paste it into the created file.
3. Place the "activation.key" file into the folder where the driver was installed (for Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift it is /Library/ODBC/Devart/Redshift by default).

## See also:

- [Activation on Windows](#)
- [Activation on Linux](#)

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### 3.2.4 Activation on Linux

## Driver Activation After Installation

If you did not activate the driver during installation, you can activate it later:

1. Create a file with the "activation.key" name.
2. Copy the activation key from the registration email or your Customer Portal account and paste it into the created file.
3. Place the "activation.key" file into the folder where the driver was installed:

- for the DEB package of Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift, it is `/usr/share/devart/odbc-redshift` by default;
- for the RPM package of Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift, it is `/usr/local/devart/odbc-redshift` by default.

## See also:

- [Activation on Windows](#)
- [Activation on macOS](#)

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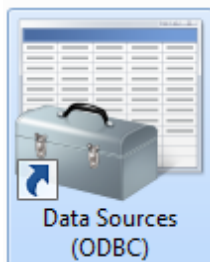
[ODBC Forum](#)

[Provide Feedback](#)

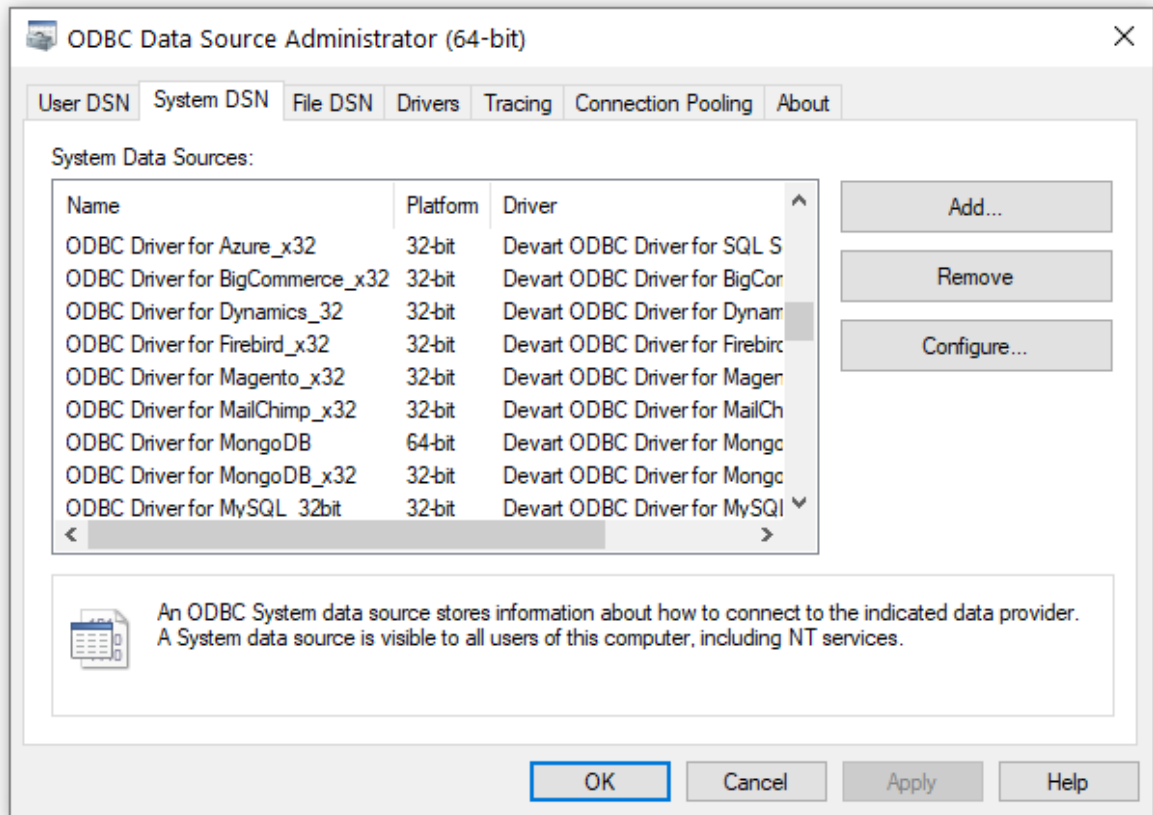
### 3.2.5 Where to See the License Information?

To see the license information of your installed driver, do the following:

1. In the Control Panel run ODBC Administrator

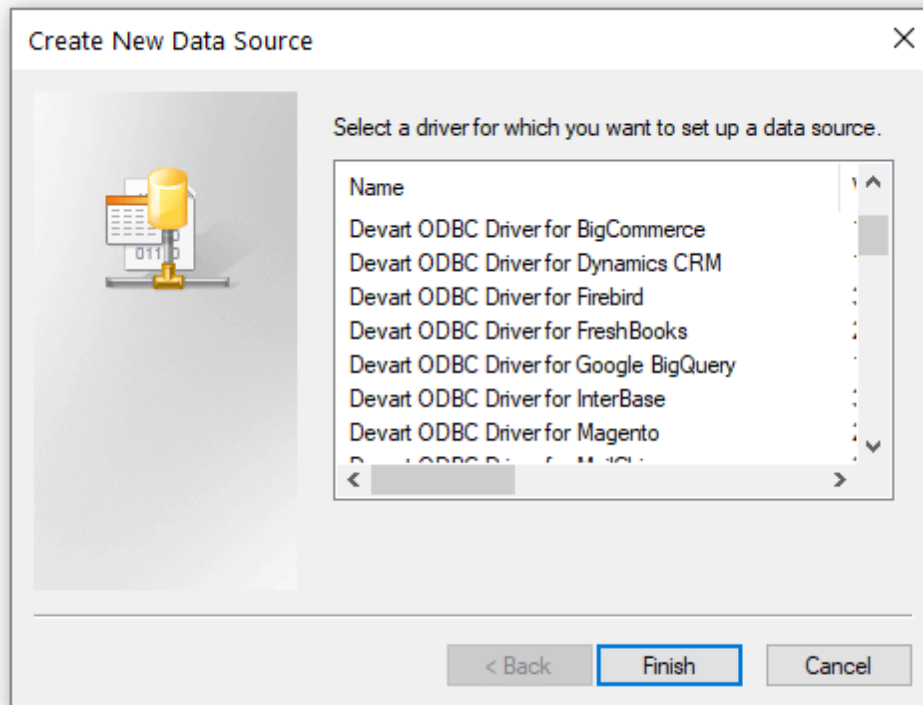


2. Open the System DSN tab and click the Add button

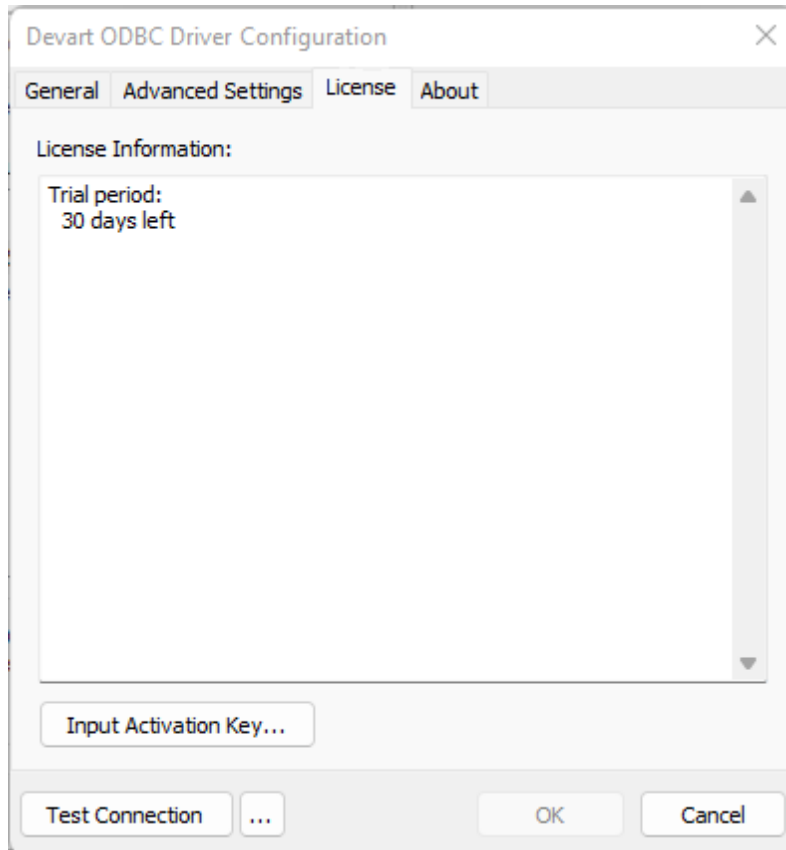


3. Select the driver and click Finish





4. In the appeared dialogue, select the License tab



See also

- [Product Activation](#)

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### 3.3 Connecting to Redshift

See how to connect the Devart ODBC Driver for ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift:

- [Windows DSN Configuration](#)
- [macOS DSN Configuration](#)
- [Linux DSN Configuration](#)

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### 3.3.1 Windows

## Windows DSN Configuration

After installing the driver, create a DSN for Amazon Redshift in the ODBC Data Source Administrator.

1. Open the ODBC Data Source Administrator.
  - Type `ODBC Data Sources` in the Windows search box and choose the application that matches the bitness of the third-party application (32-bit or 64-bit). You can also open **ODBC Data Sources** from **Control Panel > Administrative Tools**. Note that before Windows 8, the icon was named **Data Sources (ODBC)**.
  - Alternatively, you can run `C:\Windows\SysWOW64\odbcad32.exe` to create a 32-bit DSN or `C:\Windows\System32\odbcad32.exe` to create a 64-bit DSN.
2. Select the **User DSN** or **System DSN** tab. Most applications work with both types, yet some applications require a specific type of DSN.
3. Click **Add**. The **Create New Data Source** dialog will appear.
4. Select **Devart ODBC Driver for ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift** and click **Finish**.  
The driver setup dialog will open.
5. Enter the connection information in the appropriate fields.

Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Configuration

General Advanced Settings Security Settings License About

Data Source Name: Devart Redshift

Description: ODBC Driver

Server: myserver.us-west-2.red Port: 5439

User ID: redshift\_user

Password: ..... ☒ Save Password

Database: testdb

Test Connection ... OK Cancel

6. You may test the connectivity by clicking **Test Connection**.

7. Click **OK** to save the DSN.

## See Also

[Connection Options](#)

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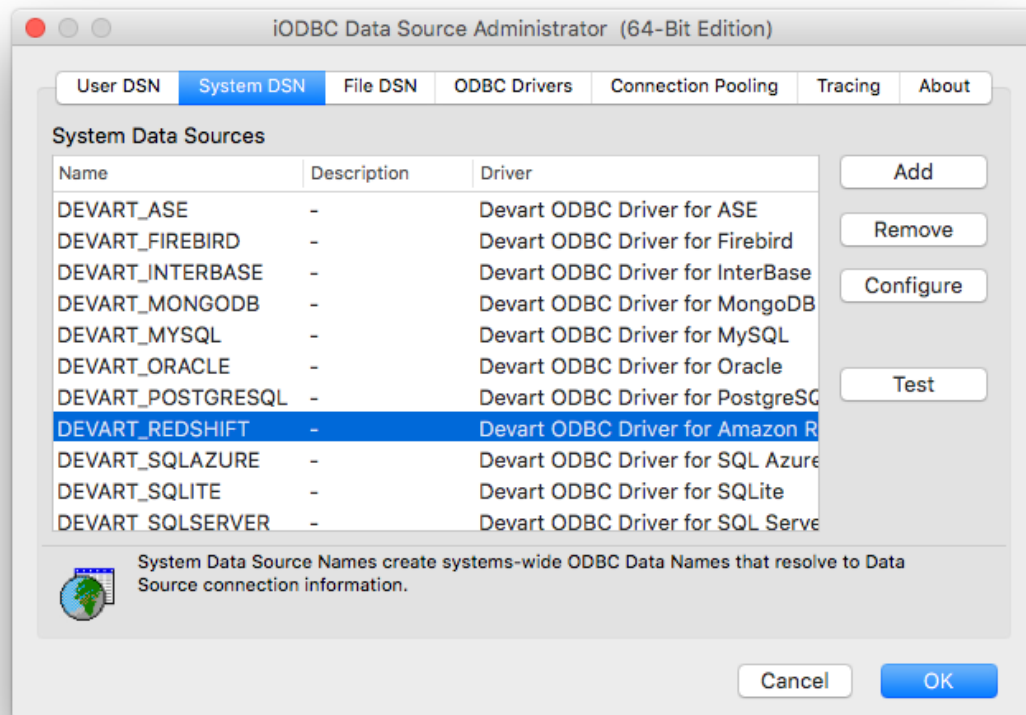
### 3.3.2 Mac

## macOS DSN Configuration

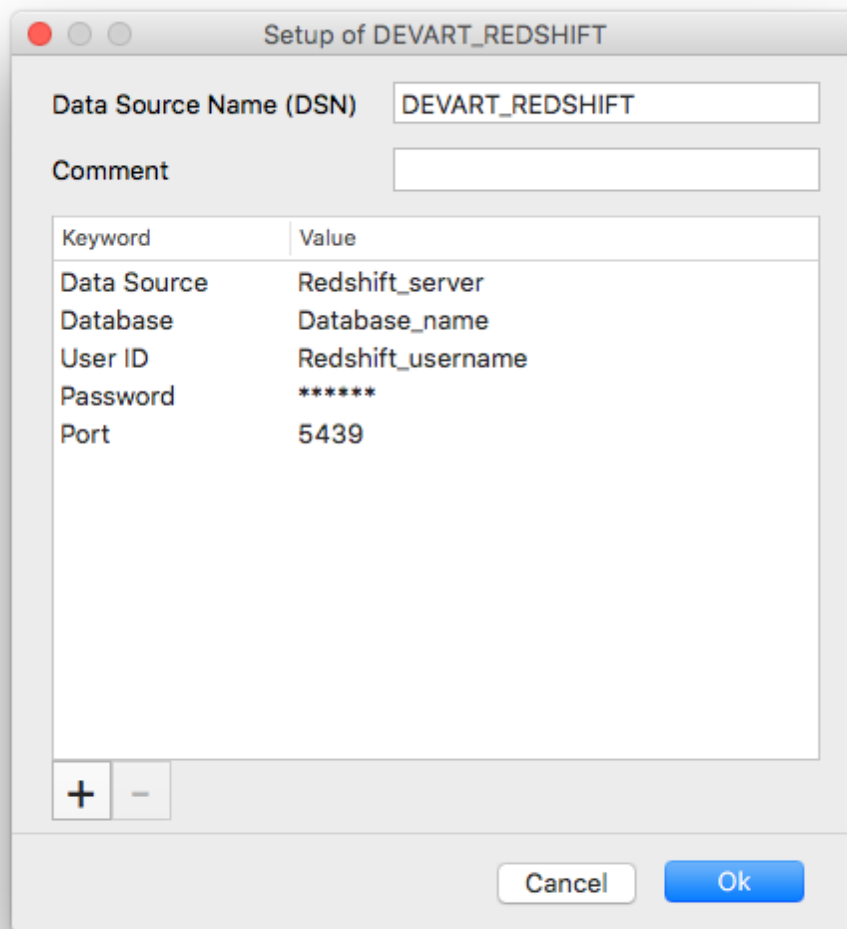
After the driver is [installed](#), DSN with the name DEVART\_REDSHIFT is created. You can use

it to test a [connection with REDSHIFT](#) server. For this, perform the following steps:

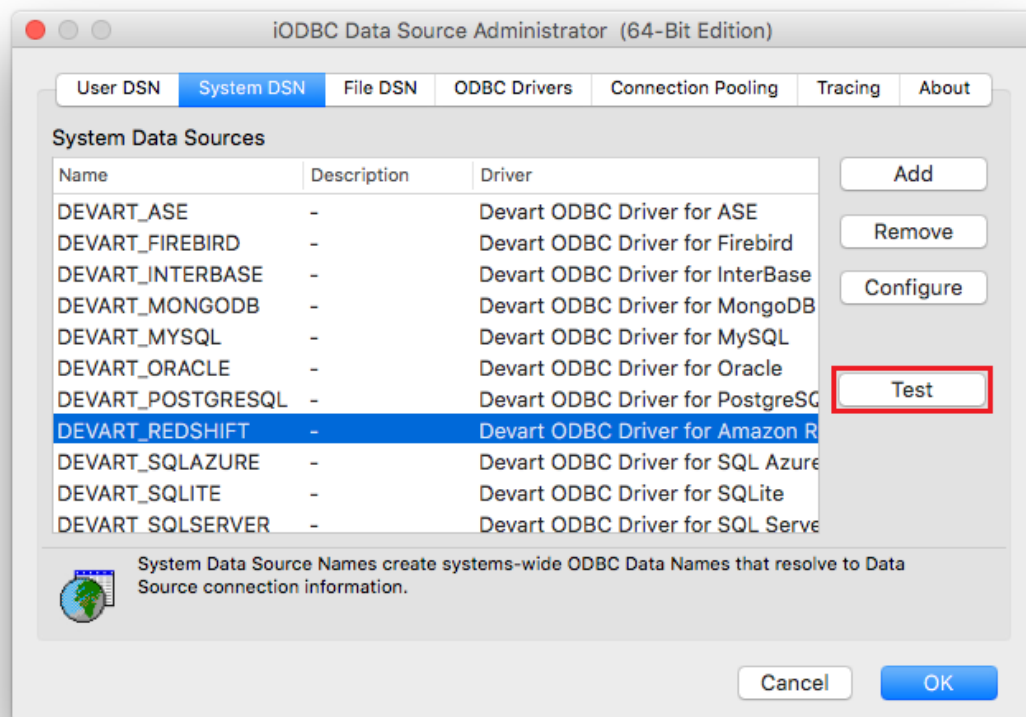
1. Run the iODBC utility of the required bitness. Find the DEVART\_REDSHIFT section and click the Configure button:



2. In the appeared dialog, specify the required connection settings and click OK.



3. Now click the Test button to establish a test connection to your data source.



## See Also

[Connection Options](#)

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### 3.3.3 Linux

## Linux DSN Configuration

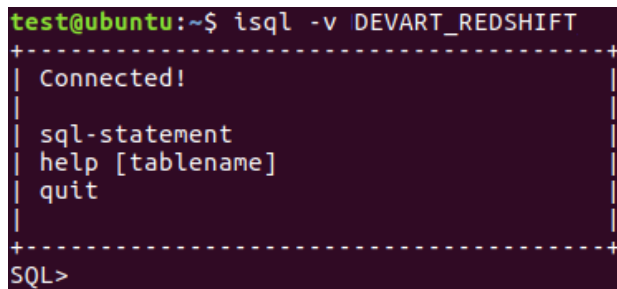
After the linux ([DEB](#) or [RPM](#)) driver is installed, a DSN with the name DEVART\_REDSHIFT is created. You can use it to test the [connection with the REDSHIFT](#) server. For this, perform the following steps:

1. Open the odbc.ini file located in the /etc folder. Find the DEVART\_REDSHIFT section and specify the required connection settings:

```
User ID=<your Amazon Redshift User Name>
Password=<your Amazon Redshift password>
Server=<your Amazon Redshift server address>
Port=<your Amazon Redshift Port>
Database=<your Amazon Redshift database name>
```

2. Run the UnixODBC Test Command utility and test a connection using the following command:

```
isql -v DEVART_REDSHIFT
```



```
test@ubuntu:~$ isql -v DEVART_REDSHIFT
+-----+
| Connected!                                |
| sql-statement                            |
| help [tablename]                         |
| quit                                     |
+-----+
SQL>
```

See Also

[Connection Options](#)

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## 3.4 Connection String Options

### Amazon Redshift ODBC Connection String Options

The following table lists the connection string options for Amazon Redshift.



Option	Description
Server	Serves to supply the server name for login.
Port	Used to specify the port number for the connection. 5439 by default.
User ID	Used to supply a user name for login.
Password	Used to supply a password for login.
Database	Used to set the name of the database

### Advanced Settings

Option	Description
Allow NULL strings	To retrieve metadata, not all parameters according to MSDN can accept a null value. If NULL, the driver should return an error. But some 3rd-party tools pass NULL to the parameters. These options should be enabled for compatibility with such tools.
Empty strings as NULL	
Connection Timeout	The time (in seconds) to wait for a connection to open before terminating an attempt. The default value is 15.
IP Version	<p>The Internet Protocol Version.</p> <p><code>ivIPv4</code></p> <p>The default value. Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) is used.</p> <p><code>ivIPv6</code></p> <p>Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) is used.</p> <p><code>ivIPBoth</code></p> <p>Either Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) or Version 4 (IPv4) is used.</p> <p>Note: When the property is set to <code>ivIPBoth</code>, a connection attempt is made via IPv6 if it is enabled in the operating system. If the connection attempt fails, a new connection attempt is made via IPv4.</p>
MinFetchRows	Respectively, if the <code>SQL_ATTR_ROW_ARRAY_SIZE</code> attribute value is less than <code>MinFetchRows</code> , then the number of rows queried from the server will equal <code>MinFetchRows</code> . Otherwise - it will be equal to <code>SQL_ATTR_ROW_ARRAY_SIZE</code> .

	<p>In order to make the driver to query from the server exactly the same number of rows as specified in the SQL_ATTR_ROW_ARRAY_SIZE attribute, it is enough to set the MinFetchRows parameter to 0. However, in this case, you should take into account, that the SQL_ATTR_ROW_ARRAY_SIZE value is 1 by default, and therefore performance decreases dramatically at this value.</p>
ODBC Behavior	<p>Used to set the behavior corresponding to the ODBC specification version that a third-party tool expects. The behavior of ODBC driver can be changed by setting a value for the SQL_ATTR_ODBC_VERSION attribute by calling the SQLSetEnvAttr function. But some third-party tools expect the driver to exhibit ODBC 2.x behavior, but forget to call SQLSetEnvAttr with the specified version or pass an incorrect value there. In this case, the required behavior can be explicitly specified in the Connection String by setting the ODBC Behavior parameter. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Default - default ODBC behavior determined by a third-party tool.</li> <li>• Ver 2.x - ODBC 2.x behavior is explicitly set.</li> <li>• Ver 3.x - ODBC 3.x behavior is explicitly set.</li> </ul>
String Types	<p>Sets the string value types returned by the driver as Default, Ansi or Unicode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Default - the driver defines the string types.</li> <li>• Ansi - all string types will be returned as SQL_CHAR, SQL_VARCHAR and SQL_LONGVARCHAR.</li> <li>• Unicode - all string types will be returned as SQL_WCHAR, SQL_WVARCHAR and SQL_WLONGVARCHAR.</li> </ul> <p>The option value should be changed if any third-party tool supports only Ansi string types or Unicode ones.</p>

RegionalNumberSettings	Enables the use of local regional settings when converting numbers to strings.
RegionalDateSettings	Enables the use of local regional settings when converting dates and times to strings.

### Sample Amazon Redshift ODBC Connection String

```
DRIVER={Devart ODBC Driver for Redshift};Data  
Source=Your_Redshift_server;Port=5439;User  
ID=Your_Redshift_username;Password=Your_Redshift_password;Database  
=Database_name
```

#### See also:

- [SSL Connection](#)
- [SSH Connection](#)
- [HTTP Tunneling](#)

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## 3.5 Secure Connections

This section describes how to establish secure connections to Amazon Redshift with ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift.

- [SSL Connection](#)
- [SSH Connection](#)
- [HTTP Tunneling](#)

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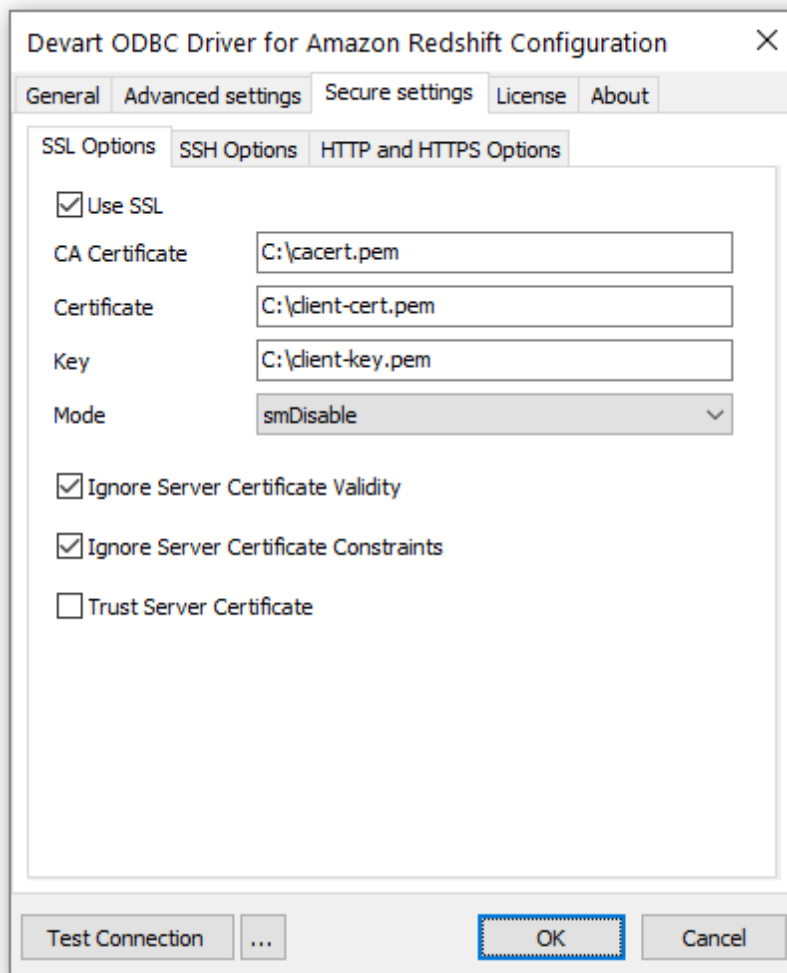
### 3.5.1 SSL Connection

## Connecting to Amazon Redshift Using SSL

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is a standard protocol for secure access to a remote machine over untrusted networks. It runs on top of TCP/IP to secure client-server communications by allowing an SSL-enabled client to authenticate itself to an SSL-enabled server and vice versa. During server authentication, an SSL-enabled client application uses standard techniques of public-key cryptography to verify the server's identity by checking that the server's certificate is issued by a trusted certificate authority (CA) and proves the ownership of the public key.

Conversely, SSL client authentication allows the server to validate the client's identity. The client and server can also authenticate each other using self-signed certificates, however, you will almost never want to use a self-signed certificate, except for an Intranet or a development server. After establishing an SSL connection, the client and server can exchange messages that are symmetrically encrypted with the shared secret key. SSL is the recommended method to establish a secure connection to Amazon Redshift due to easier configuration and higher performance, compared to SSH. See the Amazon Redshift documentation for more information on how to [configure security options](#).

To establish an SSL connection to Amazon Redshift, specify the SSL certificates and client private key:



## SSL Options

Option	Description
Use SSL	Enables SSL connections.
SSL CA Certificate	The CA certificate.
SSL Certificate	The client certificate.
SSL Key	The private client key.
Ignore Server Certificate Validity	Specifies whether to check the server certificate validity period during an SSL

	handshake. The default value is True.
Ignore Server Certificate Constraints	Specifies whether to verify the server certificate for compliance with constraints during an SSL handshake. The default value is True.
Trust Server Certificate	Specifies whether to verify the server certificate during an SSL handshake. By default, the driver verifies the server certificate. When the option is set to True, the driver will bypass walking the certificate chain to verify the certificate.
Ignore Server Certificate Insecurity	Specifies whether to check the server certificate signature security during an SSL handshake. The default value is False.
SSL Mode	<p>Specifies whether and with what priority an SSL connection will be negotiated with the server.</p> <p><code>smRequire</code> The default value. Only SSL connections allowed.</p> <p><code>smPrefer</code> Negotiates trying first an SSL connection, then if that fails, tries a regular non-SSL connection.</p> <p><code>smAllow</code> Negotiates trying first a non-SSL connection, then if that fails, tries an SSL</p>

	connection.
	<code>smVerifyCA</code> Verifies server identity by validating the server certificate chain up to the root certificate installed on the client machine.
	<code>smVerifyFull</code> Verifies server identity by validating the server certificate chain up to the root certificate installed on the client machine and validates that the server hostname matches the server certificate.

### Sample SSL Connection String

```
DRIVER={Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift};Data  
Source=myServer;Database=myDatabase;User  
ID=myUsername;Password=myPassword;Port=myPort;Use SSL=True;SSL CA  
Cert=C:\myCaCertificate.pem;SSL Cert=C:  
\myClientCertificate.pem;SSL Key=C:\myPrivateKey.pem
```

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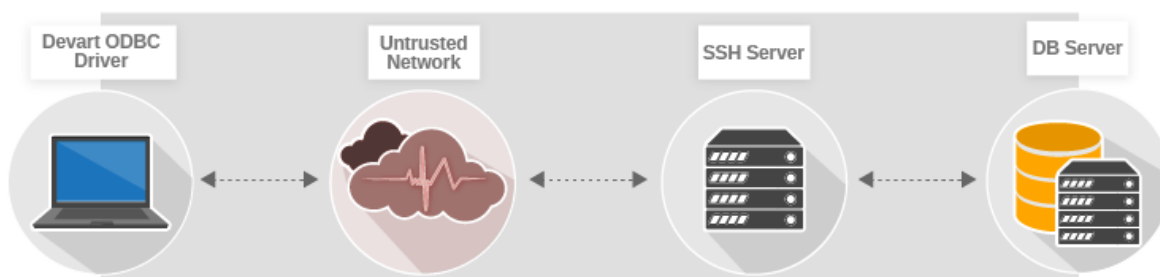
### 3.5.2 SSH Connection

## Connecting to Amazon Redshift Using SSH

This section discusses how to connect to Amazon Redshift through SSH. Secure Shell (SSH) is cryptographic network protocol for secure remote login, command execution and file transfer over untrusted networks. SSH uses client-server architecture, connecting an SSH client with an SSH server. The client and server authenticate each other and pass commands and output back and forth. To secure the transmitted data, SSH employs forms of symmetric encryption, asymmetric encryption, and hashing.

In symmetric key cryptography, a single key is used by the sending and receiving parties to encrypt and decrypt messages. Asymmetric encryption requires two associated keys, the private key and the public key. The public key encrypts messages that can only be decrypted by the private key. The public key can be freely shared with anyone to authenticate another party, while the private key must be kept secret. The client public key must be stored in a location that is accessible by the SSH server to authenticate the server by the client; conversely, the server public key must be placed on the client side to authenticate the client by the server. Asymmetric encryption is used during the initial key exchange process to produce the shared secret (session key) to encrypt messages for the duration of the session.

The SSH server listens on default port 22 (this port can be changed) for incoming TCP connections. The SSH client begins the initial TCP handshake with the server and verifies the server's identity. The client and server agree upon the encryption protocol and negotiate a session key. The server then authenticates the client and spawns the right environment. The [ODBC driver for Amazon Redshift](#) implements the SSH client feature to connect to the SSH server on the remote machine at the specified port. The SSH server authenticates the client and enables the driver to establish a secure direct connection to Amazon Redshift. Below is a simplified diagram representing the SSH tunneling.



Note: You don't have to install the SSH client since ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift implements the SSH client functionality.

## SSH Connection Options

To establish an SSH connection to Amazon Redshift, specify the connection parameters on the `SSH Options` tab under `Security Settings`.



The screenshot shows the 'Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Configuration' dialog box. The 'SSH Options' tab is selected, showing a 'Use SSH' checkbox which is checked. Below it are input fields for 'Host name' (192.160.50.160), 'Port' (22), 'User name' (SSHUser), 'Password' (masked with dots), 'Client private key' (PrivateKey.pem), 'Password for key' (masked with dots), 'Server public key' (PublicKey.pem), and 'Storage path' (D:\Keys\). At the bottom are 'Test Connection', '...', 'OK', and 'Cancel' buttons.

### SSH Connection Options:

Option	Description
Use SSH	Enables SSH connections.
SSH Host name	The host name or IP address of the SSH server.
SSH Port	The SSH port number (22 by default).
SSH User Name	The username for the account on the SSH server.
SSH Password	The password for the account on the SSH server.

SSH Client Key	The filename of the client private key for key-based authentication.
SSH Client Key Password	The passphrase for the client private key.
SSH Server Key	The filename of the SSH server public key.
SSH Storage Path	The directory where the encryption keys are stored.

### Sample Connection String:

```
DRIVER=Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift;Data  
Source=myHost;Database=myDatabase;User  
ID=myUsername;Password=myPassword;Port=myPort;Use SSH=True;SSH  
Host name=mySshHost;SSH User Name=mySshUsername;SSH  
Password=mySshPassword;SSH Client Key=myPrivateKey.pem;SSH  
Client Key Password=myClientKeyPassphrase;SSH Server  
Key=myPublicServerKey.pem;SSH Storage Path=myDirectorywithKeys
```

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### 3.5.3 HTTP Tunneling

## Connecting to Amazon Redshift Using HTTP Tunneling

This section discusses how to connect the ODBC driver to Amazon Redshift through an HTTP tunnel. If you need to connect to Amazon Redshift in conditions of restricted connectivity, e.g. when a database server is hidden behind a firewall, or you need to transmit private network data through a public network, you can set up an HTTP tunnel to create a direct network link between two locations. The tunnel is created by an intermediary called a proxy server.

When Amazon Redshift server is hidden behind a firewall, the client is not able to connect to the server directly on a specified port. If the firewall allows HTTP connections, you can use the ODBC driver with a properly configured web server to connect to the database server. The driver supports HTTP tunneling based on the PHP script.

A possible scenario of using HTTP tunneling: the client needs to access the database of a

website from a remote machine, but access to the designated port of the database server is forbidden — only connections on the HTTP port 80 are allowed. To establish a connection in this situation, you must deploy the `tunnel.php` script, which is distributed with the driver, on the web server. It enables access to the database server through an HTTP tunnel. The script must be accessible through HTTP. You can verify the script accessibility using any web browser. The script file is located in the "C:\Program Files (x86)\Devart\ODBC\Redshift\http\tunnel.php" folder. The web server must support PHP 5 or later.

To set up an HTTP tunnel, specify the connection parameters on the **HTTP and HTTPS Options** tab under **Security Settings**.

The screenshot shows the "Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Configuration" dialog box. The "Secure settings" tab is selected, and the "HTTP and HTTPS Options" sub-tab is active. The "Use HTTP or HTTPS" checkbox is checked. The "Url" field contains "http://server/tunnel.php". The "User name" field contains "HttpUser". The "Password" field is masked with dots. Below these fields is a "Proxy Options" section with fields for "Host name", "Port" (set to 0), "User name", and "Password". At the bottom, there are "Test Connection", "OK", and "Cancel" buttons.

## HTTP Tunneling Options

Option	Description
Use Http	Enables HTTP tunneling.
Http Url	The URL of the PHP script for HTTP tunneling.
Http User	The username for the password-protected directory that contains the

Name	HTTP tunneling script.
Http Password	The password for the password-protected directory that contains the HTTP tunneling script.
Http Trust Server Certificate	Specifies whether to verify the server certificate during an SSL handshake. When True, the driver bypasses walking the certificate chain to verify the certificate. The default value is False.

### Sample Connection String Using HTTP Tunneling

```
DRIVER=Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift;Data  
Source=myHost;Database=myDatabase;User  
ID=myUsername;Password=myPassword;Port=myPort;Use  
Http=True;Url=https://host/folder/tunnel.php;Http User  
Name=myHttpUsername;Http Password=myHttpPassword
```

## Connecting Through HTTP Tunnel and Proxy Server

The HTTP tunneling server may be not be directly accessible from the client machine. In this case, you need to additionally provide connection information for the proxy server.

The screenshot shows the 'Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift Configuration' dialog box. The 'HTTP and HTTPS Options' tab is selected. It contains a checkbox for 'Use HTTP or HTTPS' which is checked. Below this are fields for 'Url' (http://server/tunnel.php), 'User name' (HttpUser), and 'Password' (masked with dots). A 'Proxy Options' section contains fields for 'Host name' (10.0.0.1), 'Port' (3128), 'User name' (ProxyUser), and 'Password' (masked with dots). At the bottom are 'Test Connection', 'OK', and 'Cancel' buttons.

## Proxy Options

Option	Description
Proxy Host Name	The proxy hostname or IP address.
Proxy Port	The proxy port.
Proxy User Name	The proxy username.
Proxy Password	The proxy password.

## Sample Connection String Using HTTP Tunneling and Proxy Server

```
DRIVER=Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift;Data
Source=myHost;Database=myDatabase;User
ID=myUsername;Password=myPassword;Port=myPort;Use
Http=True;Url=https://host/folder/tunnel.php;Http User
Name=myHttpUsername;Http Password=myHttpPassword;Proxy Host
Name=myProxyHost;Proxy Port=myProxyPort;Proxy User
Name=myProxyUsername;Proxy Password=myProxyPassword
```

## Additional Information

There is one more way to tunnel network traffic. The Secure Shell forwarding, or SSH, can be used for data forwarding. However, SSH is designed to encrypt traffic rather than traverse firewalls. The [Connecting via SSH](#) document describes how to set up an SSH connection in the [ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift](#).

Note that traffic tunneling or encryption increases the CPU and bandwidth usage. It is recommended that you use direct connection whenever possible.

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### 3.6 Sandboxed Apps on macOS

#### Sandboxed Apps on macOS

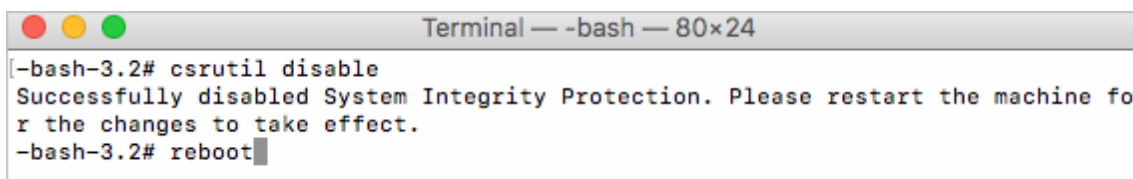
Sandboxed applications don't have permission to access iODBC Driver Manager on macOS. This is caused by the System Integrity Protection (SIP) technology on macOS which protects your files and folders from potentially malicious software by locking the application. When accessing a data source from an application like Excel through the [ODBC driver for Amazon Redshift](#), you may get an error message saying that the driver is unable to create a file.

Note that all third-party applications distributed through the Mac App Store are sandboxed.

#### Disabling System Integrity Protection (SIP) on macOS

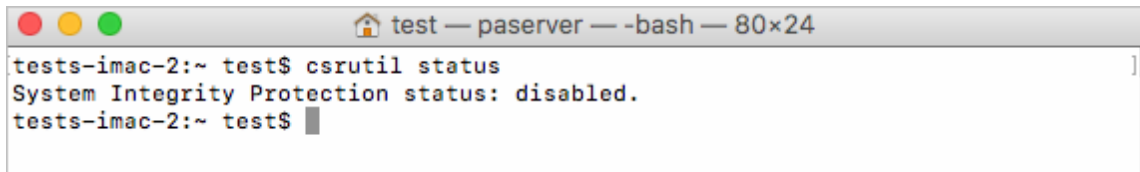
To resolve the issue, you should turn off SIP on your computer:

1. Restart your computer in **Recovery mode** (hold down **Command + R** until you see the Apple logo).
2. Select **Utilities > Terminal**.
3. In the Terminal window, enter `csrutil disable`.



```
Terminal — -bash — 80x24
[-bash-3.2# csrutil disable
Successfully disabled System Integrity Protection. Please restart the machine for the changes to take effect.
-bash-3.2# reboot]
```

4. Restart your computer.
5. Enter `csrutil status` to check the status of SIP.



```
test — paserver — -bash — 80x24
tests-imac-2:~ test$ csrutil status
System Integrity Protection status: disabled.
tests-imac-2:~ test$
```

Enable SIP after you finish working with an ODBC data source. To turn on SIP, enter `csrutil enable` and restart your computer.

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## 3.7 Using with iODBC

### Using the Driver with iODBC

Among known issues with iODBC driver manager is incorrect handling of the following ODBC data types:

- SQL\_WCHAR
- SQL\_WVARCHAR
- SQL\_WLONGVARCHAR

For this reason, we recommend using the following data types instead:

- SQL\_CHAR
- SQL\_VARCHAR
- SQL\_LONGVARCHAR

If you have to work with the SQL\_WCHAR, SQL\_WVARCHAR, and SQL\_WLONGVARCHAR data types, we recommend that you use the unixODBC driver manager rather than iODBC.

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## 3.8 Enabling ODBC Tracing

### Creating an ODBC Trace Log on Windows

When you start or stop tracing in the 64-bit ODBC Administrator, the tracing is also enabled or disabled in the 32-bit ODBC Administrator, and vice versa.

If the ODBC client application you need to trace runs under Local System account or any other user login than your own, select `Machine-Wide tracing for all user identities`. For example, this option may be necessary for SSMS.

To generate a trace file using ODBC Source Administrator on Windows, follow the steps below.

1. Type `ODBC Data Sources` in the Windows 10 search box (in earlier versions of Windows, open `Control Panel > Administrative Tools`) and choose the application of the needed bitness.
2. Select the `Tracing` tab.
3. If necessary, change the default `Log File Path`. Make sure that the path is writable by the application, then click `Apply`.
4. Click `Start Tracing Now`.
5. Restart all application processes.
6. Click `Test Connection` in the DSN settings to make sure the driver is able to connect.
7. Reproduce the issue.
8. Click `Stop Tracing Now` on the `Tracing` tab.
9. Send us the obtained log file (for example, `devart.log`).

### Creating an ODBC Trace Log on macOS

To enable the trace option on macOS, use the `Tracing` tab within ODBC Administrator.

1. Open the ODBC Administrator.
2. Select the `Tracing` tab.
3. If necessary, change the default `Log file path`.
4. Select `All the time` in the `When to trace` option.



## Creating an ODBC Trace Log on Linux

To trace the ODBC calls on Linux, set the `Trace` and `TraceFile` keyword/value pairs in the `[ODBC]` section of the `/etc/odbcinst.ini` file, for example:

```
[ODBC]
Trace=Yes
TraceFile=/home/test/devart.log
```

Make sure to disable logging after obtaining a log file since it affects the read/write speed.

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### 3.9 Supported Data Types

#### Data Type Mapping

The Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift supports all Amazon Redshift data types.

The following table describes how the Amazon Redshift data types are mapped to the ODBC data types.

Amazon Redshift Data Types	ODBC Data Types
SMALLINT	SQL_SMALLINT
INTEGER	SQL_INTEGER
BIGINT	SQL_BIGINT
DECIMAL	SQL_DECIMAL
REAL	SQL_REAL
DOUBLE PRECISION	DOUBLE PRECISION
CHAR	SQL_WVARCHAR
NCHAR	SQL_WVARCHAR
BPCHAR	SQL_WVARCHAR
VARCHAR	SQL_WVARCHAR
NVARCHAR	SQL_WVARCHAR
TEXT	SQL_WVARCHAR

DATE	SQL_TYPE_DATE
TIMESTAMP	SQL_TYPE_TIMESTAMP
TIMESTAMPZ	SQL_TYPE_TIMESTAMP

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### 3.10 Supported ODBC API Functions

## Supported ODBC Functions

The SQLGetInfo function returns information about the driver and data source. To find out whether a specific function is supported in the driver, call SQLGetFunctions.

For more information about the ODBC interface, see the [ODBC Programmer's Reference](#).

ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift supports all deprecated functions for backward compatibility.

The following table lists the currently supported ODBC functions.

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLAllocHandle	✓	ISO 92	Obtains an environment, connection, statement, or descriptor handle.
SQLConnect	✓	ISO 92	Connects to a specific driver by data source name, user ID, and password.
SQLDriverConnect	✓	ODBC	Connects to a specific driver by

			connection string or requests that the Driver Manager and driver display connection dialog boxes for the user.
SQLAllocEnv	✓	Deprecated	Obtains an environment handle allocated from driver.
SQLAllocConnect	✓	Deprecated	Obtains a connection handle

## ODBC API Calls for Obtaining Information about a Driver and Data Source

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLDataSources	✓	ISO 92	Returns the list of available data sources, handled by the Driver Manager
SQLDrivers	✓	ODBC	Returns the list of installed drivers and their attributes, handles by Driver Manager
SQLGetInfo	✓	ISO 92	Returns information about a specific driver and data source.
SQLGetFunctions	✓	ISO 92	Returns the functions

			supported by the driver.
SQLGetTypeInfo	✓	ISO 92	Returns information about supported data types.

## ODBC API Calls for Setting and Retrieving Driver Attributes

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLSetConnectAttr	✓	ISO 92	Sets a connection attribute.
SQLGetConnectAttr	✓	ISO 92	Returns the value of a connection attribute.
SQLSetConnectOption	✓	Deprecated	Sets a connection option
SQLGetConnectOption	✓	Deprecated	Returns the value of a connection option
SQLSetEnvAttr	✓	ISO 92	Sets an environment attribute.
SQLGetEnvAttr	✓	ISO 92	Returns the value of an environment attribute.
SQLSetStmtAttr	✓	ISO 92	Sets a statement attribute.
SQLGetStmtAttr	✓	ISO 92	Returns the value of a statement attribute.
SQLSetStmtOption	✓	Deprecated	Sets a statement option

SQLGetStmtOption	✓	Deprecated	Returns the value of a statement option
------------------	---	------------	---

## ODBC API Calls for Preparing SQL Requests

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLAllocStmt	✓	Deprecated	Allocates a statement handle
SQLPrepare	✓	ISO 92	Prepares an SQL statement for later execution.
SQLBindParameter	✓	ODBC	Assigns storage for a parameter in an SQL statement.
SQLGetCursorName	✓	ISO 92	Returns the cursor name associated with a statement handle.
SQLSetCursorName	✓	ISO 92	Specifies a cursor name.
SQLSetScrollOptions	✓	ODBC	Sets options that control cursor behavior.

## ODBC API Calls for Submitting Requests

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLExecute	✓	ISO 92	Executes a prepared statement.
SQLExecDirect	✓	ISO 92	Executes a statement

SQLNativeSql	✓	ODBC	Returns the text of an SQL statement as translated by the driver.
SQLDescribeParam	✓	ODBC	Returns the description for a specific parameter in a statement.
SQLNumParams	✓	ISO 92	Returns the number of parameters in a statement.
SQLParamData	✓	ISO 92	Used in conjunction with SQLPutData to supply parameter data at execution time. (Useful for long data values.)
SQLPutData	✓	ISO 92	Sends part or all of a data value for a parameter. (Useful for long data values.)

## ODBC API Calls for Retrieving Results and Information about Results

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLRowCount	✓	ISO 92	Returns the number of rows affected by an insert, update, or delete request.

SQLNumResultCols	✓	ISO 92	Returns the number of columns in the result set.
SQLDescribeCol	✓	ISO 92	Describes a column in the result set.
SQLColAttribute	✓	ISO 92	Describes attributes of a column in the result set.
SQLColAttributes	✓	Deprecated	Describes attributes of a column in the result set.
SQLFetch	✓	ISO 92	Returns multiple result rows.
SQLFetchScroll	✓	ISO 92	Returns scrollable result rows.
SQLExtendedFetch	✓	Deprecated	Returns scrollable result rows.
SQLSetPos	✓	ODBC	Positions a cursor within a fetched block of data and enables an application to refresh data in the rowset or to update or delete data in the result set.
SQLBulkOperations	✓	ODBC	Performs bulk insertions and bulk bookmark operations, including

			update, delete, and fetch by bookmark.
--	--	--	--

## ODBC API Calls for Retrieving Error or Diagnostic Information

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLError	✓	Deprecated	Returns additional error or status information
SQLGetDiagField	✓	ISO 92	Returns additional diagnostic information (a single field of the diagnostic data structure).
SQLGetDiagRec	✓	ISO 92	Returns additional diagnostic information (multiple fields of the diagnostic data structure).

## ODBC API Calls for Obtaining Information About Database Objects (Catalog Functions)

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLColumnPrivileges	✓	ODBC	Returns a list of columns and associated privileges for one or



			more tables.
SQLColumns	✓	X/Open	Returns the list of column names in specified tables.
SQLForeignKeys	✓	ODBC	Returns a list of column names that make up foreign keys, if they exist for a specified table.
SQLPrimaryKeys	✓	ODBC	Returns the list of column names that make up the primary key for a table.
SQLProcedureColumns	✓	ODBC	Returns the list of input and output parameters, as well as the columns that constitute the result set for the specified procedures.
SQLProcedures	✓	ODBC	Returns the list of procedure names stored in a specific data source.
SQLSpecialColumns	✓	X/Open	Returns information about the optimal set of columns that uniquely identifies a row in a specified

			table, or the columns that are automatically updated when any value in the row is updated by a transaction.
SQLStatistics	✓	ISO 92	Returns statistics about a single table and the list of indexes associated with the table.
SQLTablePrivileges	✓	ODBC	Returns a list of tables and the privileges associated with each table.
SQLTables	✓	X/Open	Returns the list of table names stored in a specific data source.

## ODBC API Calls for Performing Transactions

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLTransact	✓	Deprecated	Commits or rolls back a transaction
SQLEndTran	✓	ISO 92	Commits or rolls back a transaction.

## ODBC API Calls for Terminating a Statement

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLFreeStmt	✓	ISO 92	Ends statement processing, discards pending results, and, optionally, frees all resources associated with the statement handle.
SQLCloseCursor	✓	ISO 92	Closes a cursor that has been opened on a statement handle.
SQLCancel	✓	ISO 92	Cancels an SQL statement.

## ODBC API Calls for Terminating a Connection

Function Name	Support	Standard	Purpose
SQLDisconnect	✓	ISO 92	Closes the connection.
SQLFreeHandle	✓	ISO 92	Releases an environment, connection, statement, or descriptor handle.
SQLFreeConnect	✓	Deprecated	Releases connection handle.
SQLFreeEnv	✓	Deprecated	Releases an environment handle.

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## 4 Using in Third-Party Tools

This section discusses how to use ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift with ODBC-compliant tools.

- [DBeaver](#)
- [Oracle Database Link](#)
- [Microsoft Access](#)
- [Microsoft Excel](#)
- [OpenOffice and LibreOffice](#)
- [PHP](#)
- [Power BI](#)
- [Python](#)
- [QlikView](#)
- [SQL Server Management Studio](#)
- [SSIS](#)
- [Tableau](#)

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### 4.1 Using in DBeaver

#### DBeaver Overview

DBeaver is a free, open source multiplatform database management tool and SQL client for developers and database administrators. DBeaver can be used to access any database or cloud application that has an ODBC or JDBC driver, such as Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL, Salesforce, or Mailchimp. Devart DBeaver provides you with the most important features you'd need when working with a database in a GUI tool, such as:

- SQL queries execution
- Metadata browsing and editing
- SQL scripts management
- Data export/import
- Data backup
- DDL generation
- ER diagrams rendering
- Test data generation
- BLOB/CLOB support
- Database objects browsing
- Scrollable resultsets

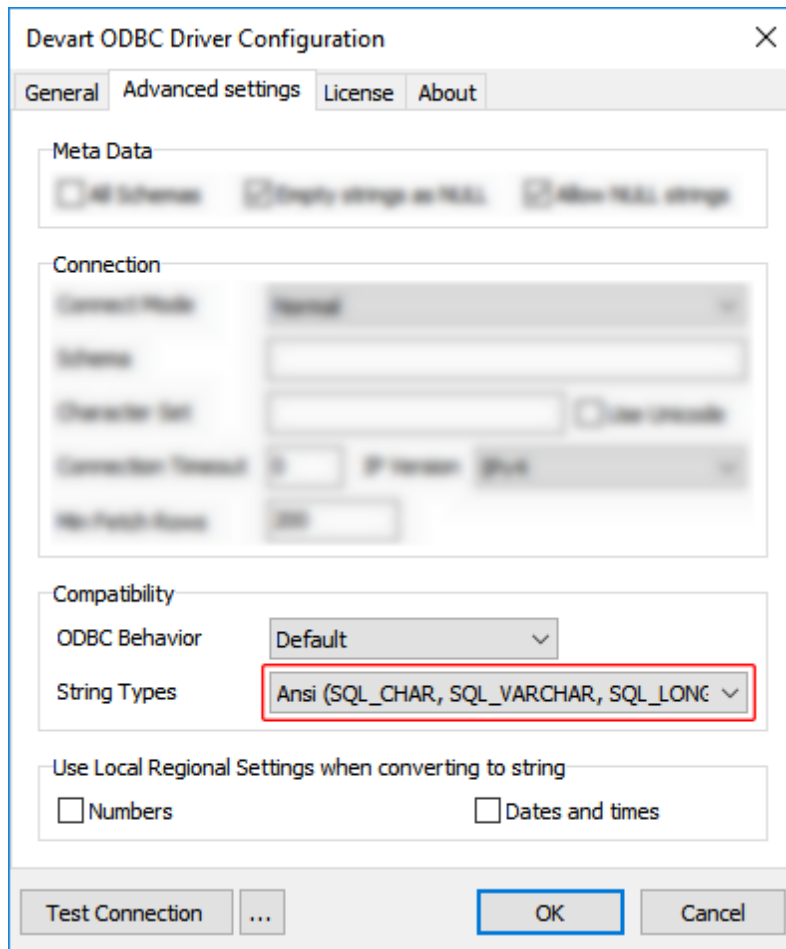
The tool comes in two editions — Community and Enterprise. Enterprise Edition supports NoSQL databases, such as MongoDB or Cassandra, persistent query manager database, SSH tunneling, vector graphics (SVG) and a few other enterprise-level features. Note though that you can access a MongoDB database from DBeaver Community Edition using the respective Devart ODBC driver. For the purposes of this guide, we'll use the Community Edition of DBeaver to retrieve data from Amazon Redshift via the Open Database Connectivity driver.

## Creating an ODBC Data Source to Use Amazon Redshift Data in DBeaver

1. Click the **Start** menu and select **Control Panel**.
2. Select **Administrative Tools**, then click **ODBC Data Sources**.
3. Click on the **System DSN** tab if you want to set up a DSN name for all users of the system or select **User DSN** to configure DSN only for your account.
4. Click the **Add** button and double-click Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift in the list.
5. Give a name to your data source and set up the connection parameters.
6. Click the **Test Connection** button to verify that you have properly configured the DSN.

When using ODBC driver for Amazon Redshift with DBeaver, SQL\_WVARCHAR data types

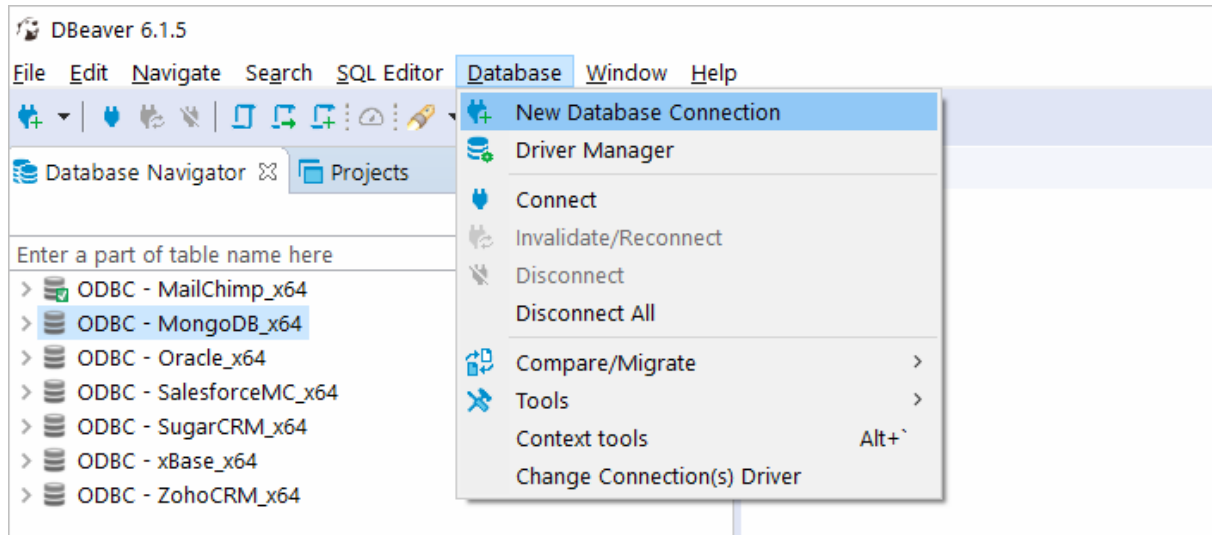
may be displayed incorrectly in DBeaver. To prevent this, you need to set the string data types to Ansi either in the **Advanced Settings** tab of the driver configuration dialog or directly in the connection string (String Types=Ansi) — all string types will be returned as SQL\_CHAR, SQL\_VARCHAR and SQL\_LONGVARCHAR.



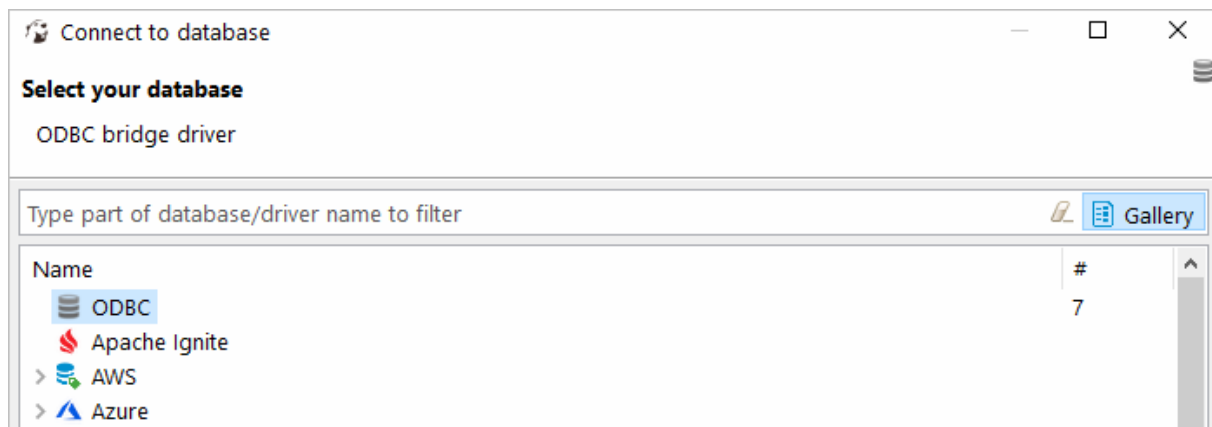
## Connecting to Amazon Redshift Data from DBeaver via ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

Follow the steps below to establish a connection to Amazon Redshift in DBeaver.

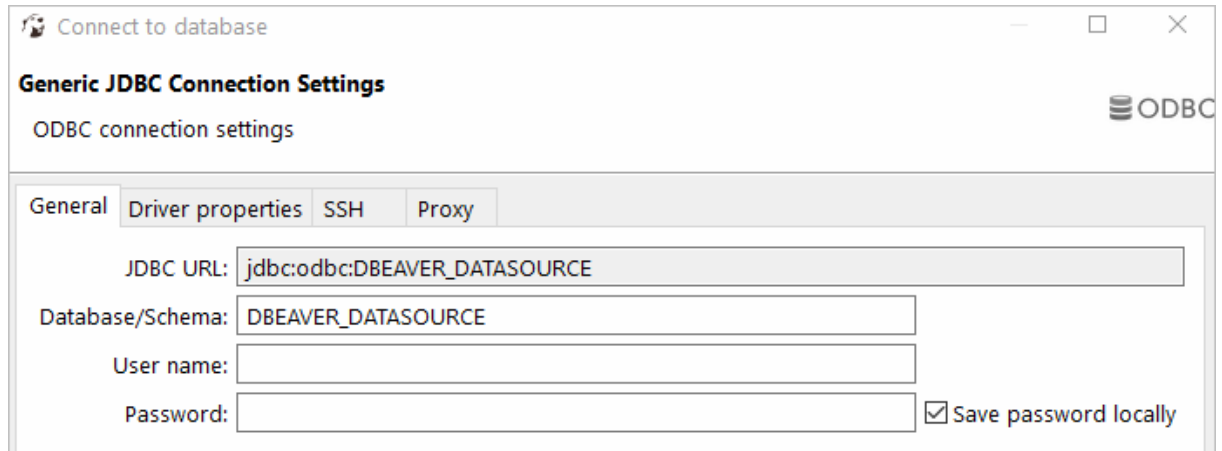
1. In the **Database** menu, select **New Database Connection**.



2. In the **Connect to database** wizard, select **ODBC** and click **Next**.



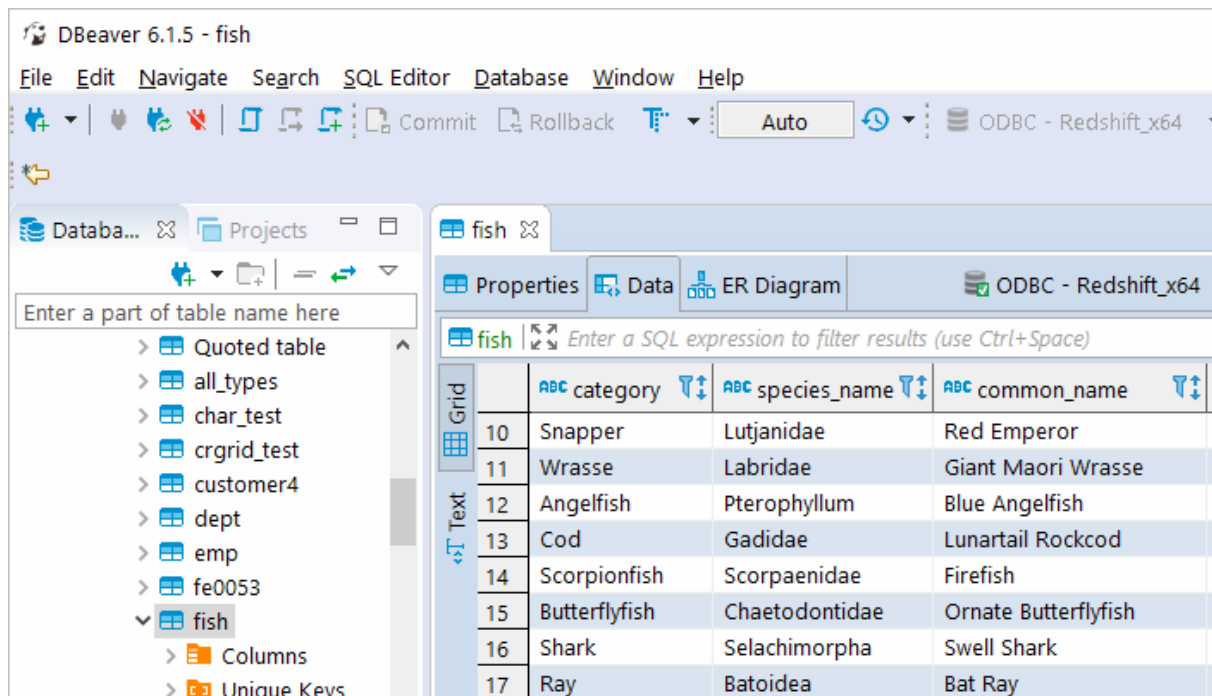
3. Enter the previously configured DSN in the **Database/Schema** field.



4. Click **Test Connection**. If everything goes well, you'll see the **Success** message.

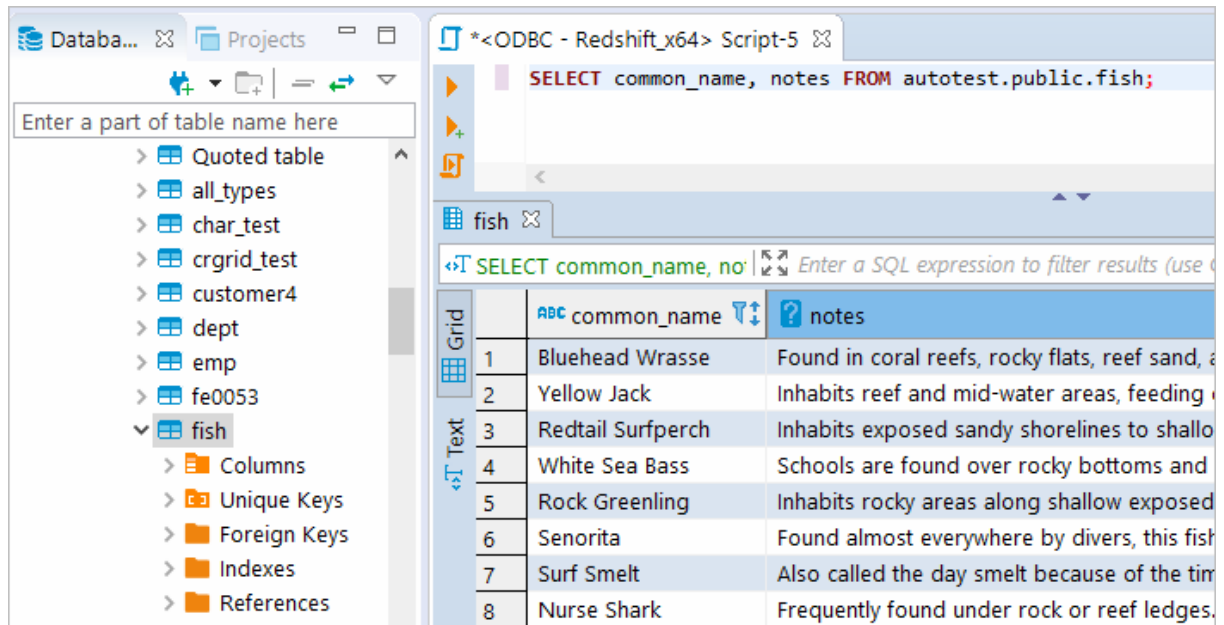
## Viewing Amazon Redshift Database Objects and Querying Data

You can expand out the database structure in DBeaver's **Database Navigator** to visualize all the tables in Amazon Redshift database. To view and edit the data in a table, you need to right-click on the target table name and select **View data**. The content of the table will be displayed in the main workspace.





If you want to write a custom SQL query that will include only the necessary columns from the table, you can select **New SQL Editor** in the **SQL Editor** main menu. Create your query and run it by clicking **Execute SQL Statement** to view the results in the same window.



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## 4.2 Using in Oracle DBLink

### Configuring Oracle Database Gateway for ODBC

This article explains how to configure Oracle Database Gateway for ODBC. If your data is stored in a non-Oracle database system or cloud application, and you need to access it from an Oracle Database server, you can create a database link to an Oracle Database Gateway for ODBC. The gateway works with an ODBC driver to access non-Oracle systems or other, remote Oracle servers. Any ODBC-compatible data source can be accessed using the gateway and the appropriate ODBC driver. The driver must be installed on the same machine as the gateway. The non-Oracle system can run on the same machine as the Oracle server or on a different machine. The gateway can be installed on the machine running the non-Oracle system, the machine running the Oracle database or on a third machine as a standalone.

## Configure the Initialization File

After installing the gateway and the [ODBC driver for Amazon Redshift](#), create an initialization file for your Oracle Database Gateway for ODBC. The sample file `initdg4odbc.ora` is stored in the `ORACLE_HOME\hs\admin` directory. To create an initialization file for the gateway, copy the sample initialization file and rename it. The name must be prefixed with `init` — for example, `initAmazon Redshift.ora`. You need a separate initialization file for each ODBC data source. After creating the file, set the `HS_FDS_CONNECT_INFO` parameter to the system DSN that you created earlier, for example:

```
HS_FDS_CONNECT_INFO=Amazon Redshift
```

## Configure Oracle Net Listener

After configuring the gateway, you need to configure Oracle Net Listener to communicate with the Oracle database. Information about the gateway must be added to the `listener.ora` configuration file which is located in the `ORACLE_HOME\NETWORK\ADMIN\` directory. The following example is the address on which the Oracle Net Listener listens (`HOST` is the address of the machine on which the gateway is installed):

```
LISTENER =
  (DESCRIPTION_LIST =
    (DESCRIPTION =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = localhost)(PORT = 1521))
    )
  )
```

Add an entry to the `listener.ora` file to start the gateway in response to connection requests. The SID of the gateway (`SID_NAME`) must be the same in `listener.ora` and `tnsnames.ora`. `ORACLE_HOME` is the Oracle home directory where the gateway resides. To apply the new settings, stop and restart the Oracle Net Listener service.

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER=
  (SID_LIST=
    (SID_DESC=
      (SID_NAME=Amazon Redshift)
      (ORACLE_HOME=D:\ORACLE_HOME)
      (PROGRAM=dg4odbc)
    )
  )
```

## Configure Oracle for Gateway Access

Add a connect descriptor for the gateway to the `tnsnames.ora` file, which is located in `ORACLE_HOME\NETWORK\ADMIN` directory. The `SID` must match the value specified in the

listener.ora file.

```
Amazon Redshift =  
(DESCRIPTION =  
  (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = tcp)(HOST = localhost)(PORT = 1521))  
  (CONNECT_DATA =  
    (SID = Amazon Redshift)  
  )  
(HS = OK)  
)
```

## Create Database Links

To access an ODBC data source, you must create a database link using a database tool like SQL Plus or dbForge Studio for Oracle: connect to your database server and execute the `CREATE DATABASE LINK` statement, as follows:

```
CREATE DATABASE LINK dblink CONNECT TO "username" IDENTIFIED BY "password"
```

`dblink` is the complete database link name. `tns_name_entry` is the Oracle Net connect descriptor specified in the `tnsnames.ora` file.

When you create the database link in [dbForge Studio for Oracle](#), you can see your newly created link in Database Links on the left panel. After creating the database link, you can run a query against the ODBC data source using the following syntax:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name@"dblink_name"
```

See also

[Configuring Oracle Database Gateway for ODBC](#)

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## 4.3 Using in Microsoft Access

### Connecting Microsoft Access to Amazon Redshift Using an ODBC Driver

This article explains how to connect Microsoft Access to Amazon Redshift through the standard ODBC interface. Microsoft Access is a database management system that combines the relational database engine with a graphical user interface. Access can be used as a substitution for spreadsheet applications like Excel to organize, store, and retrieve large amounts of related data that can be difficult to manage in spreadsheets.

In Microsoft Access, you can connect to your Amazon Redshift data either by importing it or creating a table that links to the data. Devart ODBC drivers support all modern versions of Access. It is assumed that you have already installed and configured a DSN for ODBC driver for Amazon Redshift. For the purpose of this article, we tested an [ODBC connection to Amazon Redshift](#) through our ODBC drivers in Microsoft Access 2003, Microsoft Access 2007, Microsoft Access 2010, Microsoft Access 2013, Microsoft Access 2016, Microsoft Access 2019. The following steps describe how to use Microsoft Access 2019 to import or link to your data in Amazon Redshift.

### Importing Amazon Redshift Data Into Microsoft Access Through an ODBC Connection

1. Open your Microsoft Access database.
2. Select the **External Data** tab in the ribbon.
3. Expand the **New Data Source** drop-down and select **From Other Sources**, then select **ODBC Database**.
4. In the **Get External Data - ODBC Database** dialog box, select **Import the source data into a new table in the current database**, and click **OK**.
5. In the **Select Data Source** dialog box, select the **Machine Data Source** tab.
6. Select the DSN that you have configured for Amazon Redshift and click **OK**.
7. In the **Import Objects** dialog box, select the tables that you want to import, and click **OK**.
8. If the database objects have been successfully imported, you should see the corresponding message in the dialog box. If you want to save the import steps to quickly repeat the process without using the wizard at a later time, select the **Save import steps** checkbox. Click **Close**.
9. The imported tables should appear in the **Tables** navigation pane on the left.
10. Double-click on the needed table to display its contents.

### Linking to Amazon Redshift Data in Microsoft Access Through an ODBC Connection

1. Open your Microsoft Access database.
2. Select the **External Data** tab in the ribbon.
3. Expand the **New Data Source** drop-down and select **From Other Sources**, then select

### ODBC Database.

4. In the **Get External Data - ODBC Database** dialog box, select **Link to the data source by creating a linked table**.
5. In the **Select Data Source** dialog box, select the **Machine Data Source** tab.
6. Select the DSN that you have configured for Amazon Redshift and click **OK**.
7. In the **Link Tables** dialog box, select the table or tables that you want to link to, and click **OK**.
8. The **Select Unique Record Identifier** dialog box will prompt you to choose a field or fields that uniquely identify each record in the table. To avoid inconsistencies, it is recommended to select the primary key in the Amazon Redshift table as the unique record identifier. You are linking multiple tables, you will be prompted to select unique record identifiers for each of the selected tables.
9. The linked tables should appear in the **Tables** navigation pane on the left.
10. Double-click on the needed table to display its contents.

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## 4.4 Using in Microsoft Excel

### Connecting to Amazon Redshift from Microsoft Excel using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

You can use Microsoft Excel to access data from a Amazon Redshift database using ODBC connector. With ODBC Driver, you can import the data directly into an Excel Spreadsheet and present it as a table. Make sure that you use matching Excel and ODBC Driver, e.g. if you have installed a 64-bit ODBC Drive, you will need to use the 64-bit version of Excel.

When working with Microsoft Excel, there are different ways of retrieving data from various data sources using our ODBC drivers.

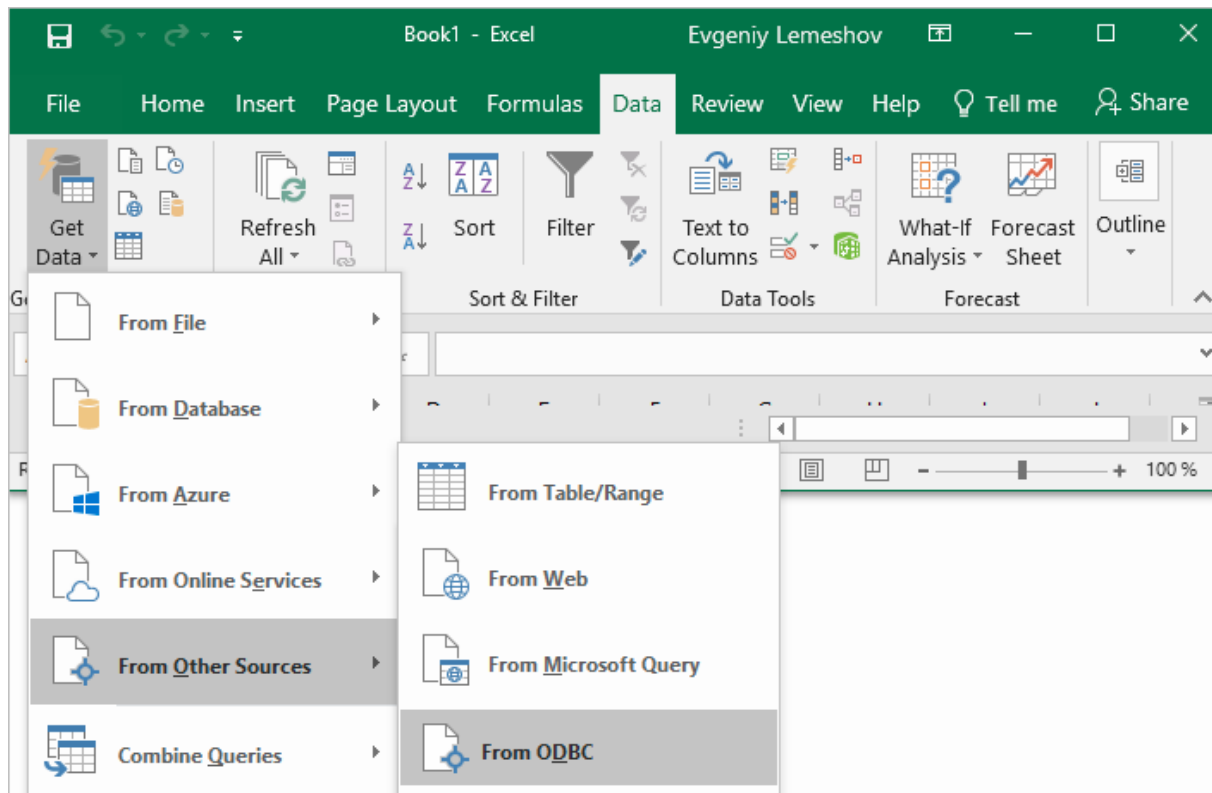
- [Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with Get & Transform \(Power Query\)](#)
- [Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with Data Connection Wizard \(Legacy Wizard\)](#)

- [Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with the Query Wizard](#)
- [Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with Microsoft Query](#)
- [Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with PowerPivot](#)

## Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with Get & Transform (Power Query)

You can use Get & Transform (Power Query) to connect to Amazon Redshift from Excel with ODBC. This method assumes that you've installed an ODBC driver for Amazon Redshift.

1. Click the **Data** in Excel, then expand the **Get Data** drop-down list. Click **From Other Sources > From ODBC**.



2. In the **From ODBC** dialog, choose your data source name (DSN). If you haven't configured your ODBC driver yet, you can expand the **Advanced Options** dialog box and enter the connection string for your data source (without credentials, which are defined in the credentials dialog box in the next step). Additionally, you can enter an SQL statement that

will be executed right after establishing a connection to the data source. Click **OK**.

From ODBC

Data source name (DSN)  
Devart ODBC Driver

Advanced options

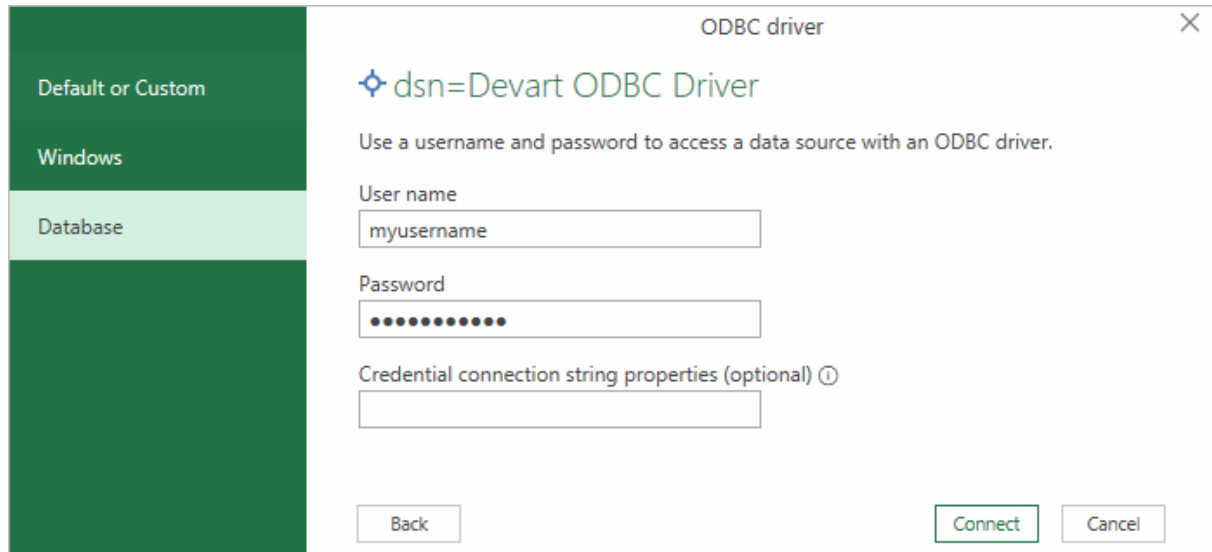
Connection string (non-credential properties) (optional) ⓘ  
*Example: Driver={SQL Server}; Server={local}; Database=Adventure Works*

SQL statement (optional)  
SELECT \* FROM MyDatabase.MyTable;

Supported row reduction clauses (optional)  
(None) Detect

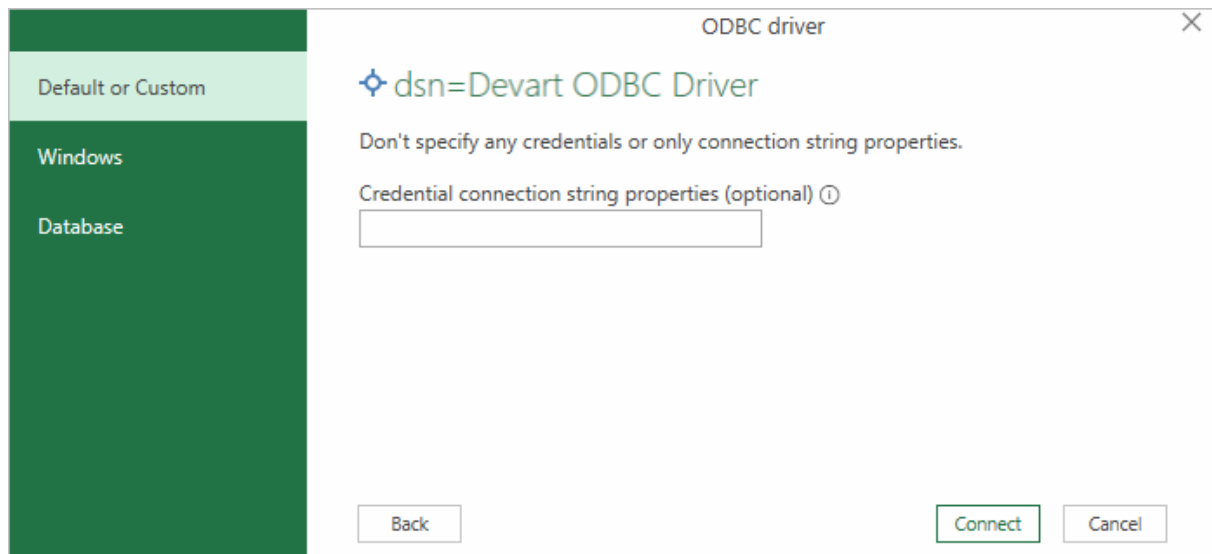
OK Cancel

3. If you're using a database username or password, select **Database** and enter your credentials in the dialog box, then click **Connect**.



The screenshot shows the 'ODBC driver' window with the 'Database' tab selected in the left sidebar. The main area displays the driver name 'dsn=Devart ODBC Driver' and the instruction 'Use a username and password to access a data source with an ODBC driver.' Below this, there are input fields for 'User name' (containing 'myusername') and 'Password' (masked with dots). A text box for 'Credential connection string properties (optional)' is also present. At the bottom, there are 'Back', 'Connect', and 'Cancel' buttons.

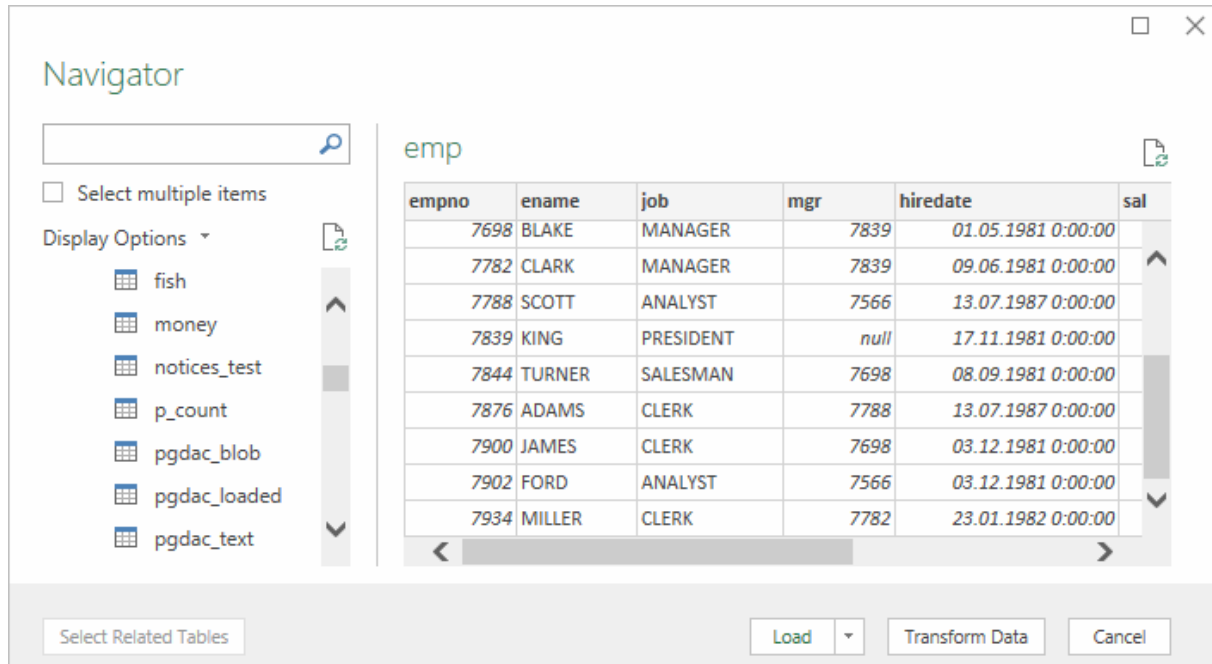
If your database is not password-protected or you've already specified your credentials in the ODBC data source settings, select **Default or Custom** and press **Connect**



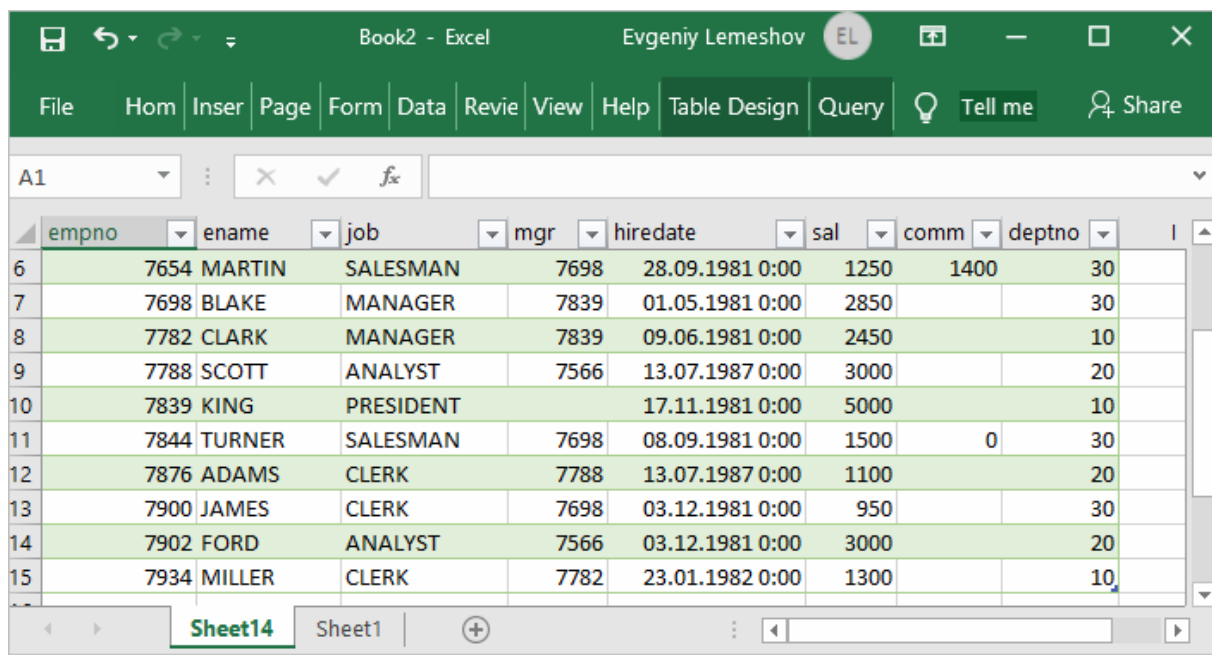
The screenshot shows the 'ODBC driver' window with the 'Default or Custom' tab selected in the left sidebar. The main area displays the driver name 'dsn=Devart ODBC Driver' and the instruction 'Don't specify any credentials or only connection string properties.' Below this, there is a text box for 'Credential connection string properties (optional)'. At the bottom, there are 'Back', 'Connect', and 'Cancel' buttons.

4. In the window that appears, select the table you want to retrieve data from, and click **Load**.





The data from the table will be displayed in an Excel spreadsheet where you can further work with it.



## Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with Data

## Connection Wizard (Legacy Wizard)

You can use this option to connect to OLE DB or ODBC external data source that has already been defined.

1. In Excel, go to the **Data** tab. Click **From Other Sources**, and then click **From Data Connection Wizard**.
2. In the opened dialog, select **ODBC DSN** and click **Next** to continue.
3. Now select a data source you want to connect to, and click **Next**.
4. To connect to the table containing the required data, select its name and click **Next** to enter and save information about your new file or click **Finish**.
5. In the **Import data** dialog, you can select the way your data will be viewed in Excel and the place where to put it in the worksheet, and click **OK**.
6. The required data is now displayed in the existing Excel worksheet.

## Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with the Query Wizard

You can use this option to create a simple query for retrieving data from Amazon Redshift to Excel via ODBC driver.

1. Open Excel, in the main menu, click the **Data** tab.
2. Click the **From Other Sources** dropdown menu, and then click **From Microsoft Query**.
3. In the appeared dialog, you can choose the data source you want to connect to.
4. After a successful connection, you can select the data you want to be displayed in Excel and click **Next**.
5. The next two steps allow filtering and sorting the data. Click **Next** to skip these procedures.
6. If you plan to further use the query, you can save it by clicking the **Save** button on the right.
7. Select **Return Data To Microsoft Excel** and click **Finish**.
8. In the **Import data** dialog, you can select the way your data will be viewed in Excel and the place where to put it in the worksheet, and click **OK**.
9. The required data is successfully imported to Excel.

## Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with Microsoft Query

You can use this option to create a more complex query for retrieving Amazon Redshift data to Excel via ODBC driver.

1. Start Excel, click the **Data** tab.
2. In the appeared ribbon, click **From Other Sources**, and then click **From Microsoft Query**.
3. In the next dialog, choose the data source you want to connect to (e.g., using data source name - Devart ODBC Amazon Redshift). Uncheck **Use the Query Wizard to Create/Edit Queries** and click **OK**.
4. Now you can select the tables you want to add to your query. When you finish, just click the **Add** button.
5. In the graphical editor, you can filter rows or columns of data, sort data, join multiple tables, create a parameter query, etc.

## Connecting Excel to Amazon Redshift with PowerPivot

You can use PowerPivot - an Excel add-in to perform data analysis and create complex data models. To load the required data, do the following:

1. In Excel, click the **PowerPivot** tab, then click **Manage** to go to the PowerPivot window.
2. In the opened window, click **From Other Sources**.
3. When the **Table Import Wizard** opens, select **Others (OLEDB/ODBC)** and click **Next**.
4. In the **Specify a Connection String** window, click the **Build** button.
5. In the **Data Link Properties** dialog, specify the data source you want to connect (e.g., using data source name - Devart ODBC Amazon Redshift), and then click **Next**.
6. Now you should choose how to import the data (either select a table from the list or write a query to specify the data to be imported).
7. When the Import operation succeeded, click the **Close** button. The retrieved data is inserted in the active worksheet.

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## 4.5 Using in SQL Server Management Studio

This section describes how to establish and troubleshoot a connection to Amazon Redshift from SQL Server Management Studio using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift.

- [Creating a Linked Server](#)
- [Troubleshooting in SSMS](#)

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### 4.5.1 Creating a Linked Server

## Requirements

In order to avoid incorrect integration with MS SSMS, the working environment must meet the following conditions:

- The data source must be a configured system DSN. Refer to the [Driver Configuration](#) article to learn how to configure a System DSN
- The driver, studio, and SQL Server must be of the same bitness. For example, if you are using 64-bit SQL Server Management Studio on 64-bit Windows platform, then configure the 64-bit version of the driver using ODBC Administrator launched from %windir%\system32\odbcad32.exe. Otherwise, configure the driver using the 32-bit version of ODBC Administrator - launch it from %windir%\SysWOW64\odbcad32.exe.
- ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift and SQL Server must be installed on the same computer.
- .NET Framework 4.5 must be installed on the computer.

## Connecting to Amazon Redshift from SQL Server Management Studio using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

You can use the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio to connect your Amazon Redshift data to an SQL Server instance. Linked Server is a tool of MS SQL Server that allows to execute distributed queries to refer tables stored on non-SQL Server database in a single

query. With linked servers, you can execute commands against different data sources such as Amazon Redshift and merge them with your SQL Server database. You can create a linked server with one of these methods: by using the options in the Object Explorer or by executing stored procedures.

Below are major advantages of using SQL Server Linked Servers to connect to Amazon Redshift:

1. The ability to connect other database instances on the same or remote server.
2. The ability to run distributed queries on heterogeneous data sources across the organization.
3. The ability to work with diverse data sources in the same way.

## How to configure a SQL Server Linked Server to connect to Amazon Redshift

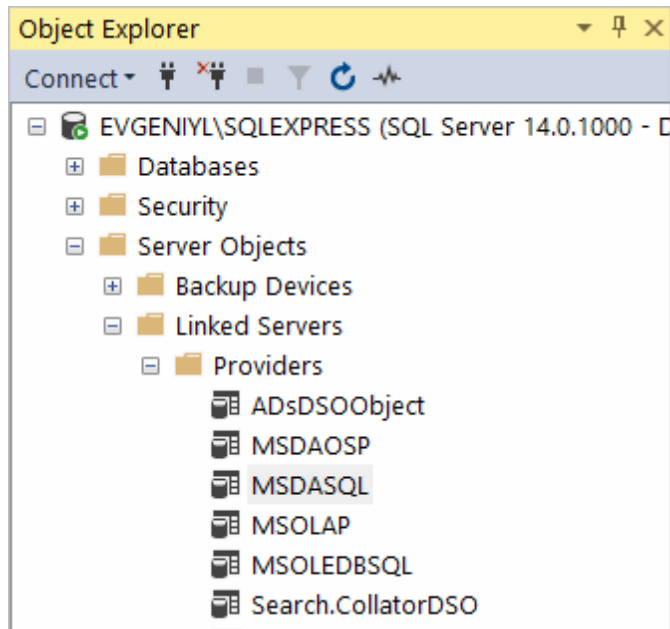
You can follow the steps to create a linked server for Amazon Redshift in SQL Server Management Studio by using Object Explorer:

1. Start your Management Studio and choose your SQL Server instance.
2. In the **Object Explorer pane**, expand the **Server Objects**, right-click on **Linked Servers** and then click on **New Linked Server**.
3. Configure your linked server in the dialog box:
  - Give a name for your server in the **Linked server** field.
  - Under **Server type**, select **Other data source**.
  - Choose **Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers** in the **Provider** drop-down list.
  - In the **Data source** field, enter the name of your DSN, e.g. Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift. Alternatively, you can input the ODBC Driver connection string in the **Provider** field.

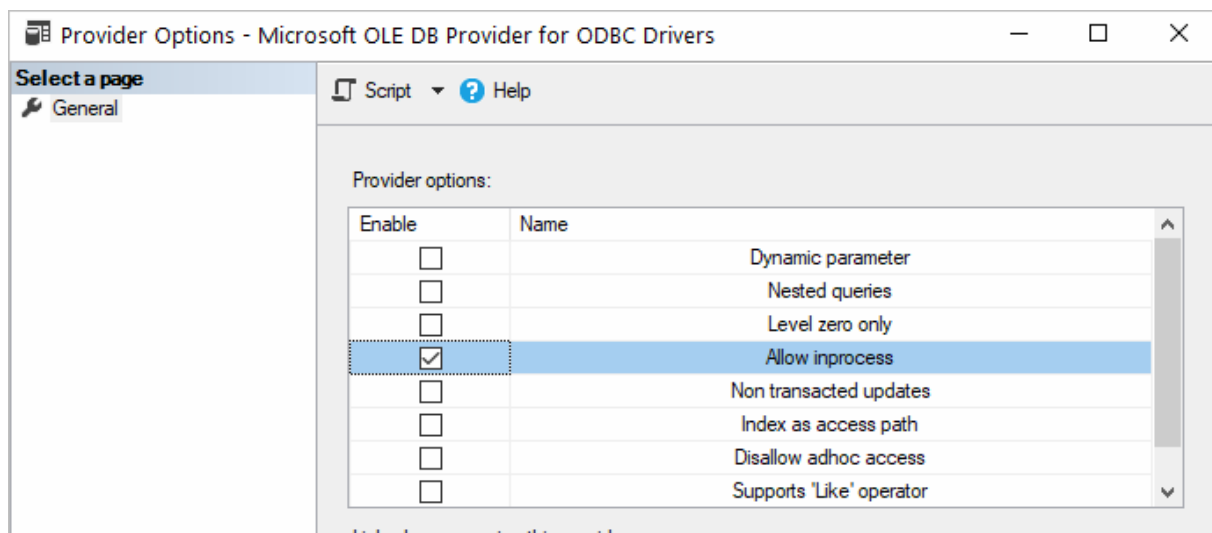
The linked server will appear under the Linked Servers in the Object Explorer Pane. You can now issue distributed queries and access Amazon Redshift databases through SQL Server.

## Retrieving Data From Amazon Redshift

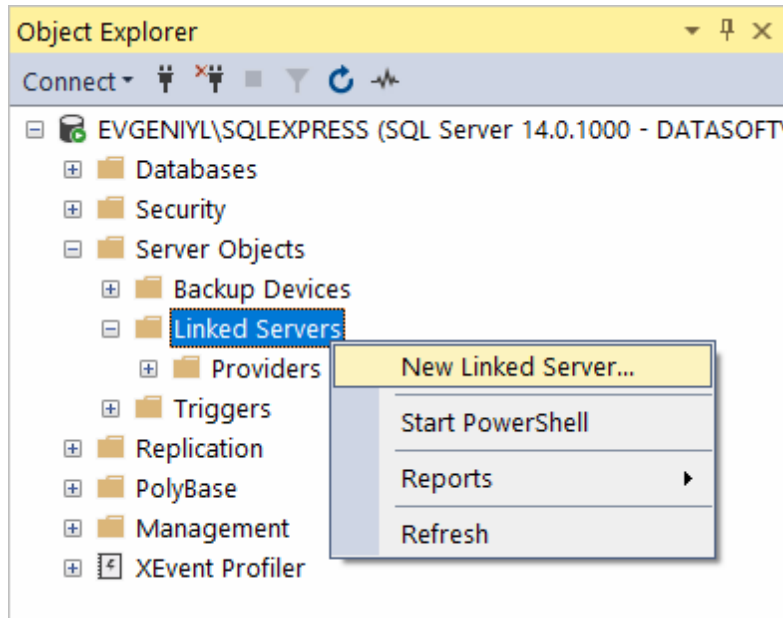
Ensure the **Allow inprocess** option of MSDASQL OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers is enabled. For this, find the **MSDASQL** provider in the list of Linked Servers and double-click on it



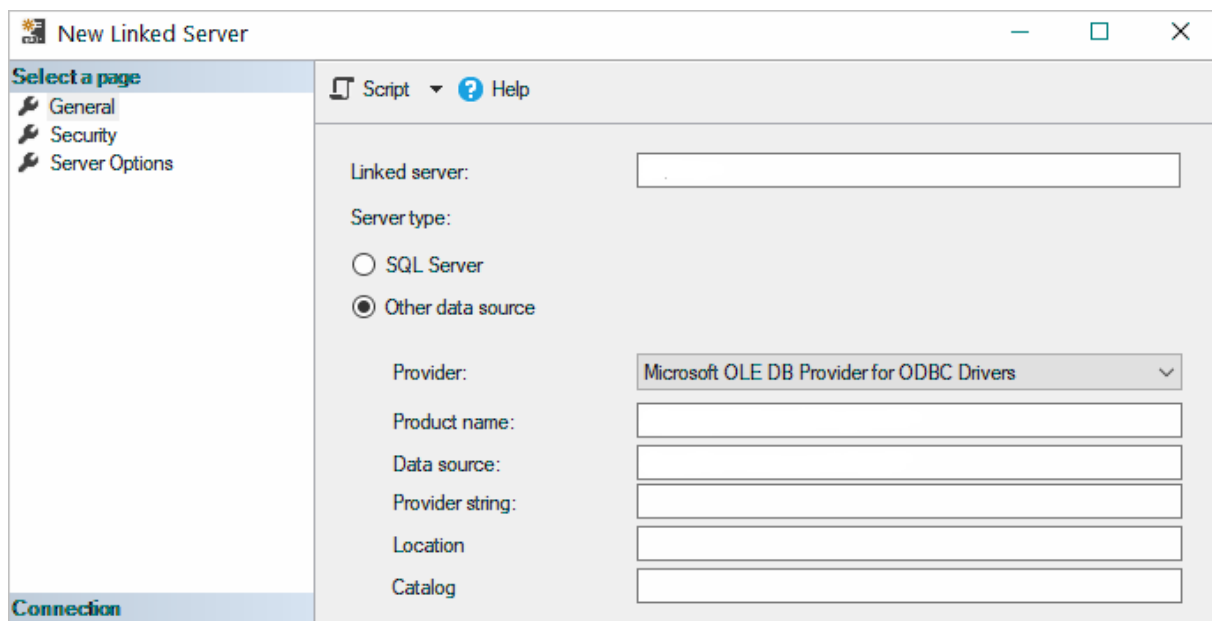
In the appeared **Provider Options** window, enable the **Allow inprocess** checkbox:



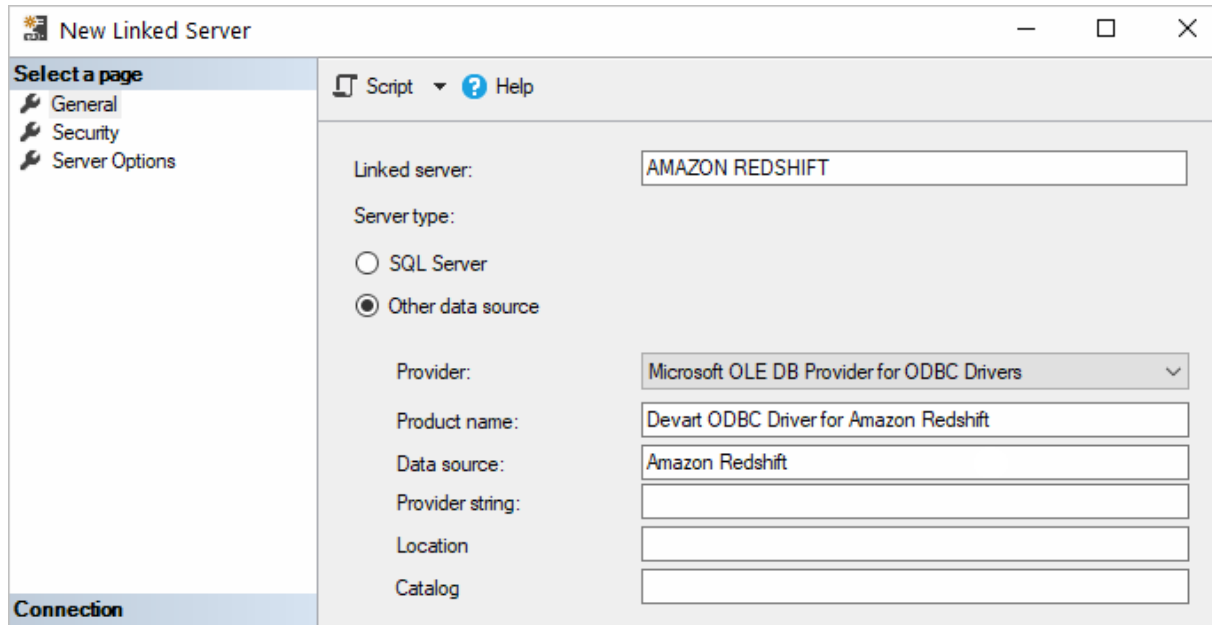
Create a new **Linked Server**



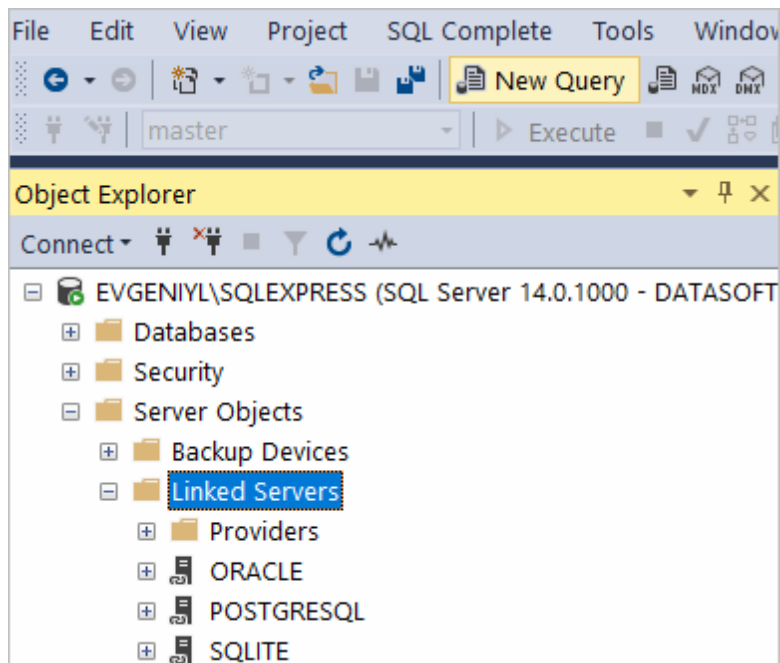
Make sure to select **Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers**:



Now you need to input the Linked Server name, e.g. REDSHIFT. In the Product Name and Data Source fields you need to indicate the System DSN that you've previously created - more info on System DSN setup can be found [here](#).

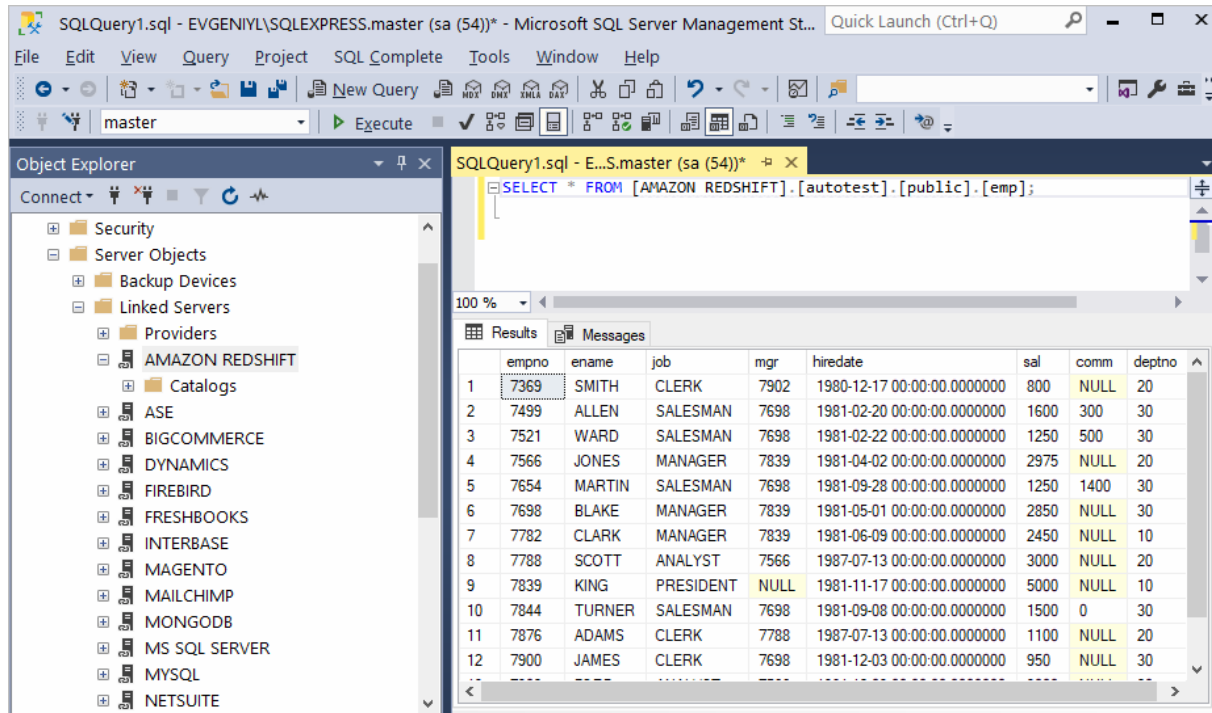


The Amazon Redshift tables are already available to be fetched. To query the linked server, click **New Query** in the toolbar:



Enter your SQL query in the editor window and click **Execute** to run the query:





As a result, you can see the contents of the selected table retrieved directly from the Amazon Redshift account you are connected to.

## See also

- [Troubleshooting SSMS](#)

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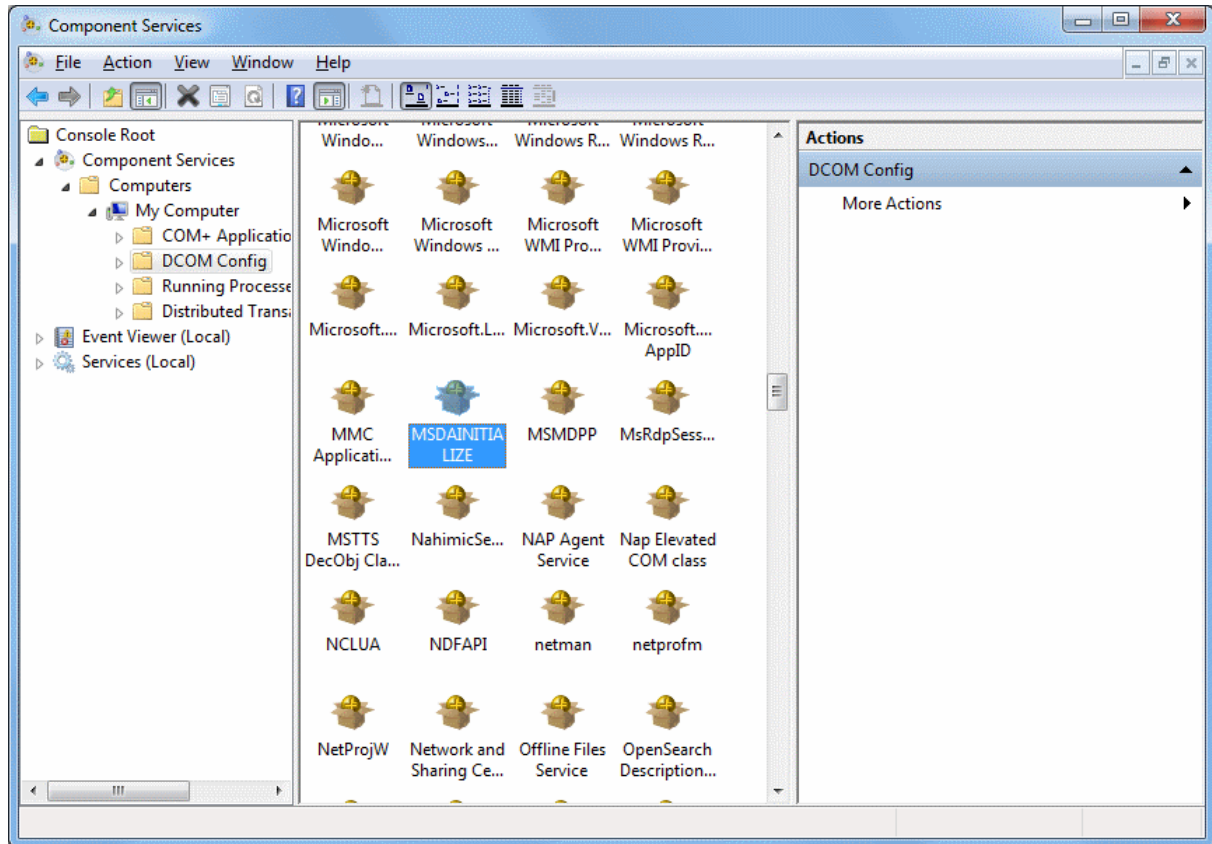
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### 4.5.2 Troubleshooting in SSMS

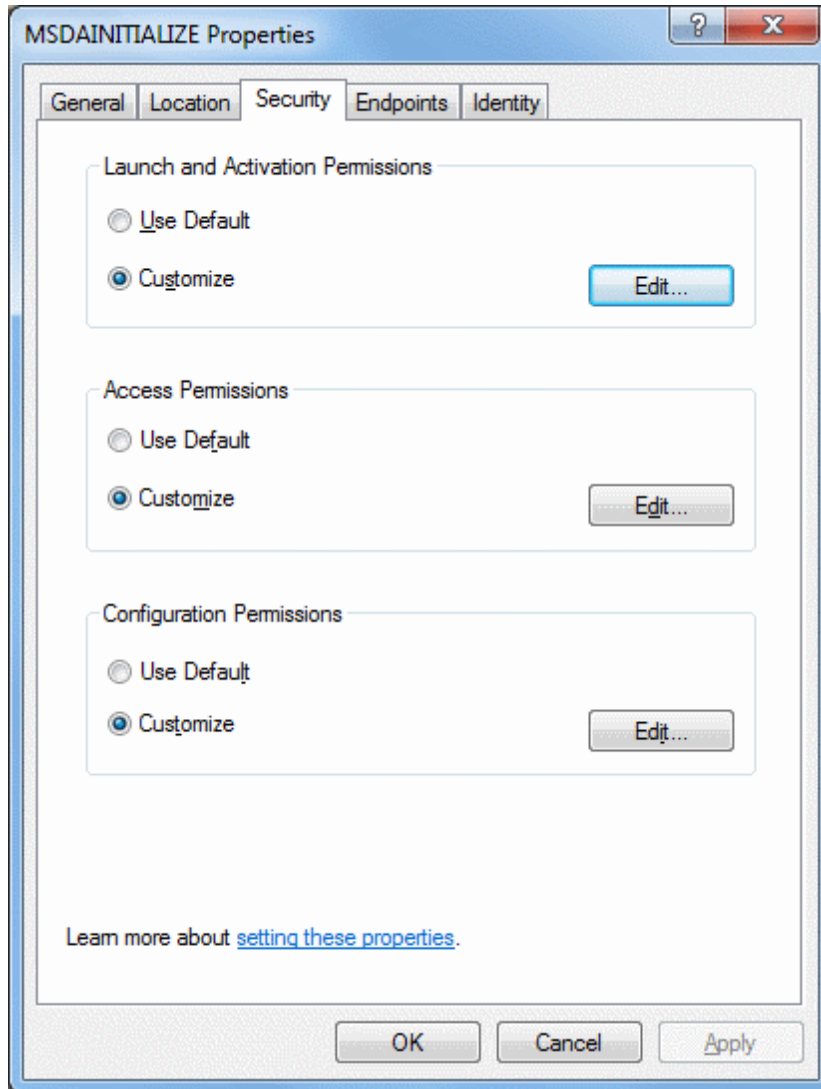
When creating a linked server in SSMS, most errors happen due to security issues with DCOM class MSDAINITIALIZE. We need to alter the DCOM Class MSDAINITIALIZE security settings to make it work.

Following are the steps:

1. Open Component Services (Start>Run>DCOMCNFG)
2. Expand Component Services>Computers>My Computer>DCOM Config
3. From the list of DCOM components on the right side, select **MSDAINITIALIZE** and go to its properties:



4. Go to the Security Tab, Choose 'Customize' and click on the 'Edit' Button:

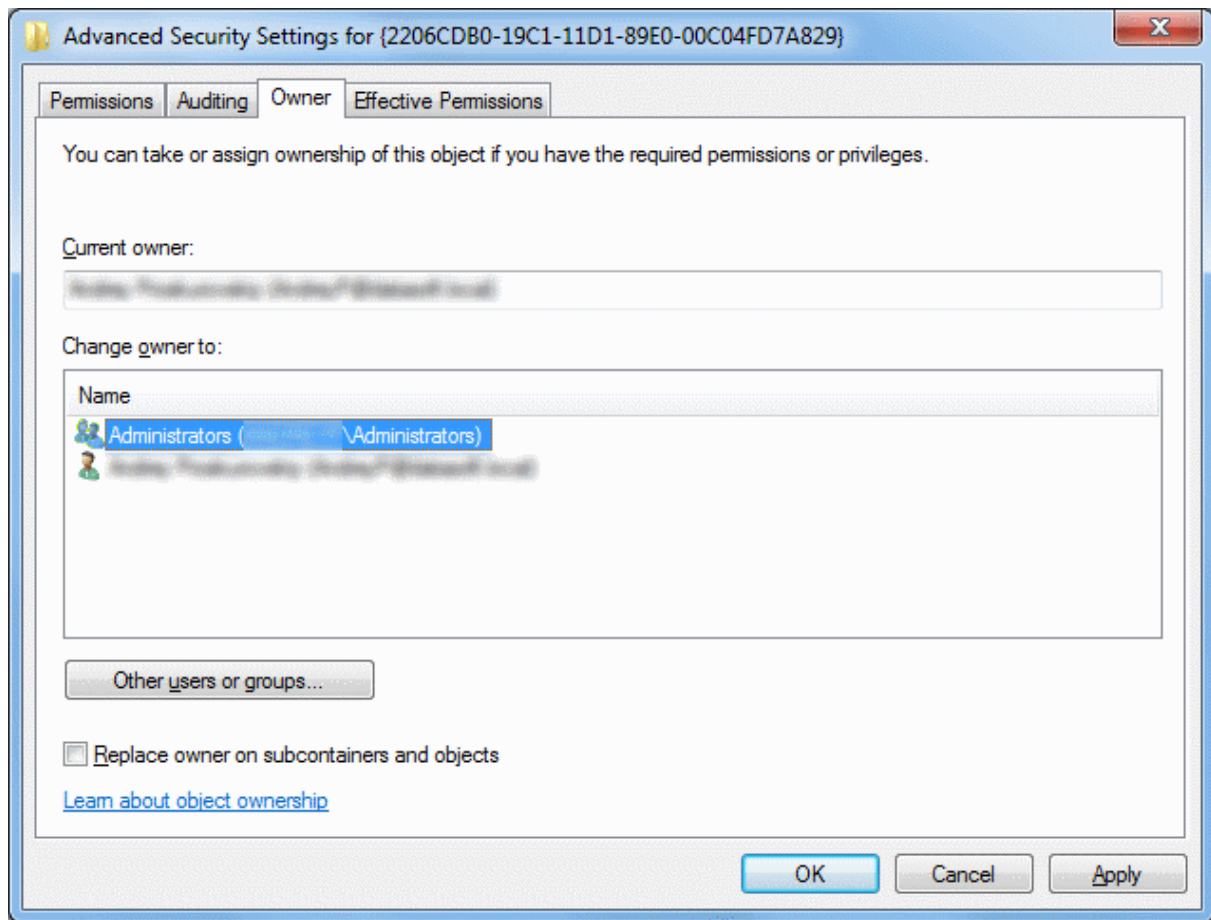


5. Add the Domain User who is accessing the linked server and 'Allow' all the permissions available (Local Launch, Remote Launch, Local Activation, Remote Activation). If you are connecting to SQL server using SQL account, you need to provide this permission to the account under which the SQL service is running.
6. Do this for all the 3 sections in the above screenshot.

To edit the Security settings, we followed the below steps:

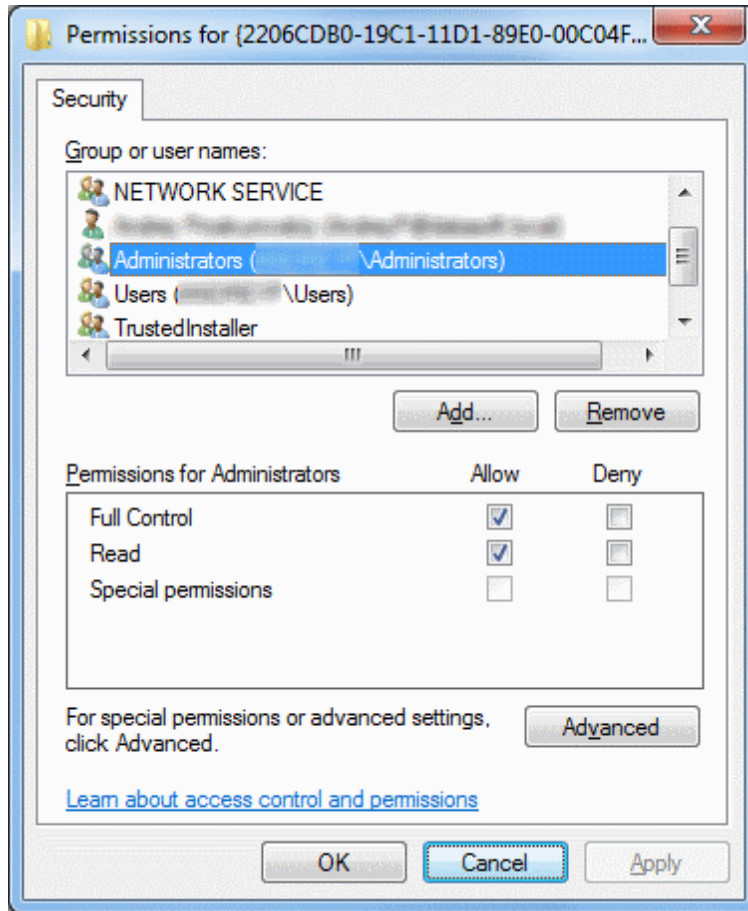
1. Start > Run > Regedit
2. Find the Key: HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\AppID\{2206CDB0-19C1-11D1-89E0-00C04FD7A829}

3. Right Click>Permissions>Advanced>Owner Tab:



4. Change the owner to Administrators.

5. Now, grant 'Full Control' to Administrators:



After this you should be able to edit MSDAINITIALIZE security settings .

## See also

- [Error message when you try to create an instance of an OLE DB provider in SQL Server: "Cannot create an instance of OLE DB provider"](#)

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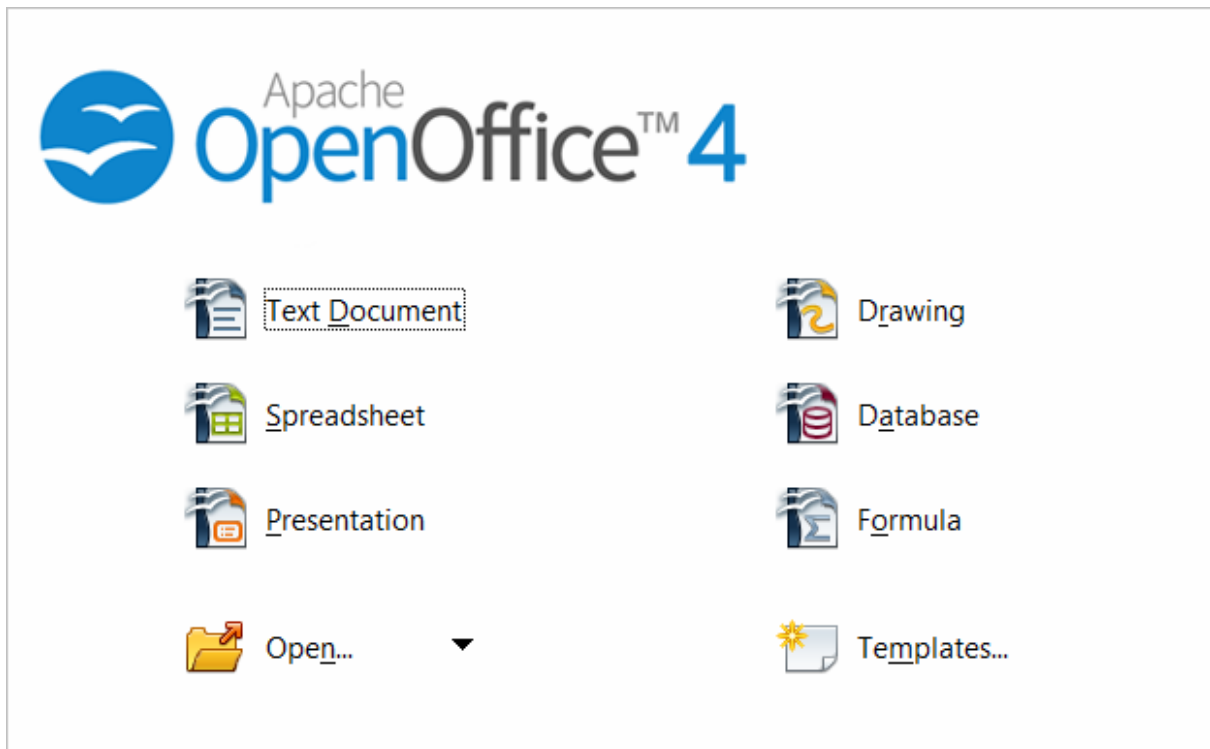
## 4.6 Using in OpenOffice and LibreOffice

### Connecting to Amazon Redshift from OpenOffice and LibreOffice using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

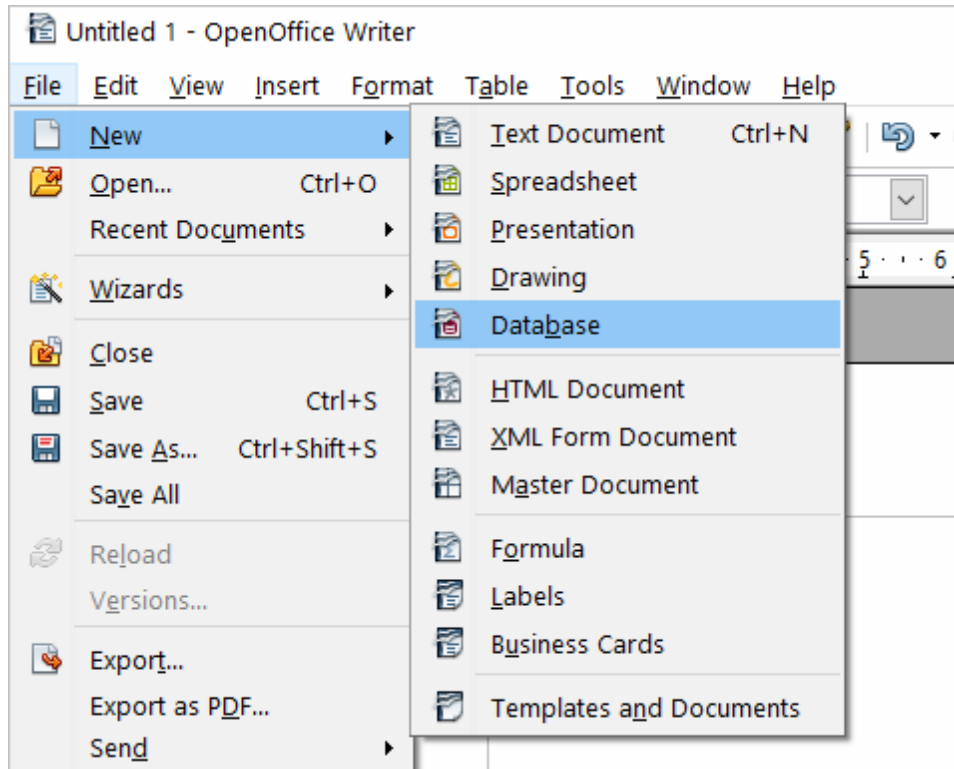
The article describes how to use Apache OpenOffice and LibreOffice to access ODBC data sources using the respective driver. You can access Amazon Redshift data from Open Office Base or LibreOffice Base — desktop database management systems. Note that the Windows version of OpenOffice is 32-bit, and you may get the error “The specified DSN contains an architecture mismatch between the Driver and Application” when trying to access a data source through a 64-bit ODBC driver. To get rid of the error message, set up the 32-bit version of the driver.

To connect to an ODBC data source from OpenOffice or LibreOffice using our [driver for Amazon Redshift](#), perform the steps below:

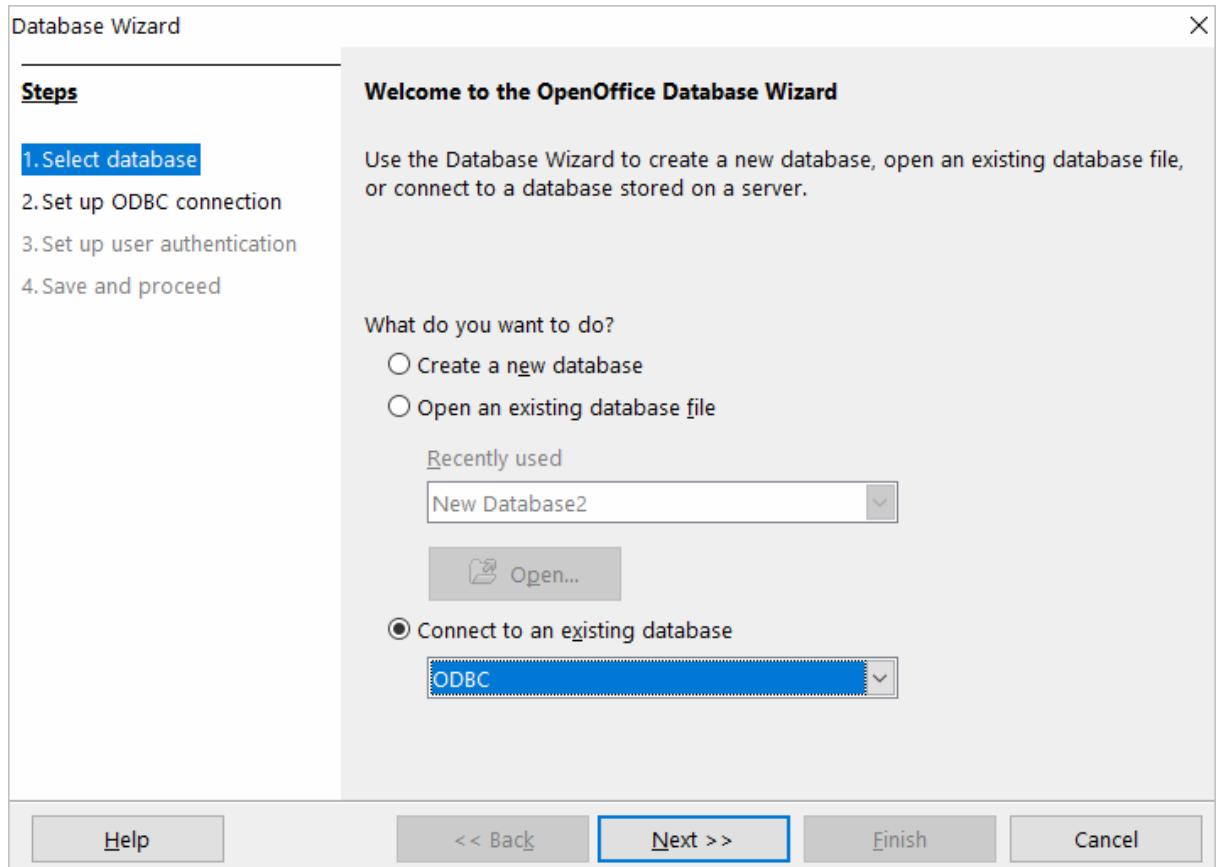
1. Start OpenOffice or LibreOffice, click **Database** to open the **Database Wizard**.



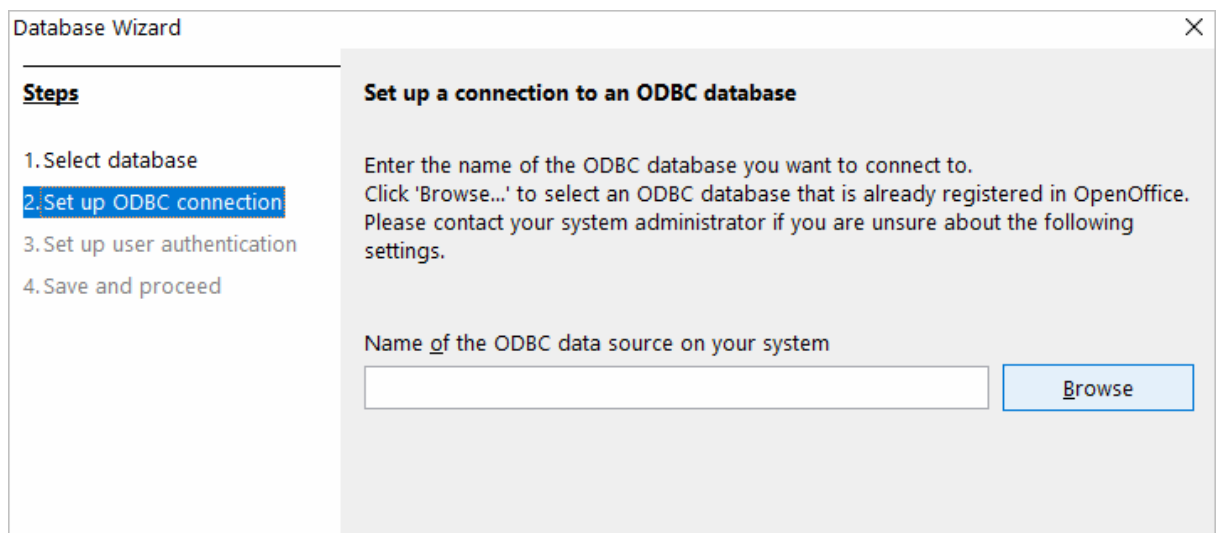
Alternatively, you can launch the **Database Wizard** from OpenOffice or LibreOffice Calc, Writer or any other tool by choosing **File > New > Database**.



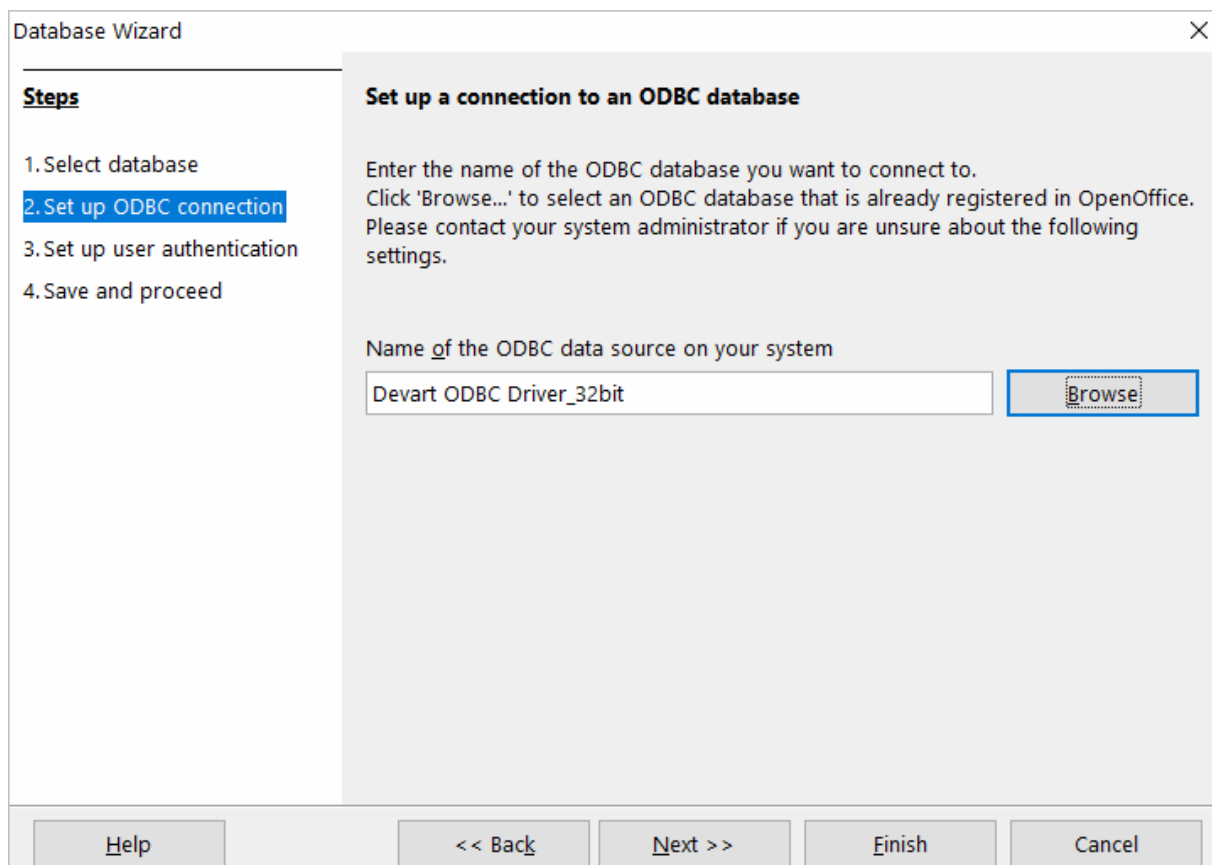
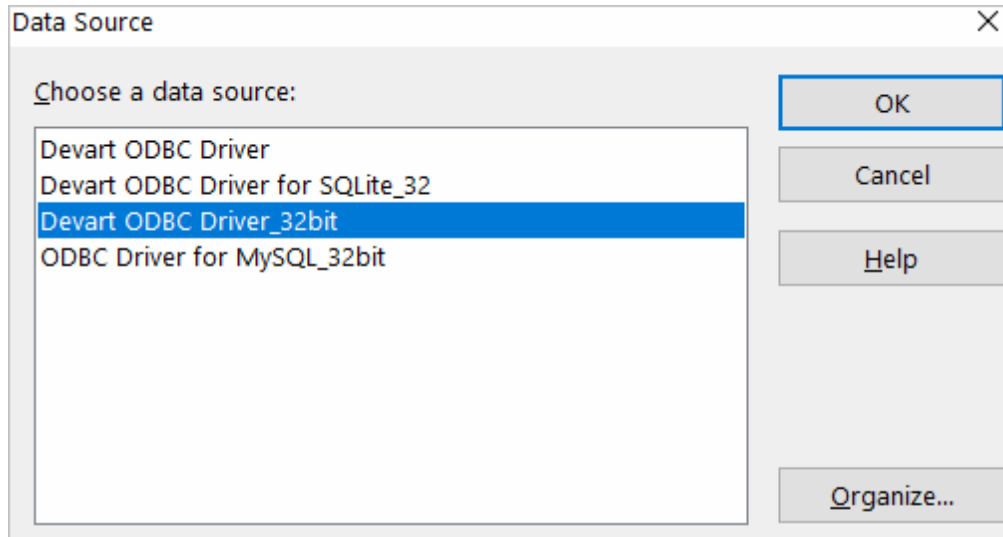
2. In the **Database Wizard** dialog box, click **Connect to an existing database**, select **ODBC** from the drop-down list, and click **Next**.



3. Specify the name of the data source you want to connect to. You can either type the name of your data source into the field, e.g. **ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift**, or you can click **Browse**, double-click the data source you need, and then click **Next**.





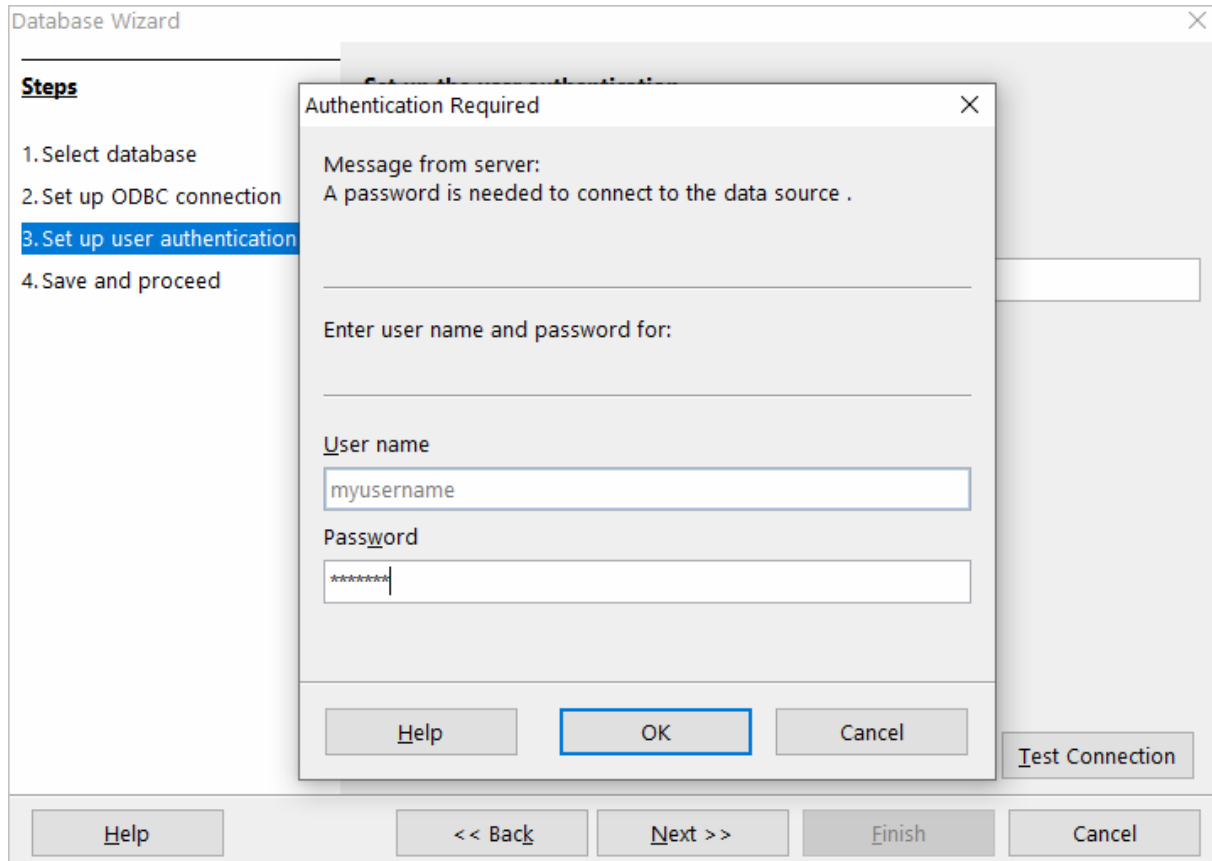


4. If your database requires a user name, type it into the **User name** field. If you are connecting to a password protected database, check the **Password required** field. Alternatively, you can specify these parameters in the data source settings of your ODBC

Driver for Amazon Redshift and leave these fields empty in **Database Wizard**.

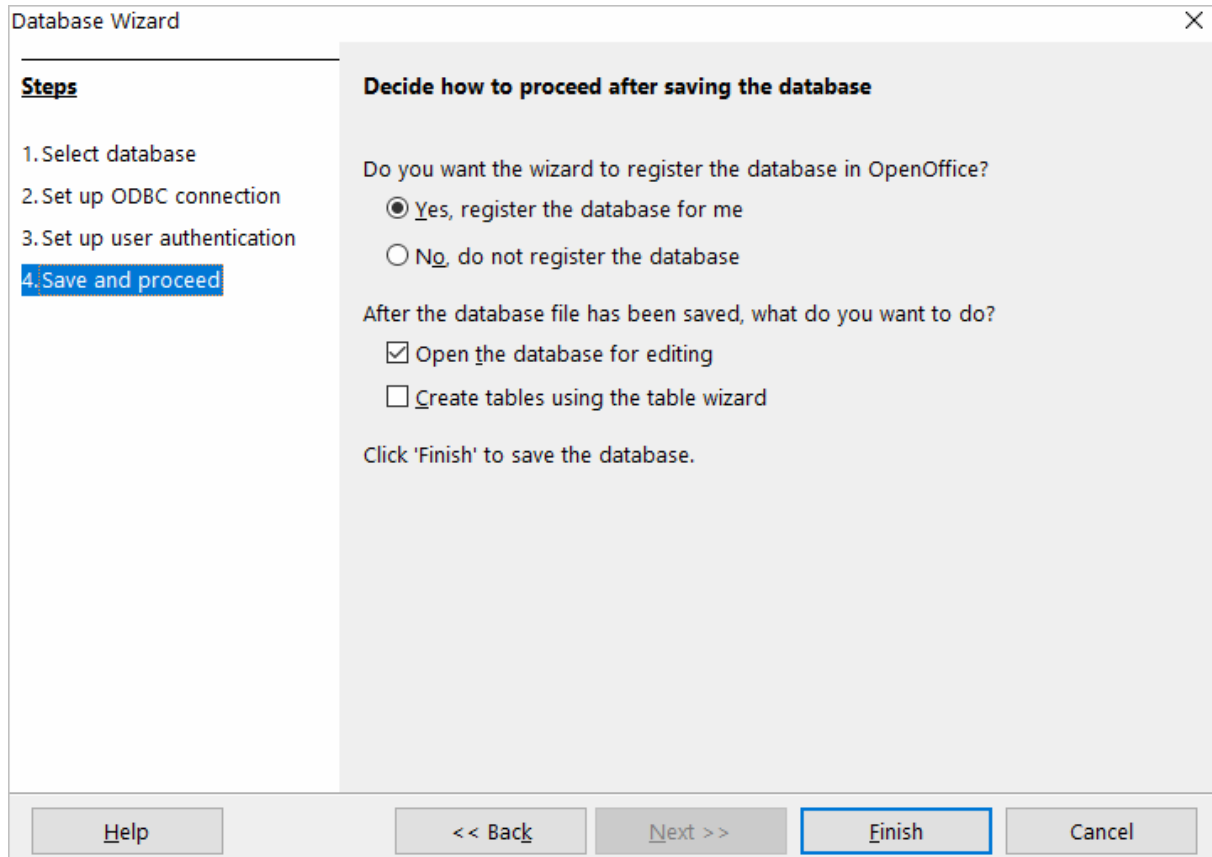
The screenshot shows the 'Database Wizard' window. On the left, a 'Steps' list contains four items: '1. Select database', '2. Set up ODBC connection', '3. Set up user authentication' (which is highlighted with a blue background), and '4. Save and proceed'. The main area of the wizard is titled 'Set up the user authentication' and contains the text 'Some databases require you to enter a user name.' Below this, there is a 'User name' label followed by a text input field containing 'myusername'. Underneath the input field is a checkbox labeled 'Password required' which is checked. In the bottom right corner of the main area is a 'Test Connection' button. At the very bottom of the window is a row of five buttons: 'Help', '<< Back', 'Next >>' (which is highlighted with a blue border), 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

To test the connection to your data source, click **Test Connection**, input your credentials and click **OK**.

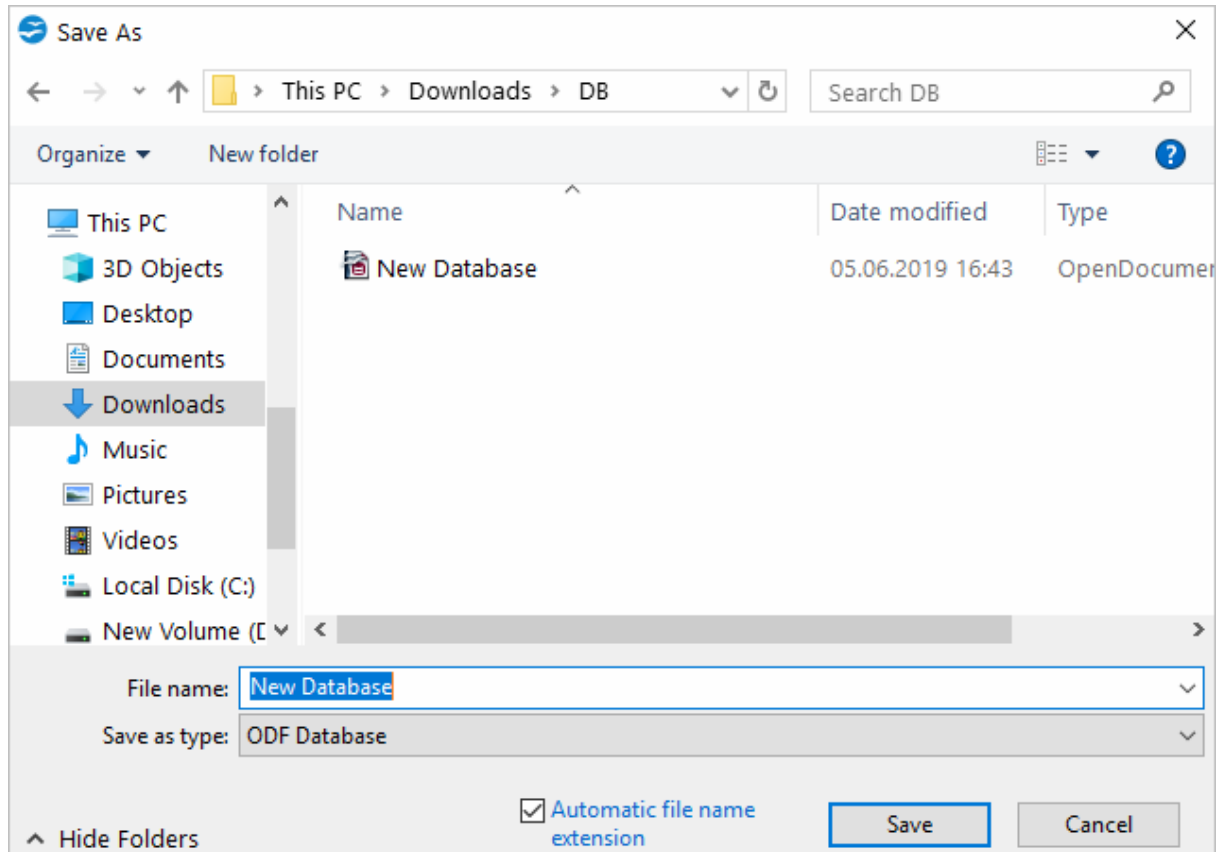


If you have entered valid credentials, you will see a success message. Click **Next** to proceed to the final step.

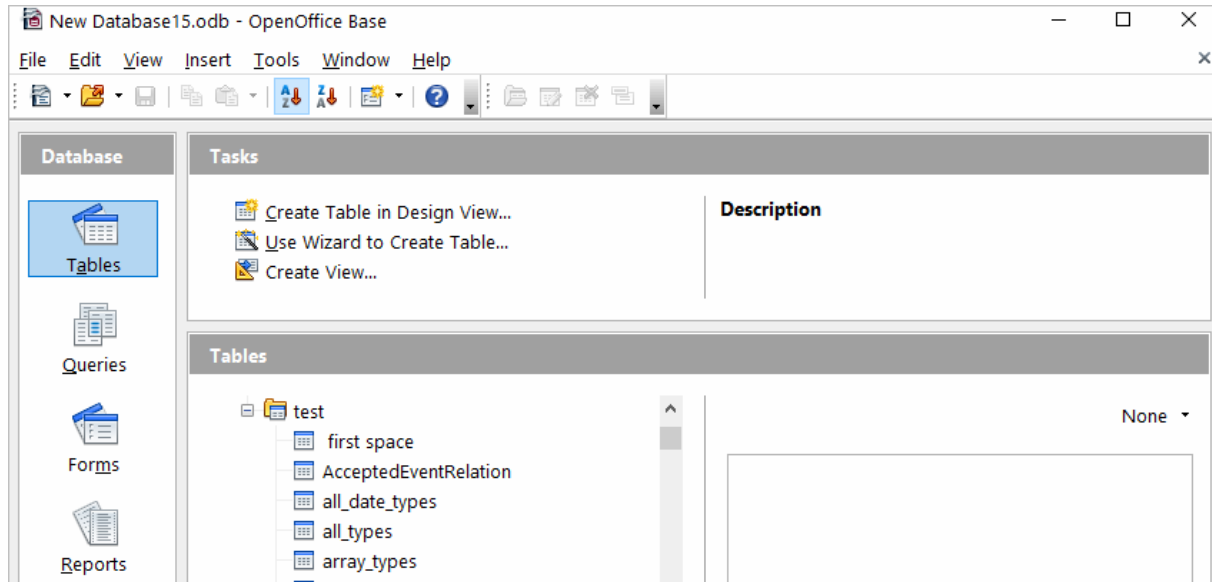
5. You can keep the default selection in this dialog box and click **Finish**.



You will be prompted to give a name to your new database and select the directory where you want to store it.



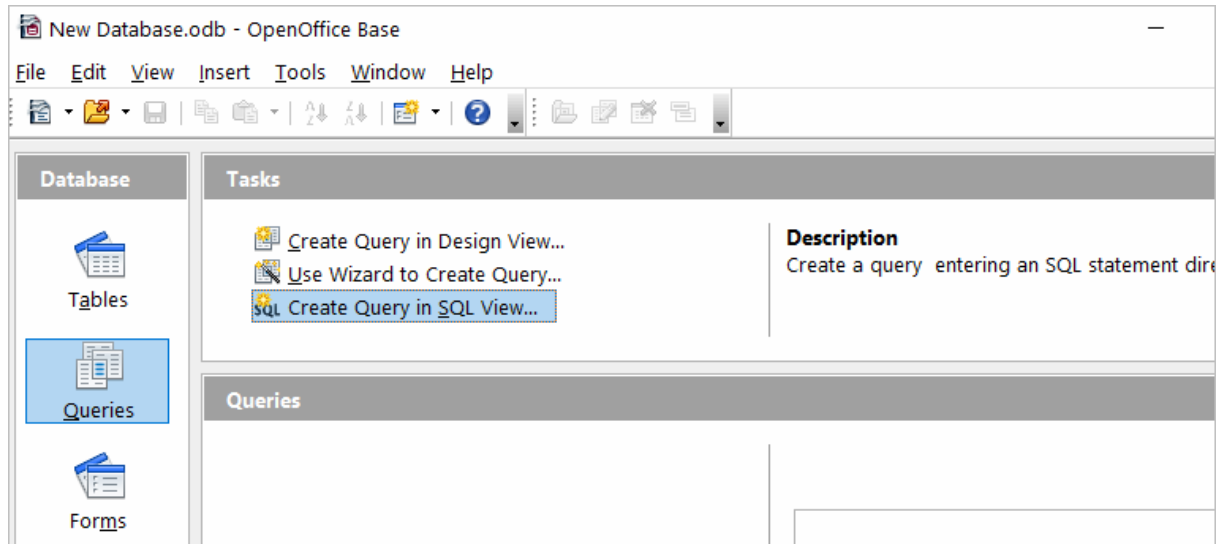
6. When the database opens, you will see the list of tables from your data source displayed in OpenOffice or LibreOffice Base workspace. To view the data from a specific table, double-click the table name.



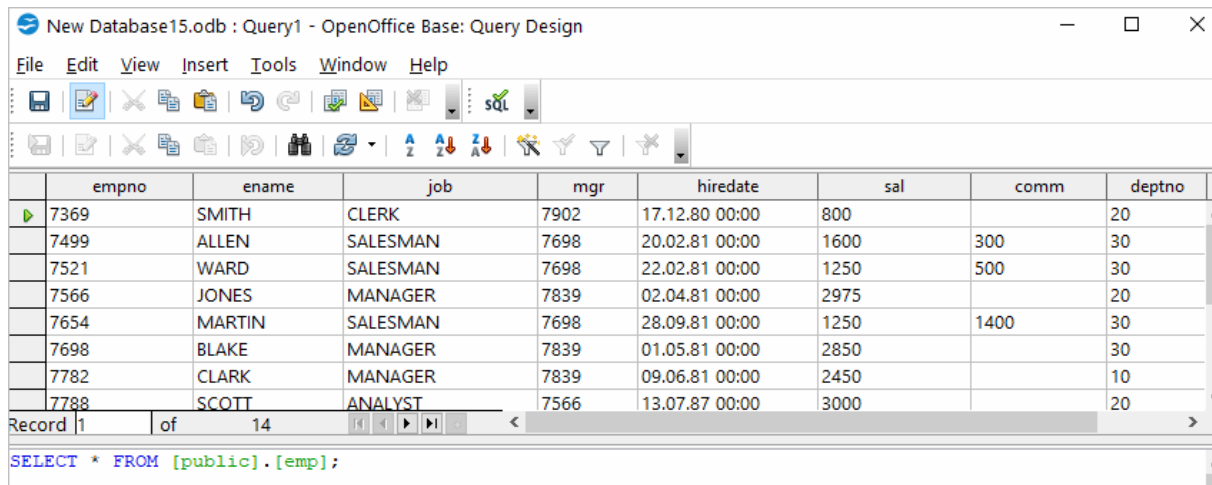
autotest.public.emp - New Database152 - OpenOffice Base: Table Data View

	empno	ename	job	mgr	hiredate	sal	comm	deptno
	7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17.12.80 00:00	800		20
	7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20.02.81 00:00	1600	300	30
	7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22.02.81 00:00	1250	500	30
	7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02.04.81 00:00	2975		20
	7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28.09.81 00:00	1250	1400	30
	7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01.05.81 00:00	2850		30
	7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09.06.81 00:00	2450		10
	7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	13.07.87 00:00	3000		20
	7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17.11.81 00:00	5000		10

7. To create an SQL query, click **Queries** in the **Database** pane, then click **Create Query in SQL View...**



Enter your query in the query text box and click **Run Query (F5)**. The data will be fetched from the database and displayed in Open Office or LibreOffice, respectively.



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## 4.7 Using in PHP

### Connecting to Amazon Redshift from PHP using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

PHP is one of the most popular programming languages for website development. ODBC drivers are connectors that make PHP development database agnostic — your software written in PHP will function with any vendor's database management system. You can use functions like `odbc_exec()` to prepare and execute SQL statements against any databases like MySQL, SQLite, PostgreSQL, etc.

PHP-based projects usually require a data storage, whether a traditional database or a cloud-based database. You can establish a connection to them using ODBC interface. With our ODBC drivers, you can access various data sources and retrieve tables and fields from a database.

Below is a sample PHP script for accessing Amazon Redshift via ODBC. The script [connects to Amazon Redshift database](#) and fetches all records from a table:

### Step 1: Connect to ODBC data source

The `odbc_connect()` function is used to connect to an ODBC data source. Note that the function takes three mandatory parameters: the data source name, username and password. If your database is not password-protected or doesn't require a username, leave these parameters empty. In the following example, a connection is established using the `odbc_connect()` function in PHP.

```
<?php
$user = "myusername";
$password = "mypassword";
$ODBCConnection = odbc_connect("DRIVER={Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift};DSN=;UID=$user;PWD=$password");
```

### Step 2: Execute an SQL statement

If connection is successful, the `odbc_exec()` function is used to execute a SELECT statement against the `dept` table in the `autotest` database.

```
$SQLQuery = "SELECT * FROM autotest.dept";
$RecordSet = odbc_exec($ODBCConnection, $SQLQuery);
```

### Step 3: Print the result set

The `odbc_fetch_row()` function is used to return records from the result set. While `odbc_fetch_row()` returns rows, the `odbc_result_set()` function prints a set of result in HTML table. After all rows from the result set have been printed, the `odbc_close()` function closes the connection.

```
while (odbc_fetch_row($RecordSet)) {
    $result = odbc_result_all($RecordSet, "border=1");
}
```



```
}  
odbc_close($ODBCConnection);  
?>
```

You can modify this script by specifying general settings for each Devart ODBC driver to use any of them with your PHP projects.

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## 4.8 Using in Power BI

### Importing Amazon Redshift Data into Power BI Through an ODBC Connection

Power BI is a popular business intelligence solution that is comprised of services, apps, and connectors that allow you to pull raw data from various sources and create meaningful reports. To connect Power BI to a data source such as Amazon Redshift, you can use a corresponding ODBC driver.

This tutorial explores how to connect to Amazon Redshift and [import data](#) into Power BI Desktop using an ODBC driver. It is assumed that you have already installed and configured a DSN for ODBC driver for Amazon Redshift.

1. Run Power BI Desktop and click **Get Data**.
2. Select the **Other** category in the **Get Data** dialog box, then select **ODBC**. Click **Connect** to confirm the choice.
3. In the **From ODBC** dialog box, expand the **Data Source Name (DSN)** drop-down list and select the previously configured DSN for Amazon Redshift.
4. If you would like to enter a SQL statement to narrow down the returned results, click the **Advanced options** arrow, which expands the dialog box, and type or paste your SQL statement.
5. Click **OK**. If your data source is password-protected, Power BI will prompt you for user credentials. Type your **Username** and **Password** in the respective fields and click.
6. Now you should see the data structures in your data source. You can preview the contents of the database objects by clicking on them.
7. To load the Amazon Redshift data into Power BI for analysis, select the needed table and

click **Load**.

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## 4.9 Using in Python

### Installing the ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

One of the most convenient methods to connect to an external database or access cloud data from Python is via ODBC. Devart has developed a range of ODBC Drivers for Python to work with databases and cloud services.

If you don't have Python installed on your machine, go to the Python official website, download the appropriate installer and run it. You will also need to install the **pyodbc** module — the easiest way to do that is by using the `pip install pyodbc` command in the Python interactive mode. Next, you need to [download the ODBC Driver](#) for Amazon Redshift. To use the ODBC driver as a translation layer between the application and the database, you need to configure it by following the installation [instructions](#).

### Connecting to Amazon Redshift from Python using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

Here's an example to show you how to [connect to Amazon Redshift](#) via Devart ODBC Driver in Python. First we import the pyodbc module, then create a connection to the database, insert a new row and read the contents of the EMP table while printing each row to the Python interactive console. To execute the script, you can type the code directly in the interactive console or add the code to a file with the .py extension and run the file from the command prompt.

#### Step 1: Connect

```
import pyodbc
cnxn = pyodbc.connect('DRIVER={Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift};Server=
```

#### Step 2: Insert a row

Here's a simple example of how to execute an *insert* statement to test the connection to the database. The script inserts a new record to the EMP table.

```
cursor = cnxn.cursor()
cursor.execute("INSERT INTO EMP (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR) VALUES (535, 'Scott
```

### Step 3: Execute query

The `cursor.execute()` function retrieves rows from the *select* query on a dataset. The `cursor.fetchone()` function iterates over the result set returned by `cursor.execute()` while the `print()` function prints out all records from the table to the console.

```
cursor = cnxn.cursor()
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM EMP")
row = cursor.fetchone()
while row:
    print (row)
    row = cursor.fetchone()
```

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## 4.10 Using in QlikView

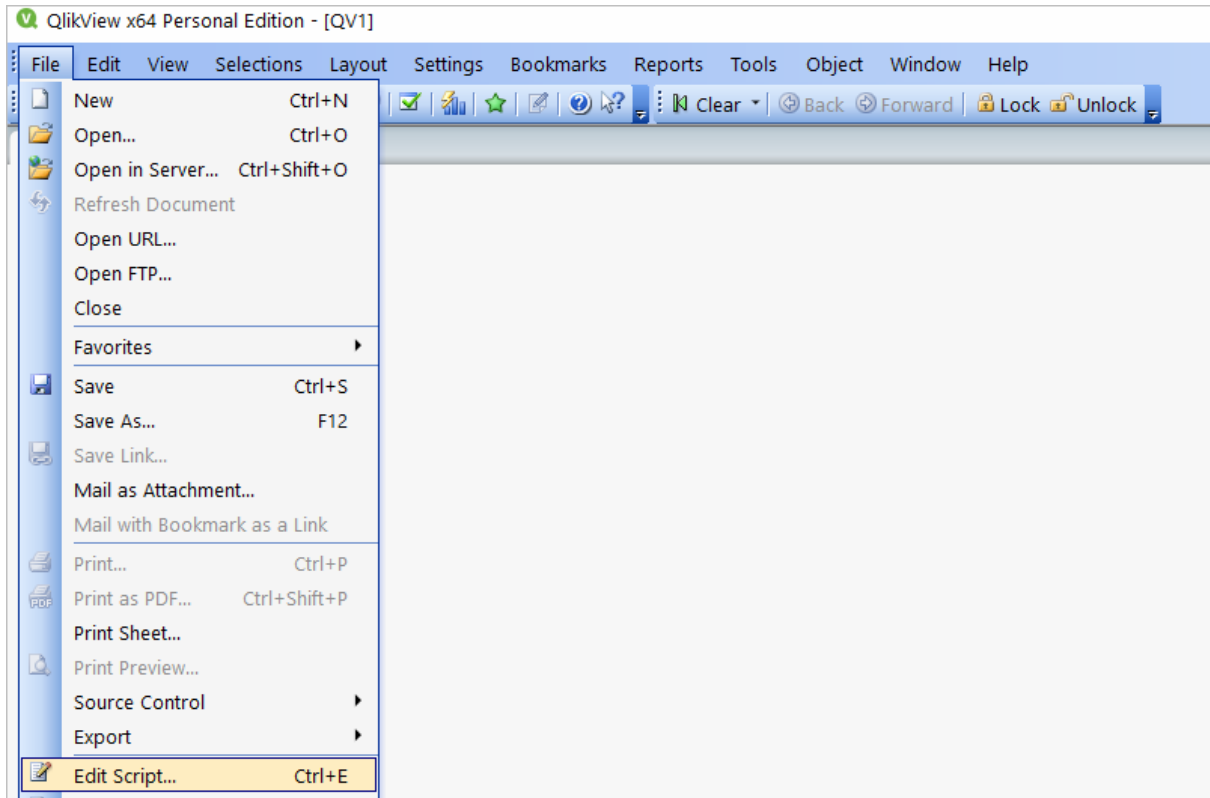
### Connecting to Amazon Redshift from QlikView using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift

This tutorial describes how to connect and configure QlikView to retrieve data from Amazon Redshift for further analysis. QlikView is a data visualization tool that connects and pulls data from different popular databases like MySQL, MongoDB, Oracle, SQL Server, Postgres, etc. to present it in a single view. The business intelligence platform identifies relationships in your data and discovers patterns and opportunities to support your decision making.

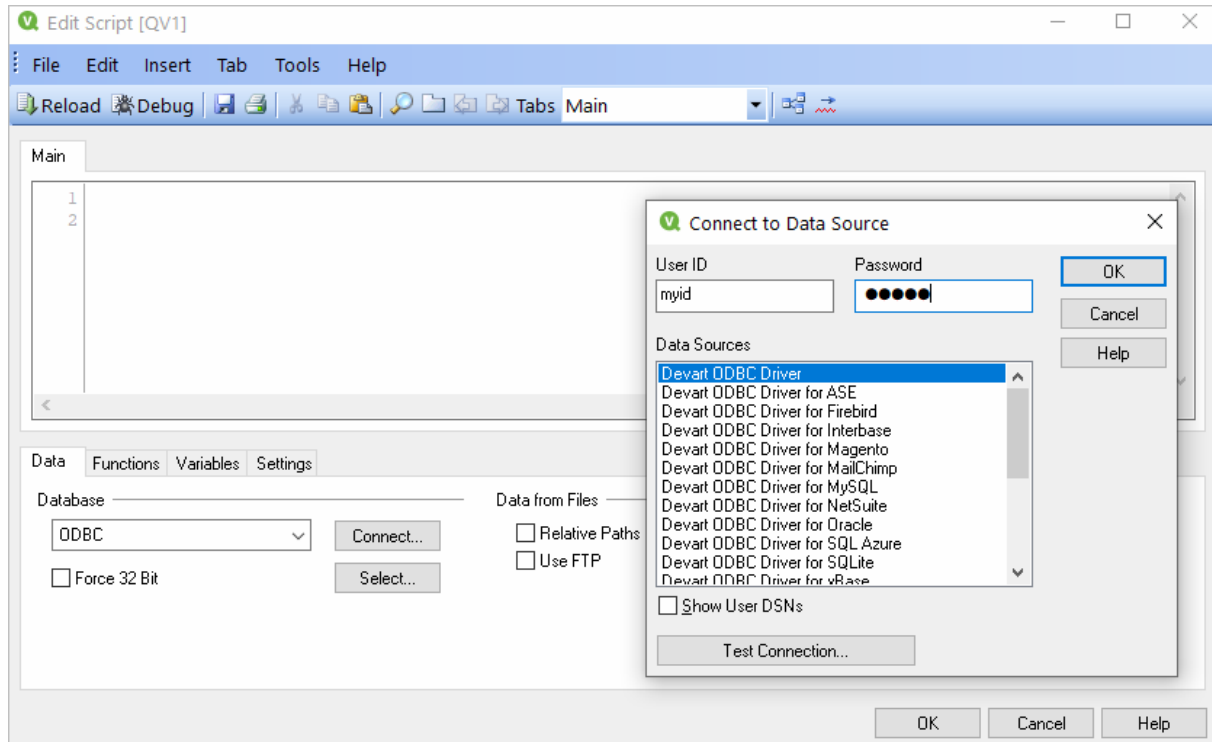
QlikView supports the ODBC connectivity interface for communication with external data sources. An ODBC data source must be configured for the database you want to access. You can create an ODBC connection using a DSN during the ODBC driver installation or later.

To connect to an ODBC data source from QlikView using our driver for Amazon Redshift, perform the steps below:

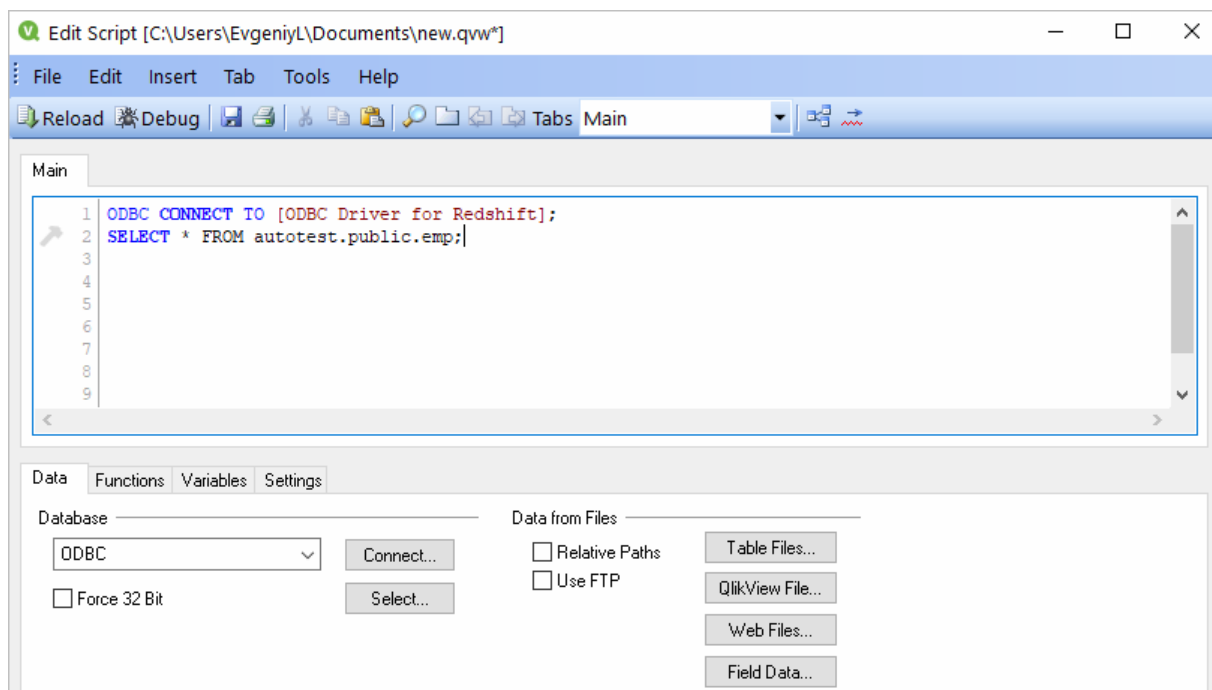
1. Open the QlikView client application and click **File > New**. Close the **Getting Started** wizard and open **File > Edit Script (CTRL+E)**.

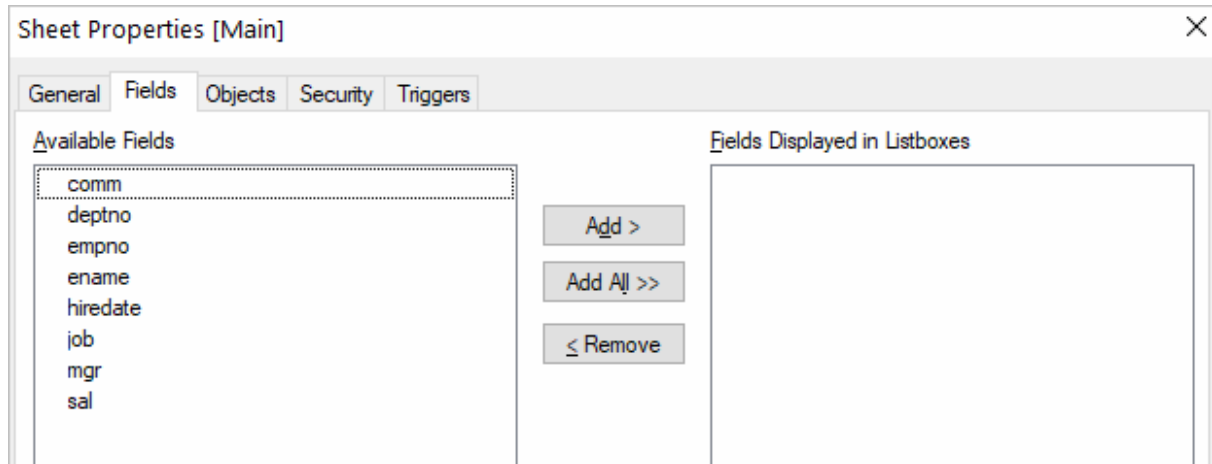


2. In the **Data** tab, choose **ODBC** from the **Database** drop-down and click **Connect**. Select the **Data Source** you created earlier, type in the **User ID** and **Password** if your database is password-protected. You can test the connection by choosing **Test Connection**. The **Connection Test succeeded** message should appear. Click **OK** to connect to your data source.

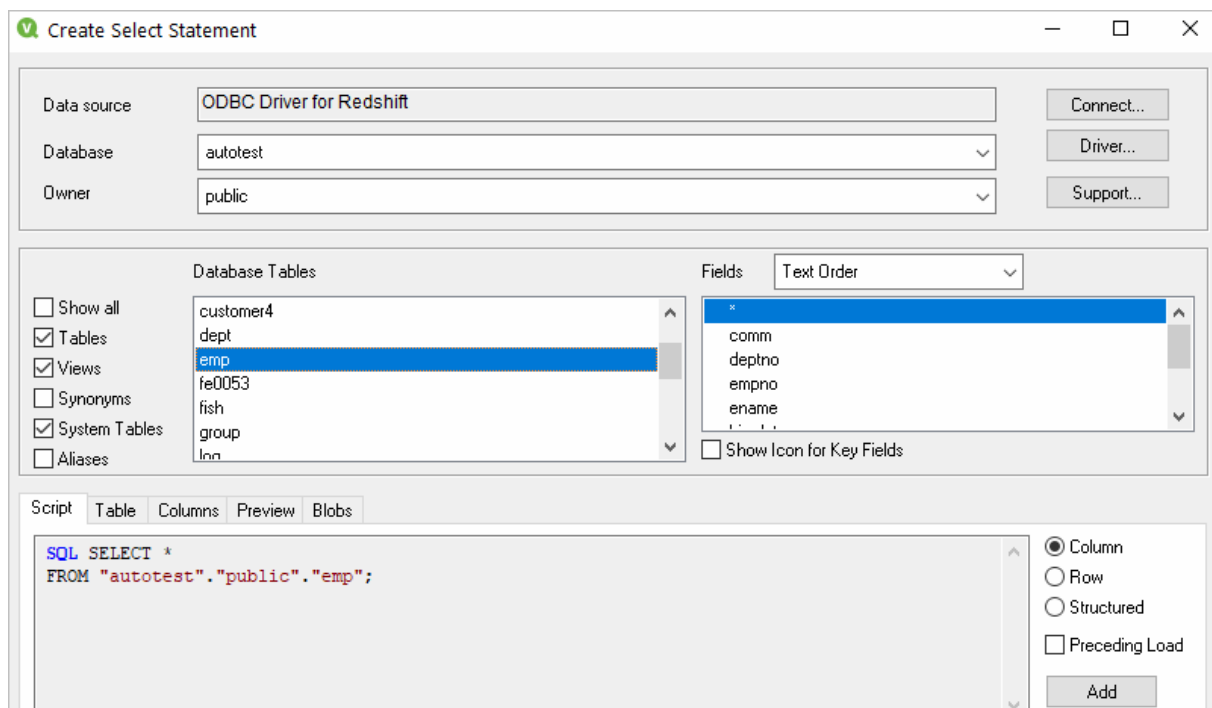


3. To retrieve the data from your data source, you can enter an SQL query and press **F5**. You will be suggested to choose fields to be displayed.

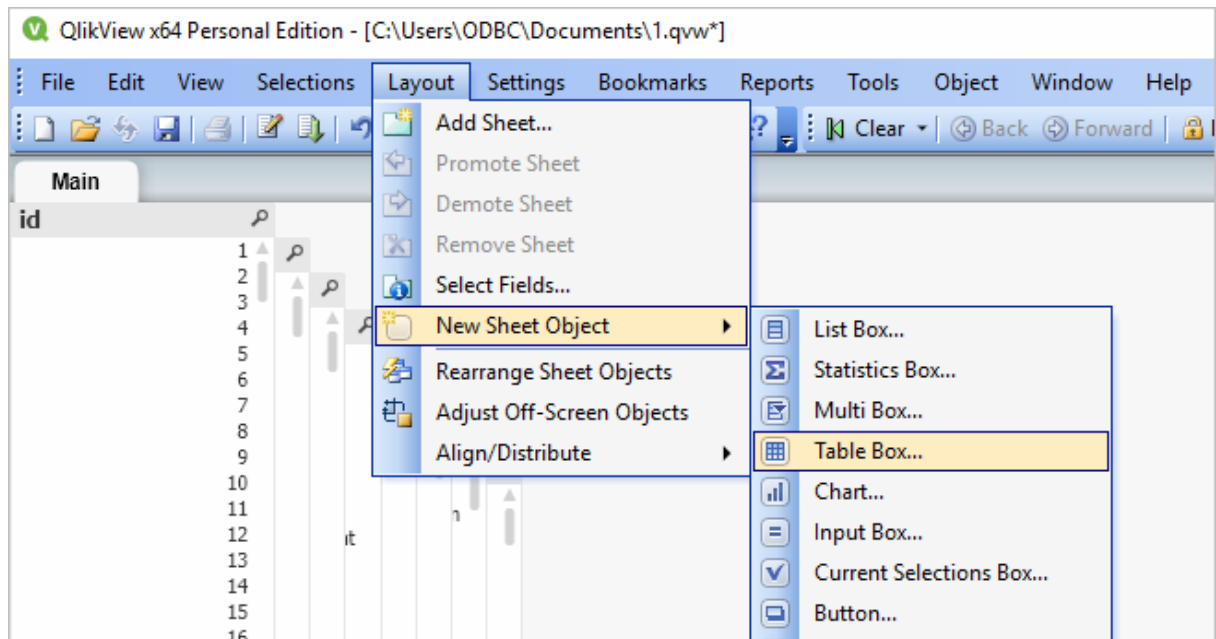




4. Alternatively, you can click **Select**, and QlikView will show you the database structure window where you can compose a SELECT statement for the data to be fetched. You can choose a different database from the database drop-down list. Select the necessary tables and fields. You can retrieve data from multiple tables and fields by selecting them and clicking **Add**. When you are ready with your SELECT statement, click **OK**. You will get back to the main script editor with your SQL statement. Press **F5** to execute the script and select the fields to be displayed in QlikView.



5. Once the data has been fetched, you can choose a table layout to present the data in a table. Choose **Layout > New Sheet Object > Table Box**. Select the fields to be added to the tablebox and click **OK**.



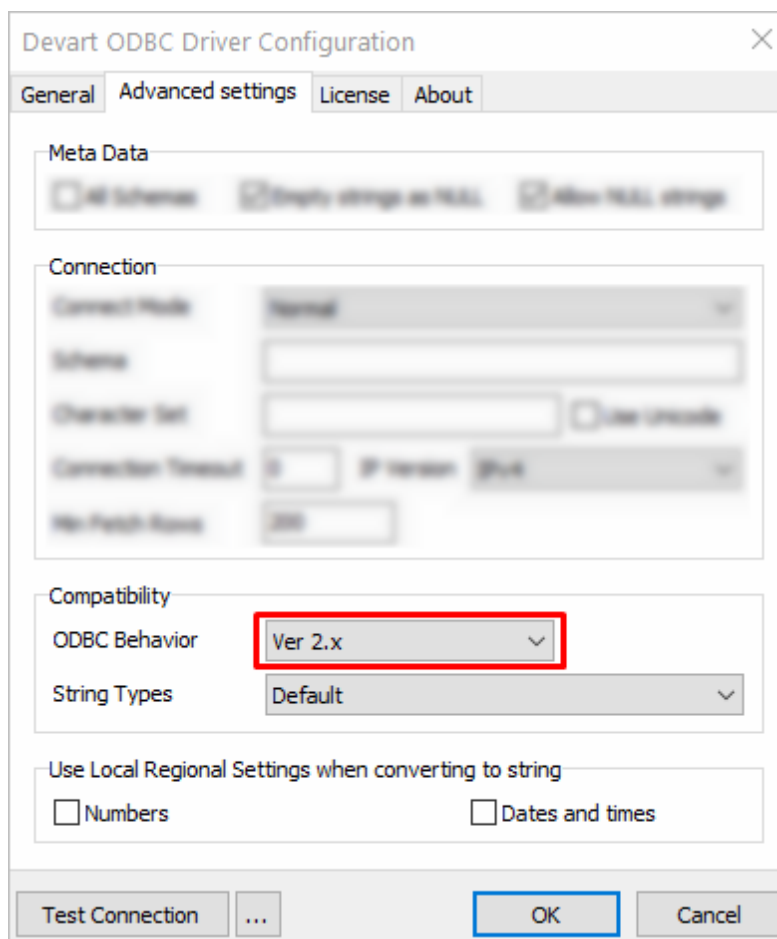
The screenshot shows the QlikView x64 Personal Edition interface with a table of employee data. The table has columns for empno, ename, job, mgr, hiredate, sal, comm, and deptno. The data is as follows:

empno	ename	job	mgr	hiredate	sal	comm	deptno
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08.09.1981 0:00:00	1500	0	30
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20.02.1981 0:00:00	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22.02.1981 0:00:00	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28.09.1981 0:00:00	1250	1400	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09.06.1981 0:00:00	2450	-	10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	-	17.11.1981 0:00:00	5000	-	10
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23.01.1982 0:00:00	1300	-	10
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17.12.1980 0:00:00	800	-	20
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02.04.1981 0:00:00	2975	-	20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	13.07.1987 0:00:00	3000	-	20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	13.07.1987 0:00:00	1100	-	20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03.12.1981 0:00:00	3000	-	20
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01.05.1981 0:00:00	2850	-	30
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03.12.1981 0:00:00	950	-	30

## 4.11 Using in SSIS

SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) is a component of SQL Server that is designed to perform various data migration tasks. When using Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift as a translation layer between the data source and SSIS, the driver and SSIS communicate via Microsoft ODBC version 3.x.

Note that when you extract data from an ODBC data source using the `SQLExecDirect` function, an issue may occur: SSIS expects the ODBC 2.x behavior, while the ODBC driver continues to fetch data from a data source via ODBC version 3.x. To prevent any issues when using `SQLExecDirect`, you should force the ODBC 2.x behavior in the DSN settings: open the **Advanced Settings** tab and select **Ver 2.x** from the **ODBC Behavior** dropdown.





## 4.12 Using in Tableau

This section describes how to establish and troubleshoot a connection to Amazon Redshift from Tableau using ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift.

- [Using in Tableau](#)
- [Troubleshooting in Tableau on macOS](#)

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### 4.12.1 Using in Tableau

## Importing Amazon Redshift Data Into Tableau Through an ODBC Connection

This article explains to establish and ODBC connection to Amazon Redshift from Tableau Desktop. Tableau is a data visualization tool that allows you to pull in raw data, perform analysis on it, and create meaningful reports to get actionable insights. With Tableau Desktop and our suite of [ODBC drivers](#), you can connect to various relational and non-relational databases, both cloud and on-premise.

1. Run Tableau Desktop.
2. On the start page, select **More...** in the **Connect** pane.
3. Choose **Other Databases (ODBC)**.
4. Expand the **DSN** drop-down list and select the DSN that you have created and configured for Amazon Redshift. Alternatively, if you have not created a DSN, you can choose the **Driver** option and select Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift from the drop-down.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. After a successful connection, click **Sign in**.
7. Select the needed database and schema in Amazon Redshift.
8. You should see the list of all tables you have access to in the connected data source.
9. Drag-and-drop the table name to the area where it says **Drag tables here** to retrieve the data, or click **New Custom SQL** to write a query that will select only specific data from the table.

10. Hit **Update Now** to retrieve and display the data.

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#### 4.12.2 Troubleshooting in Tableau on macOS

## Troubleshooting ODBC Connection in Tableau on macOS

The iODBC driver manager incorrectly handles the SQL\_WCHAR and SQL\_WVARCHAR ODBC data types. To work with these data types in Tableau, create a Tableau Datasource Customization (.tdc) file in 'Users\[your name]\Documents\My Tableau Repository\Datasources\' — for example, *devart-redshift.tdc*, and add the following capabilities to the file:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8' ?>
<connection-customization class='genericodbc' enabled='true' version='1.0'>
  <vendor name='Amazon Redshift' />
  <driver name='Devart ODBC Driver for Amazon Redshift' />
  <customizations>
    <customization name='CAP_ODBC_BIND_SUPPRESS_WIDE_CHAR' value='yes' />
  </customizations>
</connection-customization>
```

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