Cloudera Runtime 7.1.9

Iceberg support for Atlas

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Contents

Iceberg support for Atlas

Atlas integration with Iceberg helps you identify the Iceberg tables to scan data and provide lineage support. Learn how Atlas works with Iceberg and what schema evolution, partition specification, partition evolution are with examples.

How Atlas works with Iceberg

You can use Atlas to find, organize, and manage different aspects of data about your Iceberg tables and how they relate to each other. This enables a range of data stewardship and regulatory compliance use cases.

The Atlas connectors distinguish between Hive and Iceberg tables. The Iceberg table is available in a typedef format which implies that the underlying data can be retrieved by querying the Iceberg table. All attributes of the Hive table are available in the Iceberg table and this equivalence is achieved by creating the Iceberg table as a sub-type of the underlying Hive table. Optionally, the Iceberg table can also be queried by Hive or Impala engine. For more information about Iceberg and related concepts, see Apache Iceberg features and Apache Iceberg in CDP.

Both Iceberg and Hive tables have equality in Atlas in terms of data tagging. Data evolution and transformation are features unique to Iceberg tables. Iceberg adds tables to compute engines including Spark, Hive and Impala using a high-performance table format that works just like a SQL table. Also, the lineage support for Iceberg table is available. For example, when a Hive table is converted to Iceberg format, the lineage is displayed for the conversion process in Atlas UI.

Attention: Whenever a classification is applied on Iceberg entities,Tag-based policies are supported for Iceberg entities.

- Migration of Hive tables to Iceberg is achieved with the following:
  - Using in-place migration by running a Hive query with the ALTER TABLE statement and setting the table properties
  - Executing CTAS command from Hive table to the Iceberg table.
- Schema evolution allows you to easily change a table's current schema to accommodate data that changes over time. Schema evolution enables you to update the schema that is used to write new data while maintaining backward compatibility with the schemas of your old data. Later the data can be read together assuming all of the data has one schema.
  - Iceberg tables supports the following schema evolution changes:

    Add – add a new column to the table or to a nested struct

    Drop– remove an existing column from the table or a nested struct

    Rename– rename an existing column or field in a nested struct

    Update– widen the type of a column, struct field, map key, map value, or list element

    Reorder – change the order of columns or fields in a nested struct
  - Partition specification allows you to initiate queries faster by grouping similar rows together when writing.

  As an example, queries for log entries from a logs table usually include a time range, like the following query for logs between 10 A.M. and 12 A.M.

  SELECT level, message FROM logs

  WHERE event_time BETWEEN '2018-12-01 10:00:00' AND '2018-12-0112:00:00'

Configuring the logs table to partition by the date of event_time groups log events into files with the same event date. Iceberg keeps track of that date and uses it to skip files for other dates that do not have useful data.

- Partition evolution across Iceberg table partitioning can be updated in an existing table because queries do not reference partition values directly.

When you evolve a partition specification, the old data written with an earlier specification remains unchanged. New data is written using the new specification in a new layout. The metadata for each of the partition versions is stored separately.

Due to this nature of partition evolution, when you start writing queries, you get split planning. This is where each partition layout plans files separately using the filter it derives for that specific partition layout.

Related Information

Using the Spark shell

Using the Impala shell

Using the Spark shell

Using Spark, you can create an Iceberg table followed by schema evolution, partition specification, and partition evolution.

Before you begin

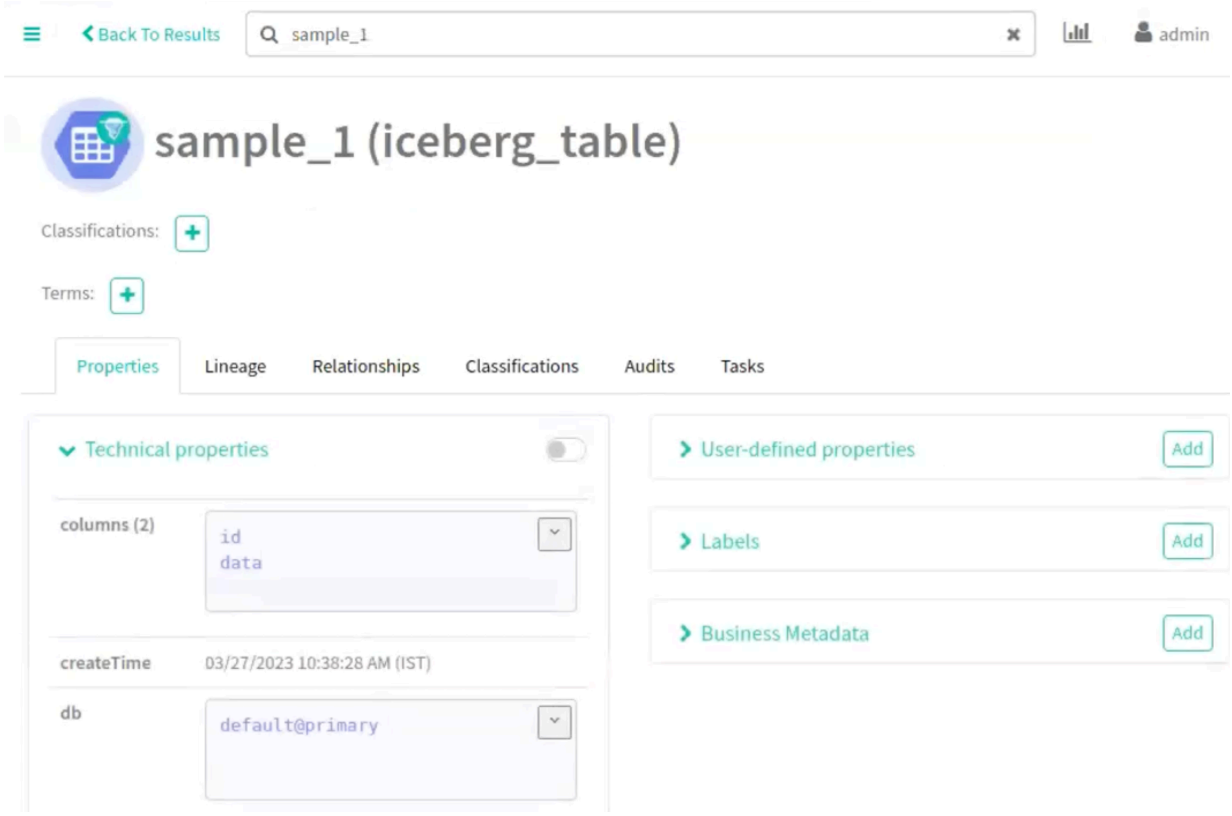
You must configure the Spark shell as such you have included the valid Spark runtime version.

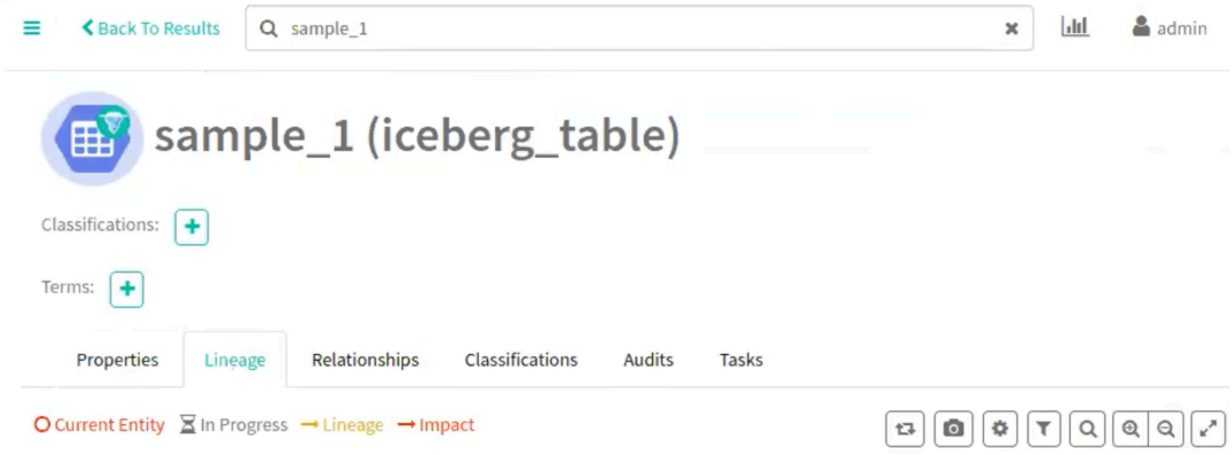
Run the following command in your Spark shell to create a new Iceberg table

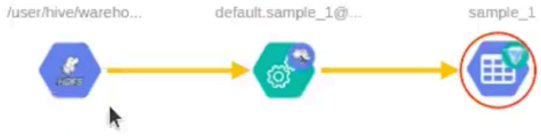
Procedure

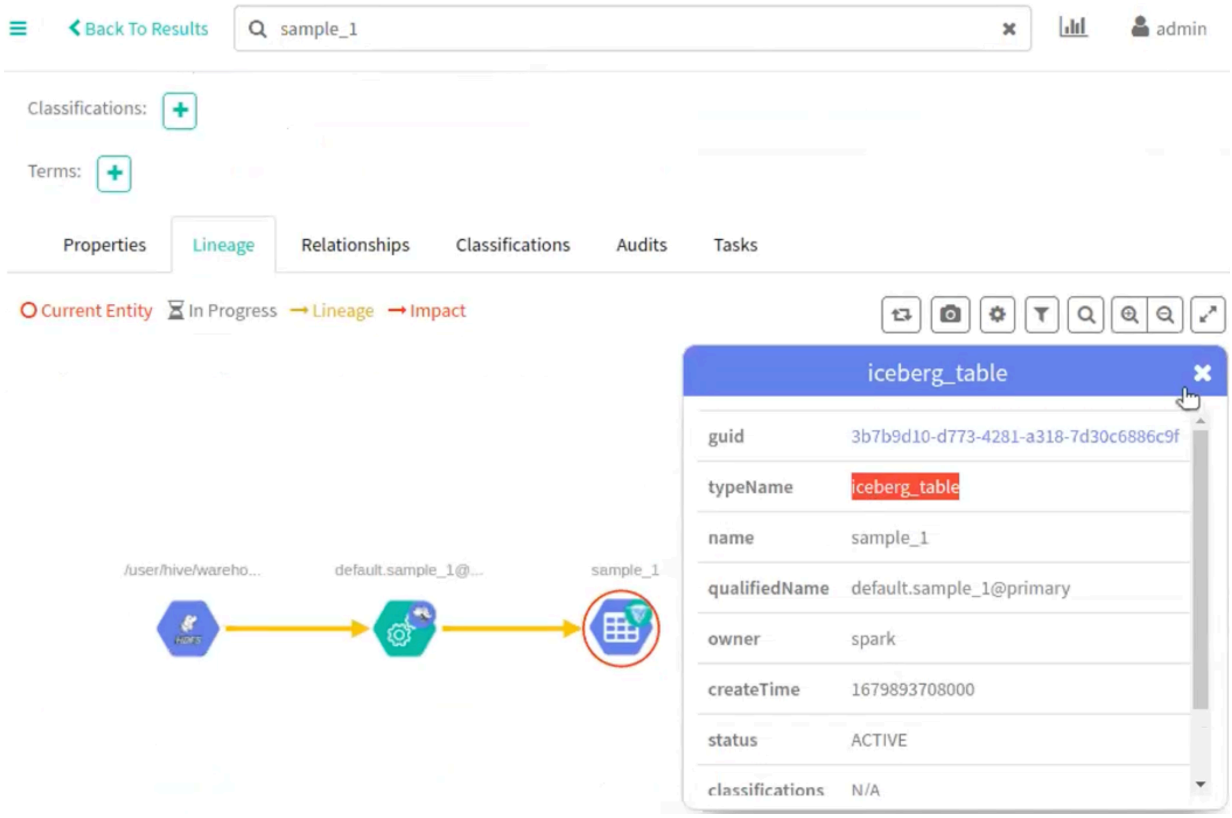
1. `spark.sql("CREATE TABLE spark_catalog.default.sample_1 ( id bigint COMMENT 'unique id', data string) USING iceberg");`

2. Navigate accordingly in the Atlas UI to view the changes.
   The following images provide information about Iceberg table creation process.







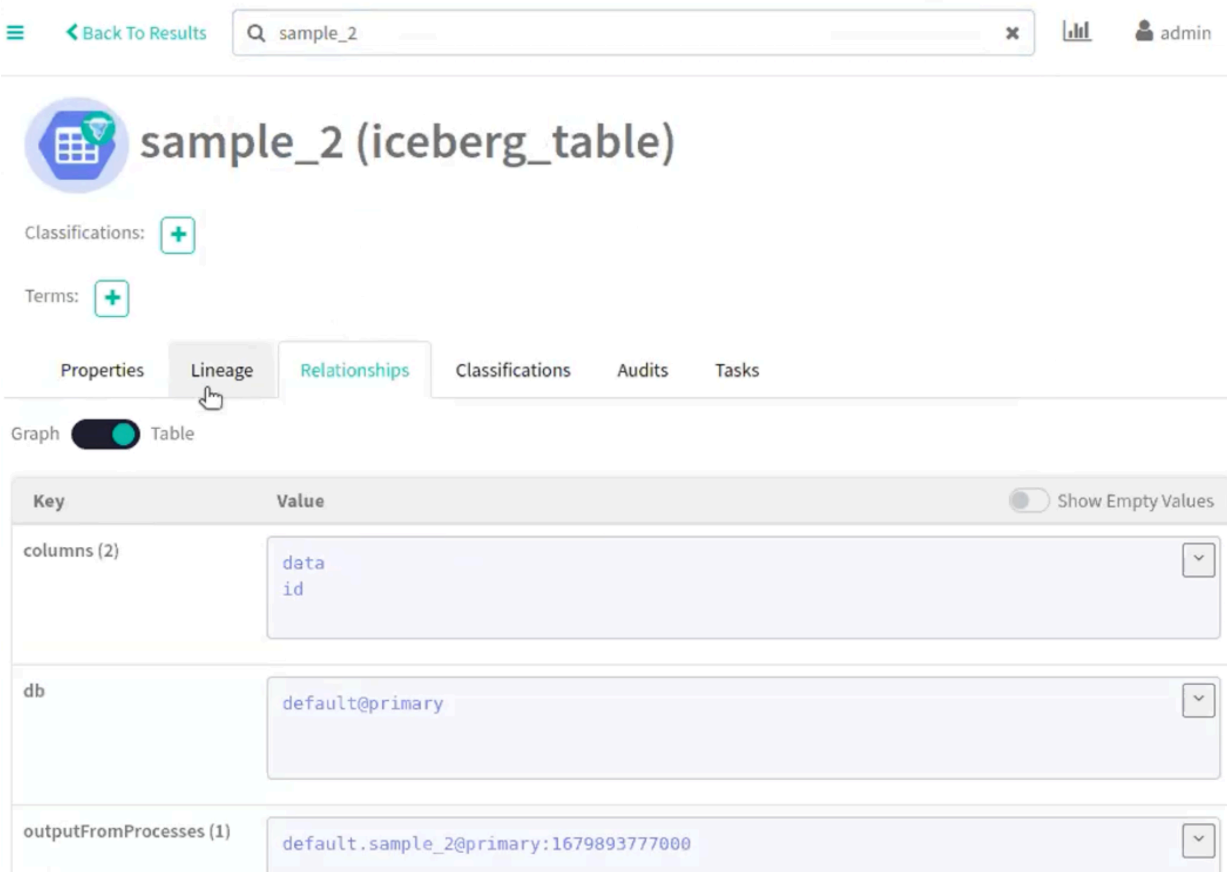


Run the following command in your Spark shell to create a Schema Evolution in a new table. For example - sample_2.

3. spark.sql("CREATE TABLE spark_catalog.default.sample_2 (id bigint COMMENT 'unique id', data string) USING iceberg");

4. Navigate accordingly in the Atlas UI to view the changes.

   The following image provide information about Iceberg schema evolution process.

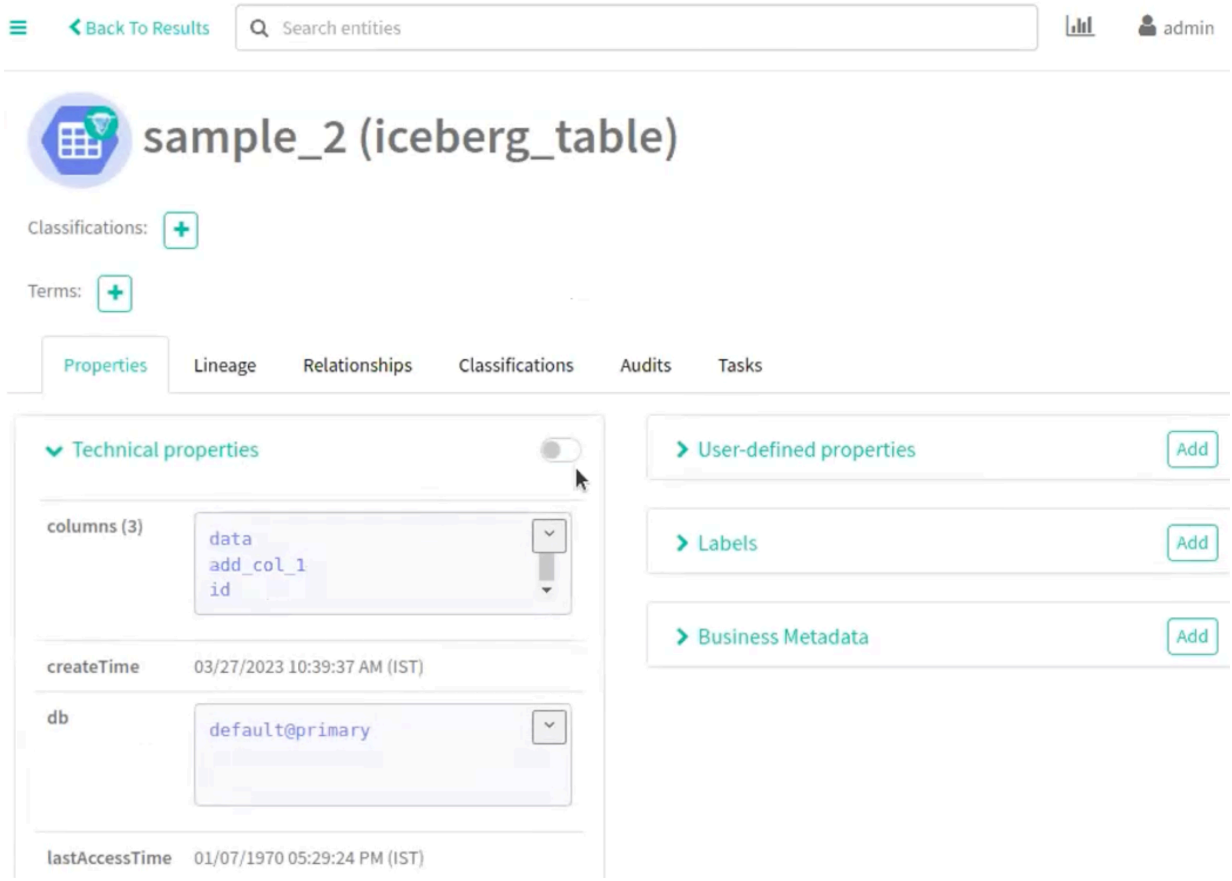


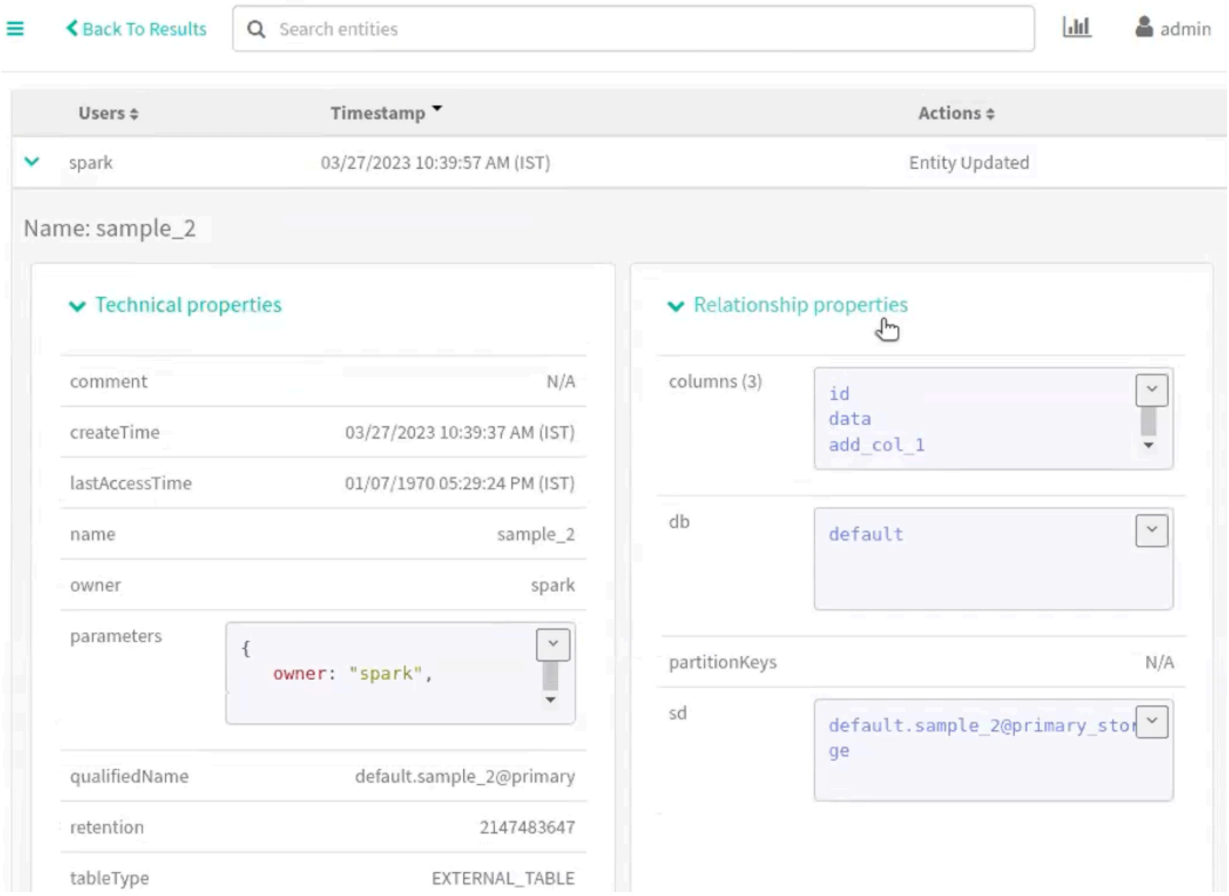
   Run the following command in your Spark shell to include a column:

5. spark.sql("ALTER TABLE spark_catalog.default.sample_2 ADD COLUMN (add_col_1 string)");

6. Navigate accordingly in the Atlas UI to view the changes.

   The following images provide information about Iceberg schema creation process.



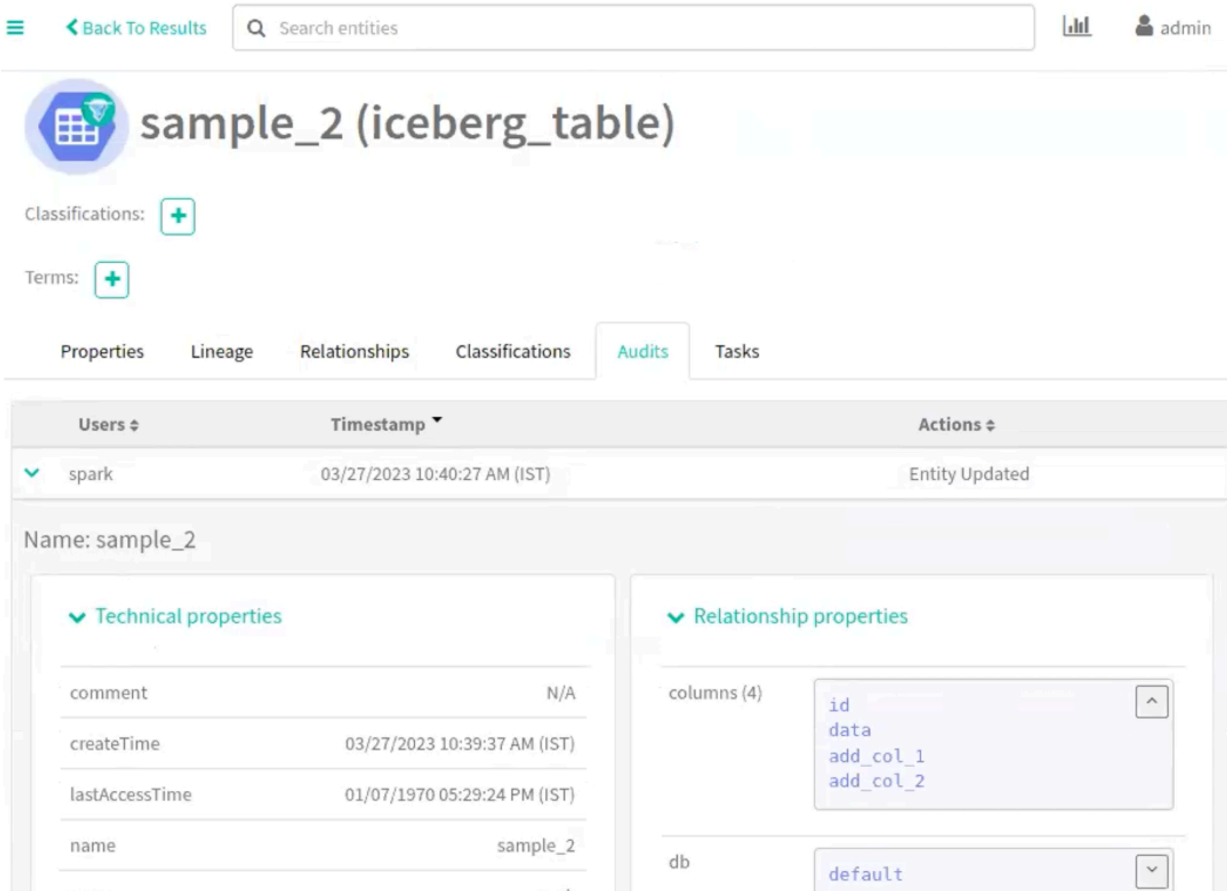


Run the following command in your Spark shell to include the second column:

7. spark.sql("ALTER TABLE spark_catalog.default.sample_2 ADD COLUMN (add_col_2 string)");

8. Navigate accordingly in the Atlas UI to view the changes.

   The following image provide information about Iceberg schema creation process.

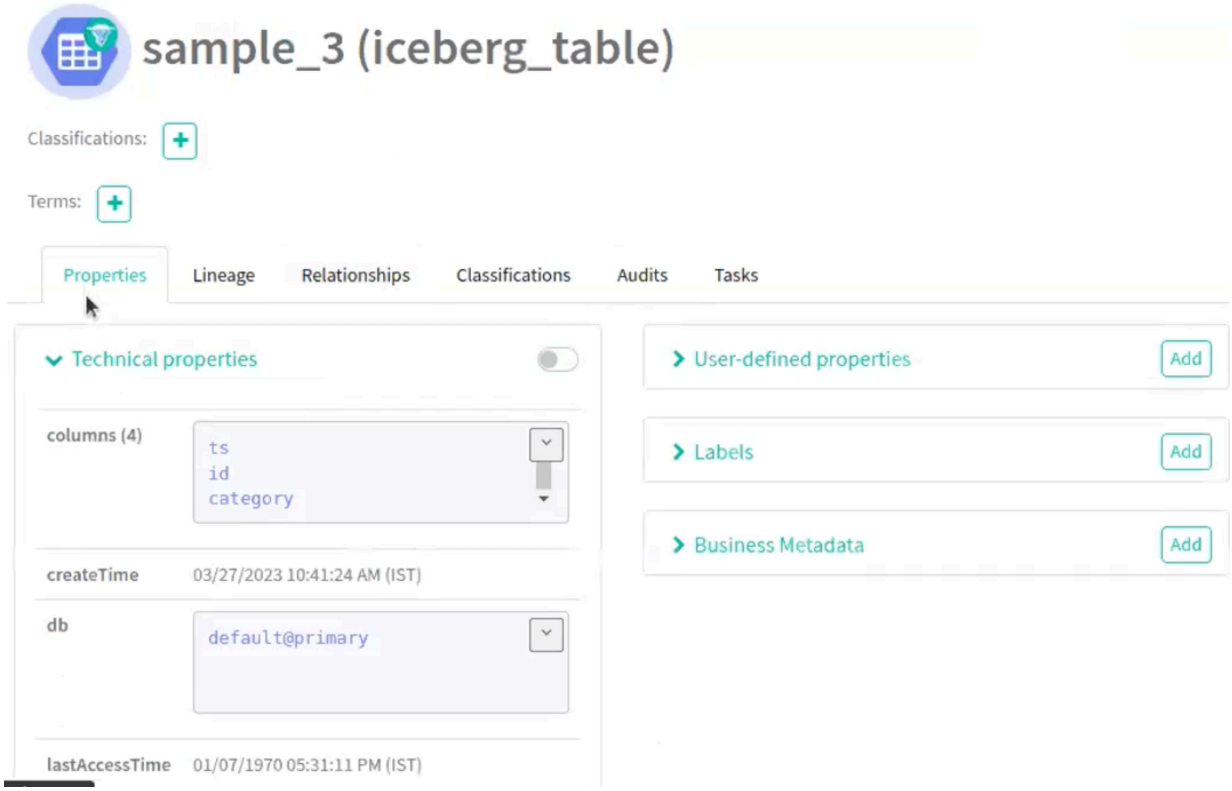


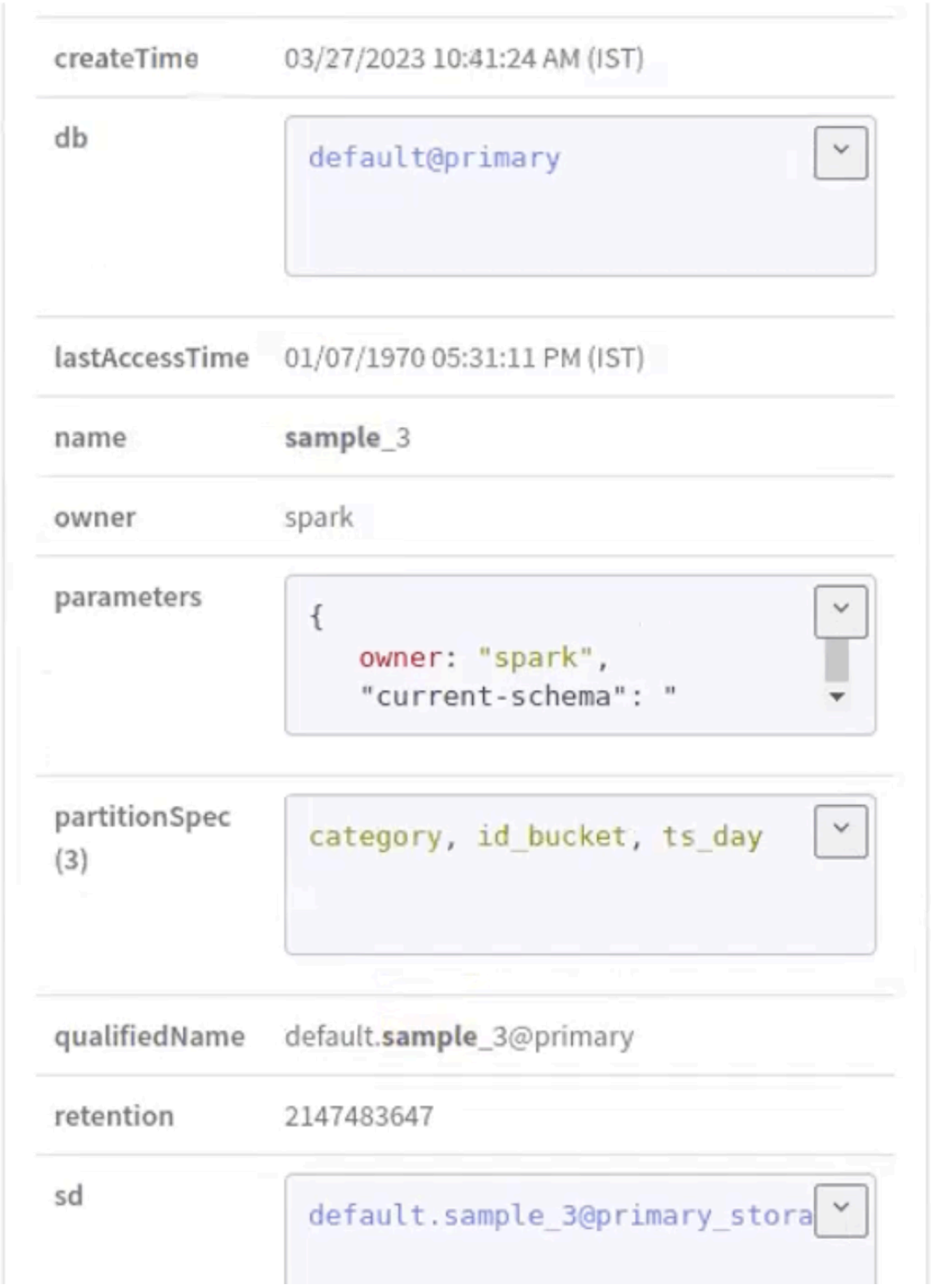
   Run the following command in your Spark shell to create a Partition Specification in a new table (sample_3):

9. spark.sql("CREATE TABLE spark_catalog.default.sample_3 (id bigint,data string,category string,ts timestamp) USING iceberg PARTITIONED BY (bucket(16, id), days(ts), category)");

10. Navigate accordingly in the Atlas UI to view the changes.

The following images provide information about Iceberg partition specification process.





Run the following command in your Spark shell to create a Partition Evolution in a new table (sample_3):

11. spark.sql("ALTER TABLE spark_catalog.default.sample_3 ADD PARTITION FIELD years(ts)");

12. Navigate accordingly in the Atlas UI to view the changes.

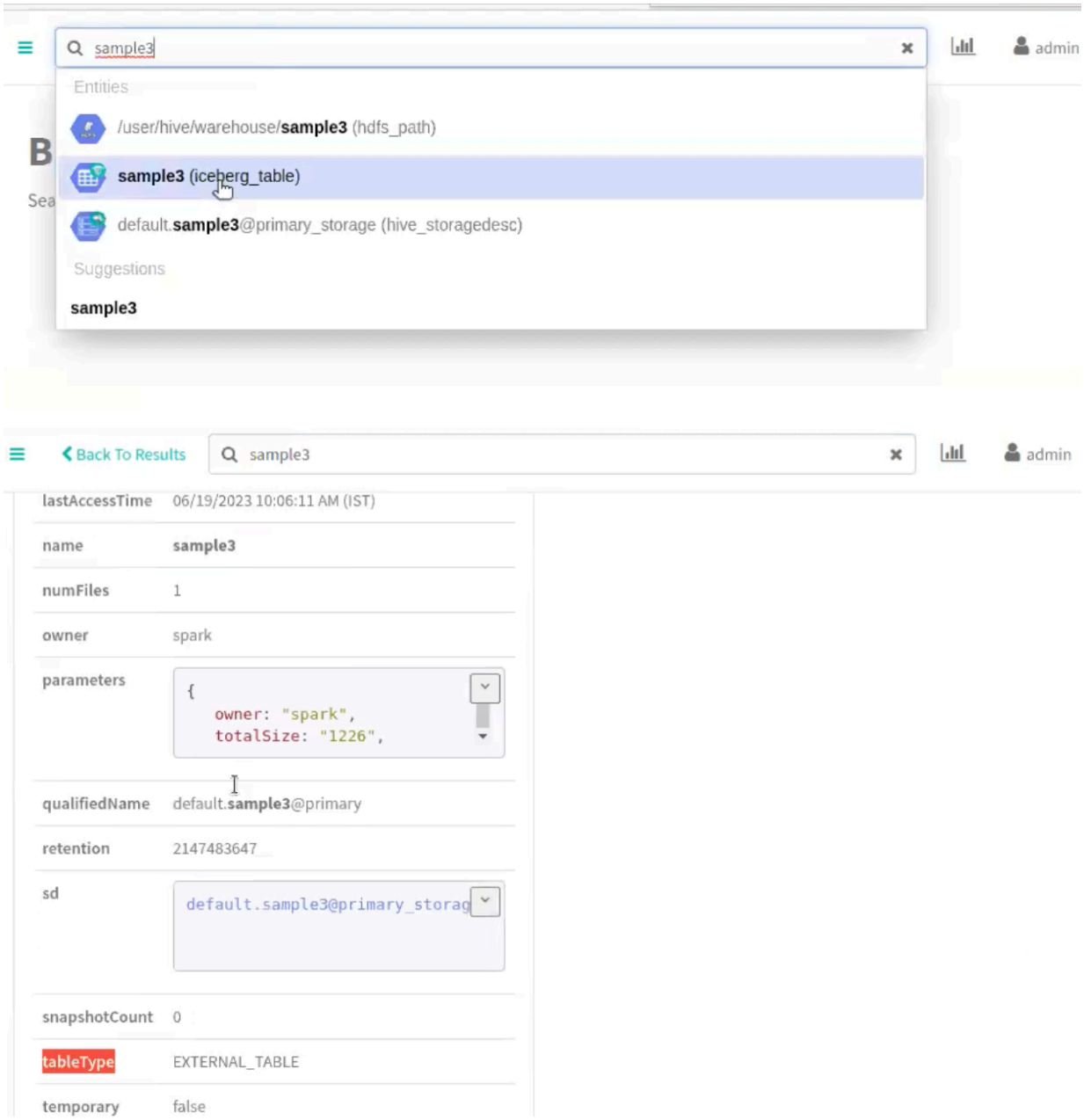
    The following images provide information about Iceberg partition evolution process.

Displaying Snapshot attributes

Run the following command to display relevant snapshot table parameters as attributes in Atlas. For example: Existing snapshot ID, current snapshot timestamp, snapshot count, number of files and related attributes.

spark.sql("CREATE TABLE spark_catalog.default.sample3 (id int, data string) USING iceberg");

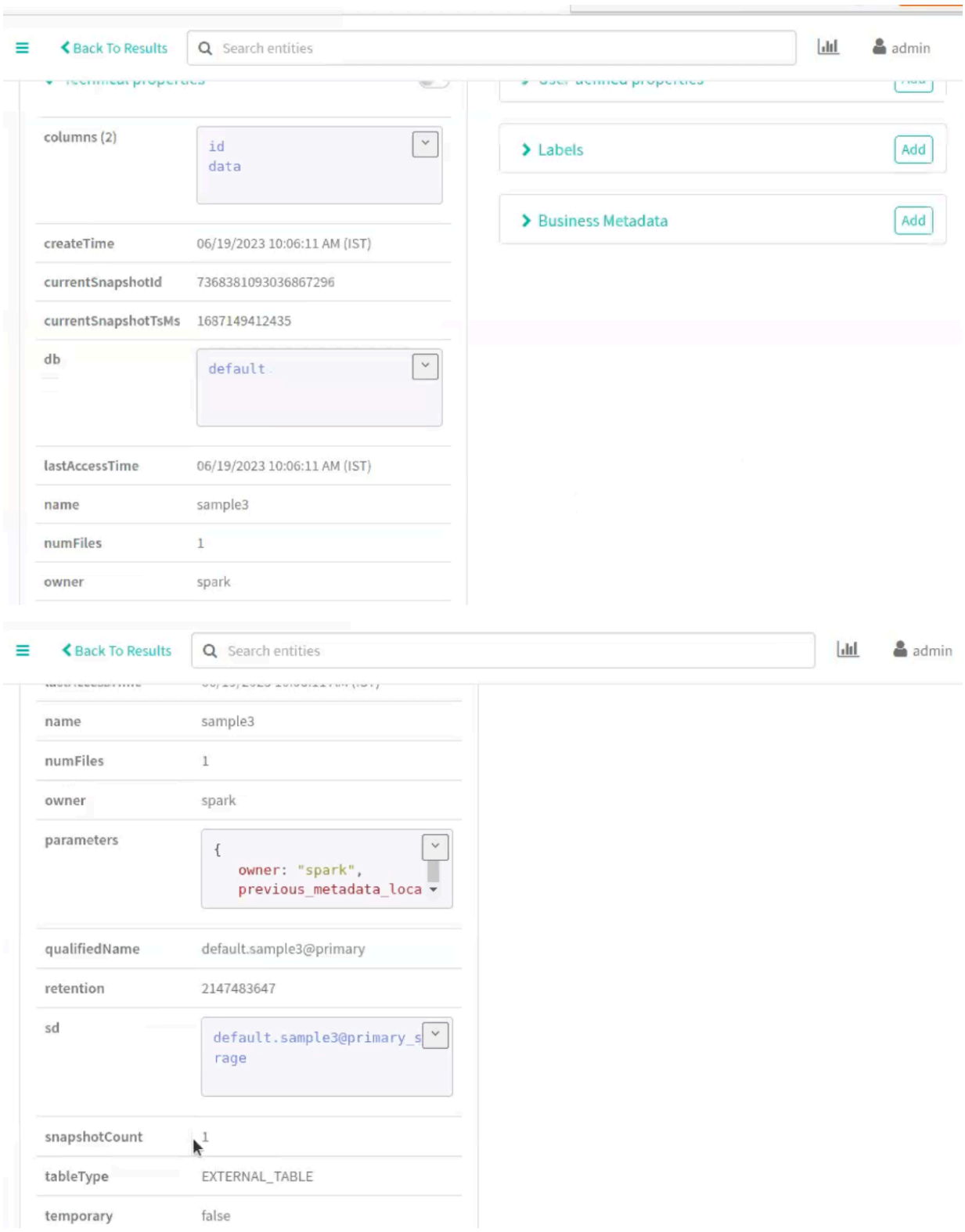
spark.sql("INSERT INTO default.sample3 VALUES (1, 'TEST')");



Run the following command to scale up the snapshot count value.

spark.sql("INSERT INTO default.sample3 VALUES (1, 'TEST')");

The latest Snapshot ID that Iceberg points to along with the Snapshot timestamp and Snapshot count are updated respectively.



Click on the parameters field to display the details pertaining to the snapshot attributes.

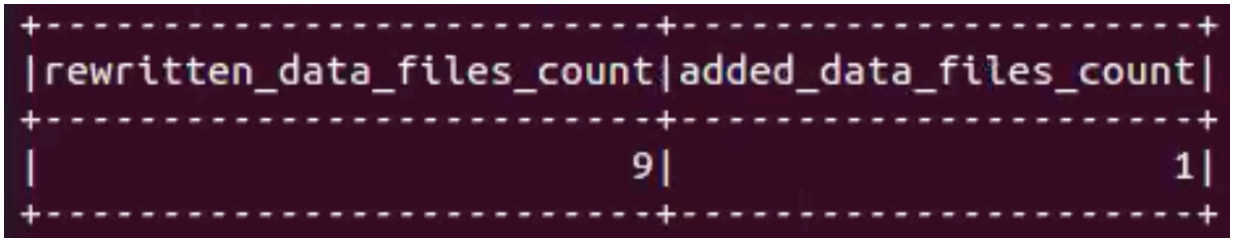
Support for data compaction

Data Compaction is the process of taking several small files and rewriting them into fewer larger files to speed up queries. When performing compaction on an Iceberg table, execute the rewriteDataFiles procedure, optionally specifying a filter of which files to rewrite and the desired size of the resulting files.

As an example, in an Atlas instance consider that the number of files and snapshot count are 9.

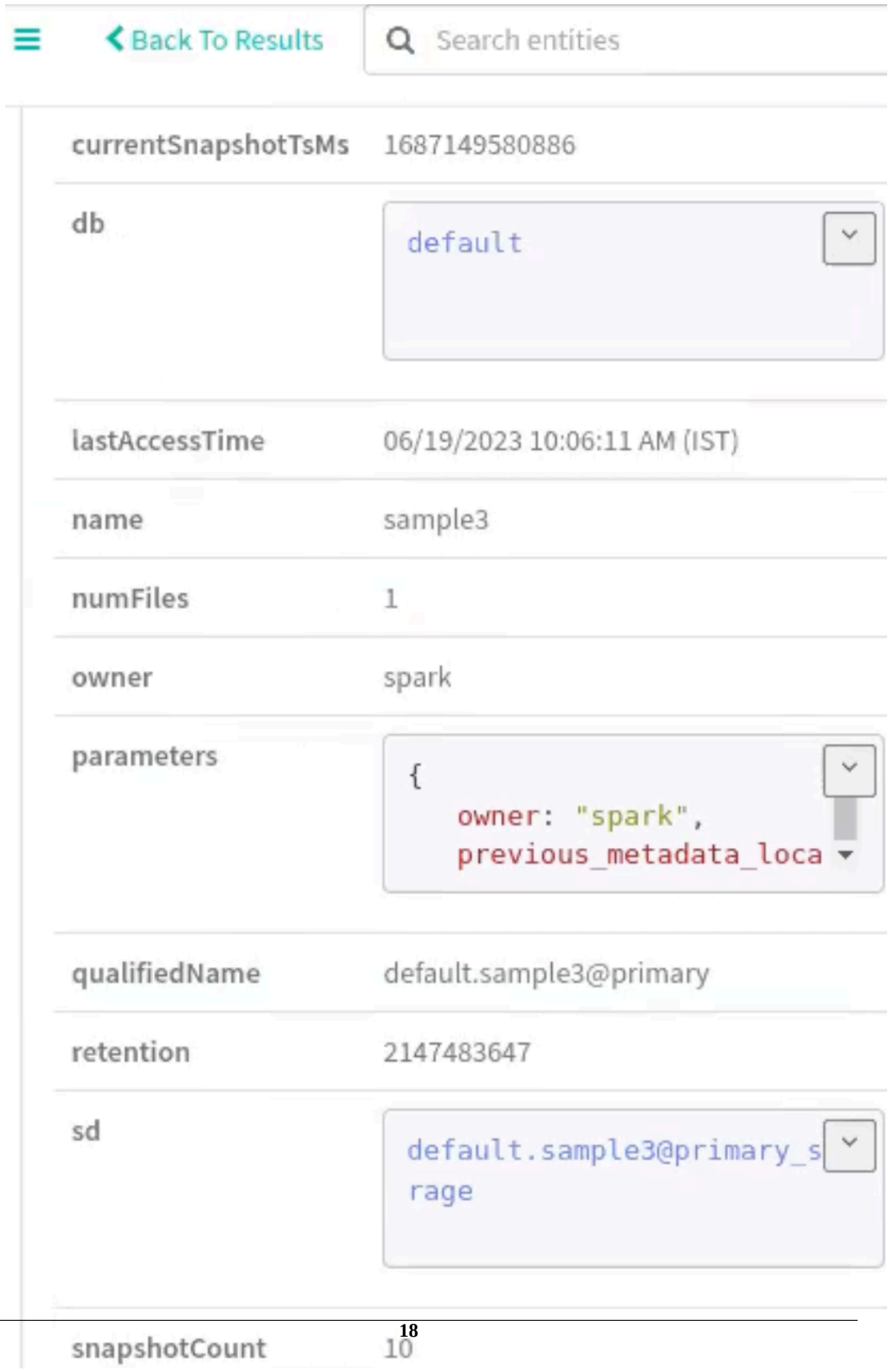
Run the following command to perform data compaction

spark.sql("CALL spark_catalog.system.rewrite_data_files('default.sample3')"),show();



rewritten_data_files_count	added_data_files_count
9	1

The count for the number of rewritten data files is compacted from a total count of 9 to 1.


Back To Results
Search entities
currentSnapshotTsMs
1687149580886
db
default
lastAccessTime
06/19/2023 10:06:11 AM (IST)
name
sample3
numFiles
1
owner
spark
parameters
{
owner: "spark",
previous_metadata_loca
qualifiedName
default.sample3@primary
retention
2147483647
sd
default.sample3@primary_s
rage
snapshotCount
10

Support for metadata rewrite attributes

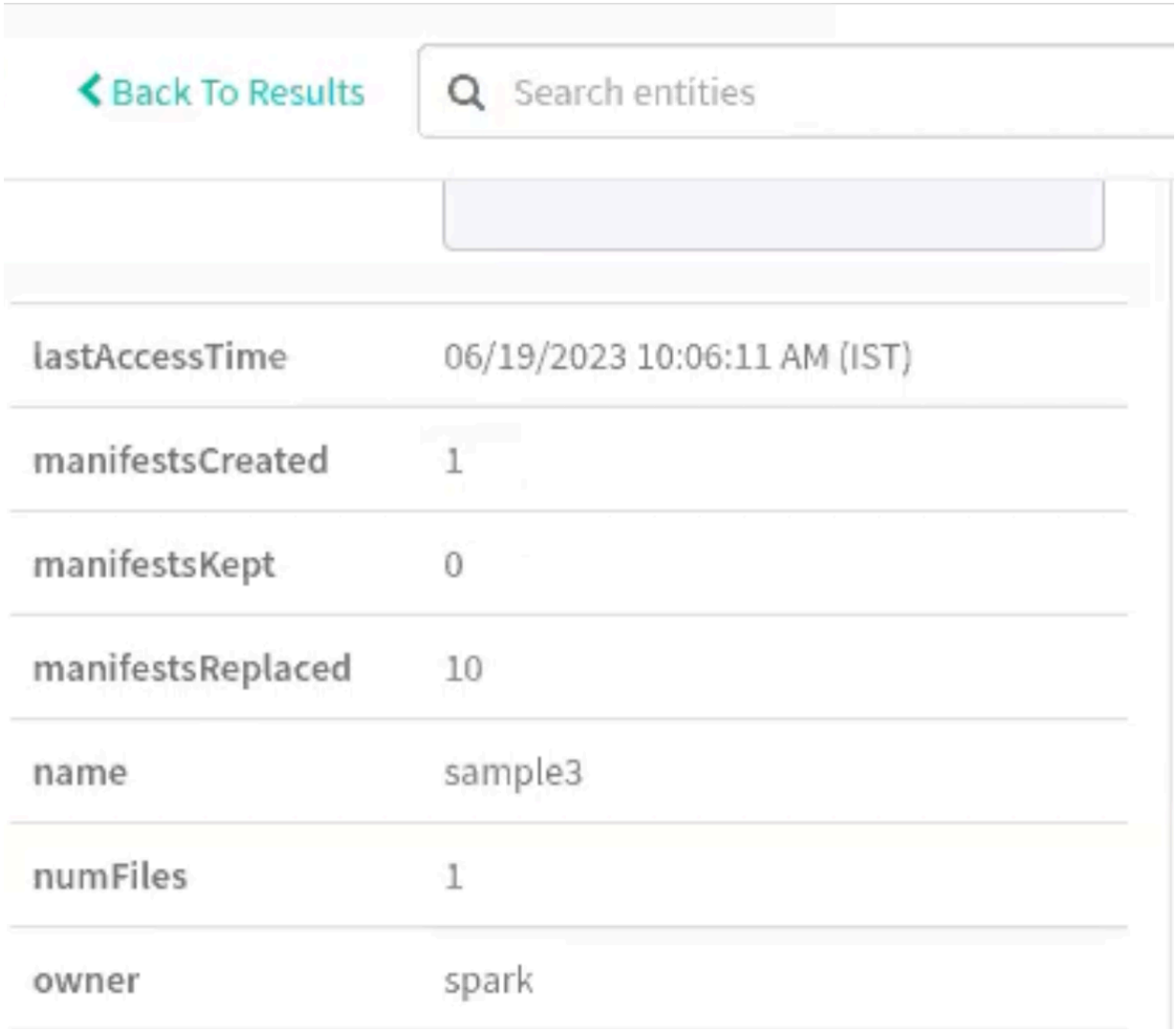
Iceberg uses metadata in its manifest list and manifest files speed up query planning and to prune unnecessary data files. You can rewrite manifests for a table to optimize the plan to scan the data.

Run the following command to rewrite manifests on a sample table 3.

spark.sql("CALL spark_catalog.system.rewrite_manifests('default.sample3')").show();

```
+-------------------------+---------------------+
|rewritten_manifests_count|added_manifests_count|
+-------------------------+---------------------+
|                       10|                    1|
+-------------------------+---------------------+
```

The count for table manifested data is rewritten from 10 to 1.



The process is completed.

Related Information

Using the Impala shell

Using the Impala shell

Using Impala, you can create an Iceberg table followed by Schema evolution, partition specification, partition evolution and CTAS operation.

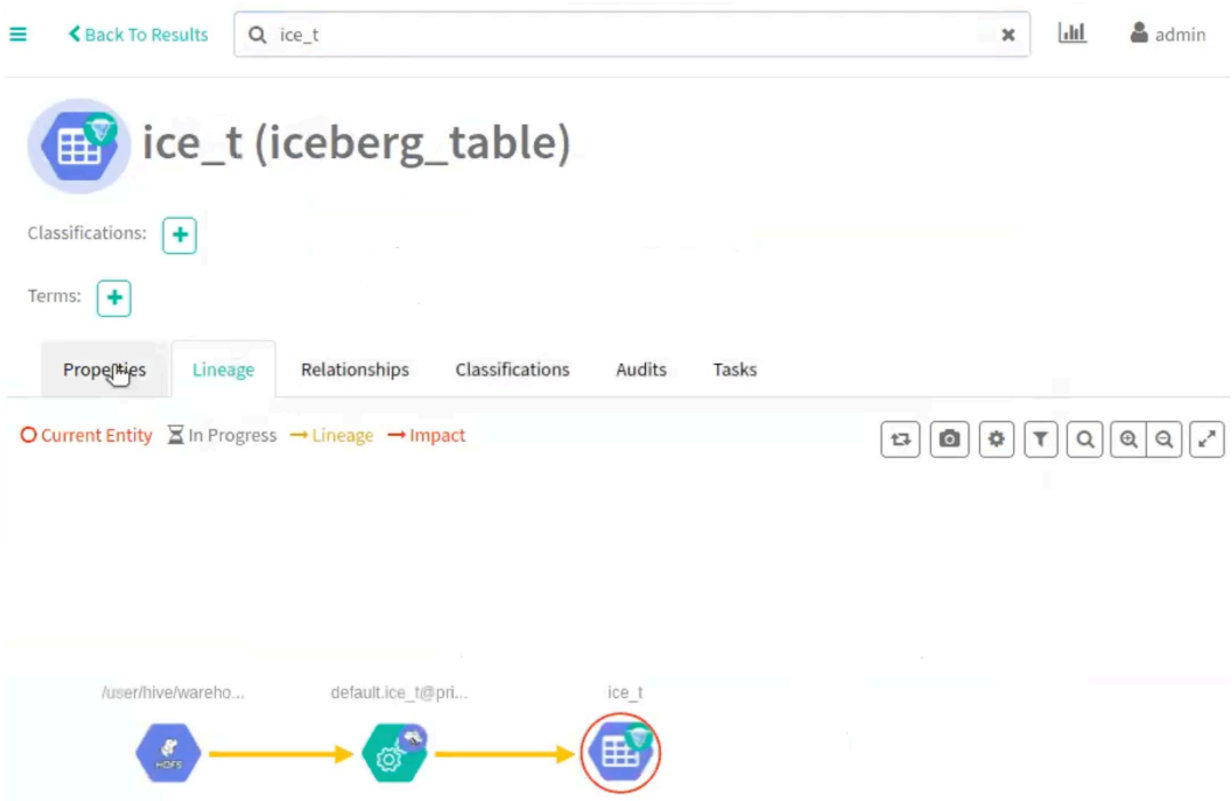
Before you begin

Run the following command in your Impala shell to create a new Iceberg table

Procedure

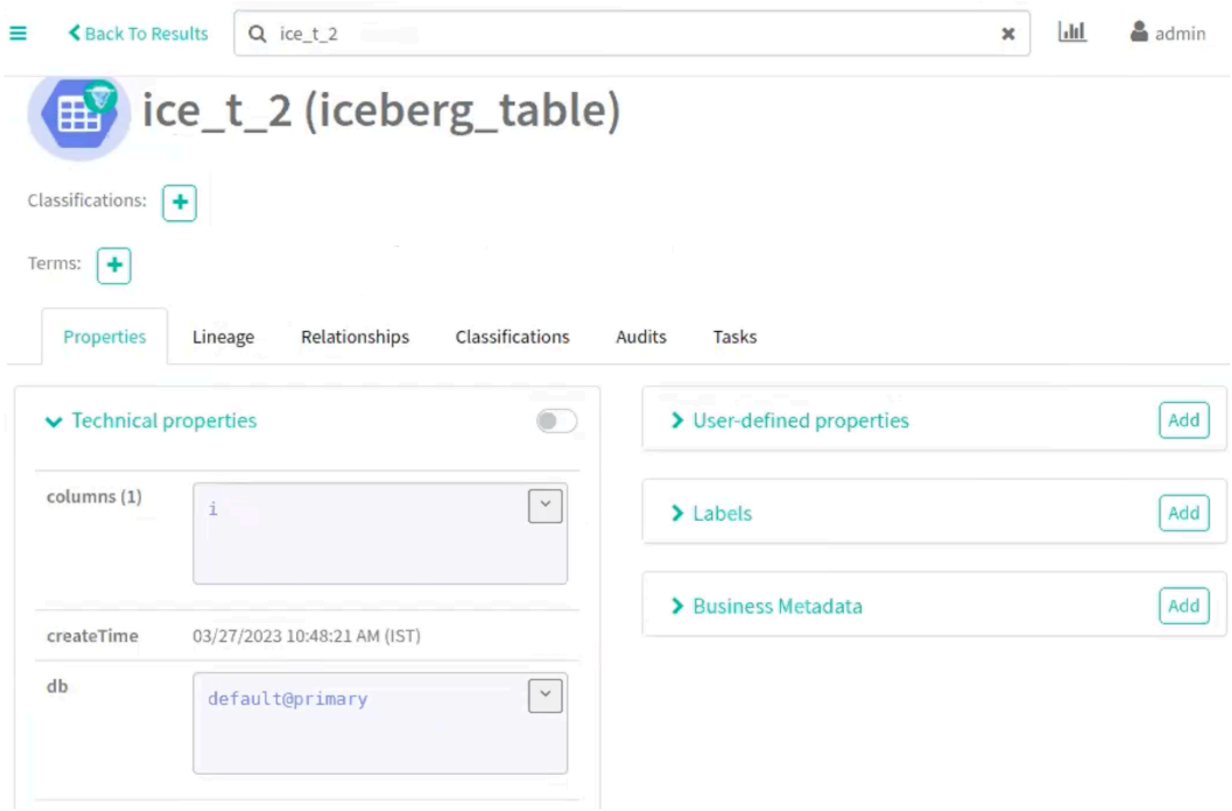
1. CREATE TABLE ice_t (i INT) STORED AS ICEBERG;
2. Navigate accordingly in the Atlas UI to view the changes.

   The following images provide information about Iceberg table creation process.



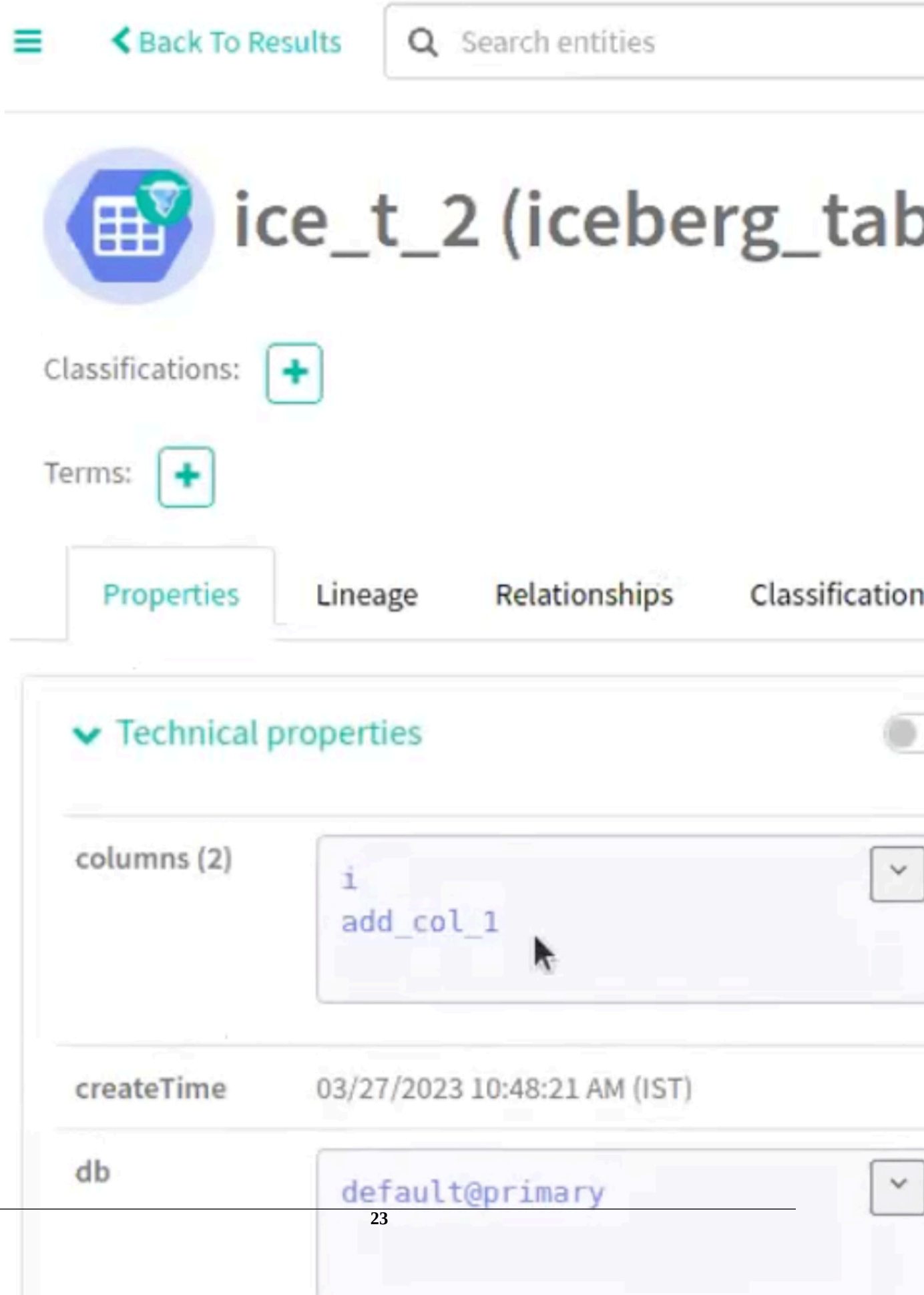
Run the following command in your Impala shell to create a scheme evolution:

3. CREATE TABLE ice_t_2 (i INT) STORED AS ICEBERG;



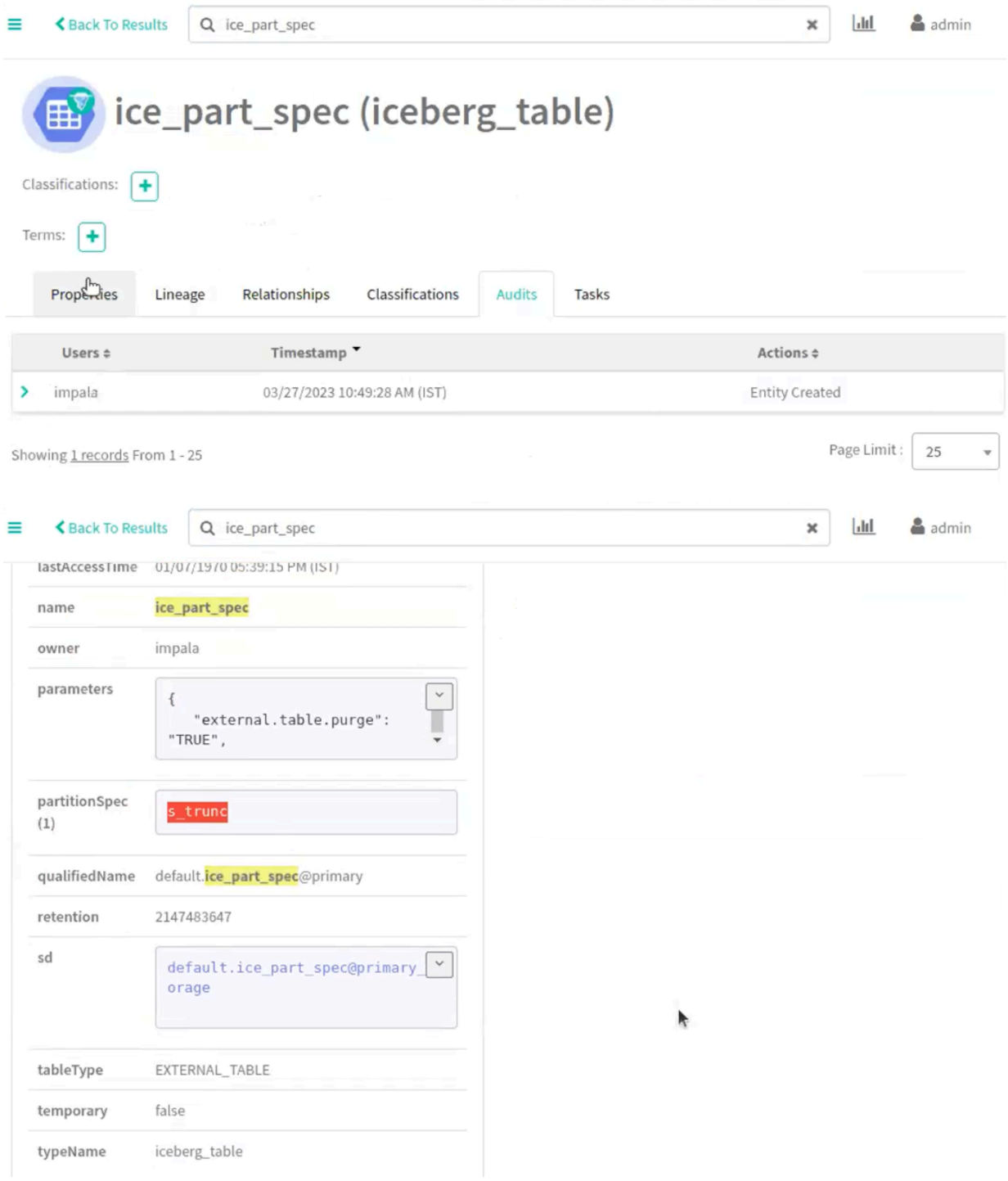
Run the following command in your Impala shell to add a column to the existing table (ice_t_2):

4. alter table ice_t_2 ADD COLUMNS (add_col_1 string);


Back To Results
Search entities
ice_t_2 (iceberg_tab
Classifications:
Terms:
Properties
Lineage
Relationships
Classification
Technical properties
columns (2)
i
add_col_1
createTime
03/27/2023 10:48:21 AM (IST)
db
default@primary

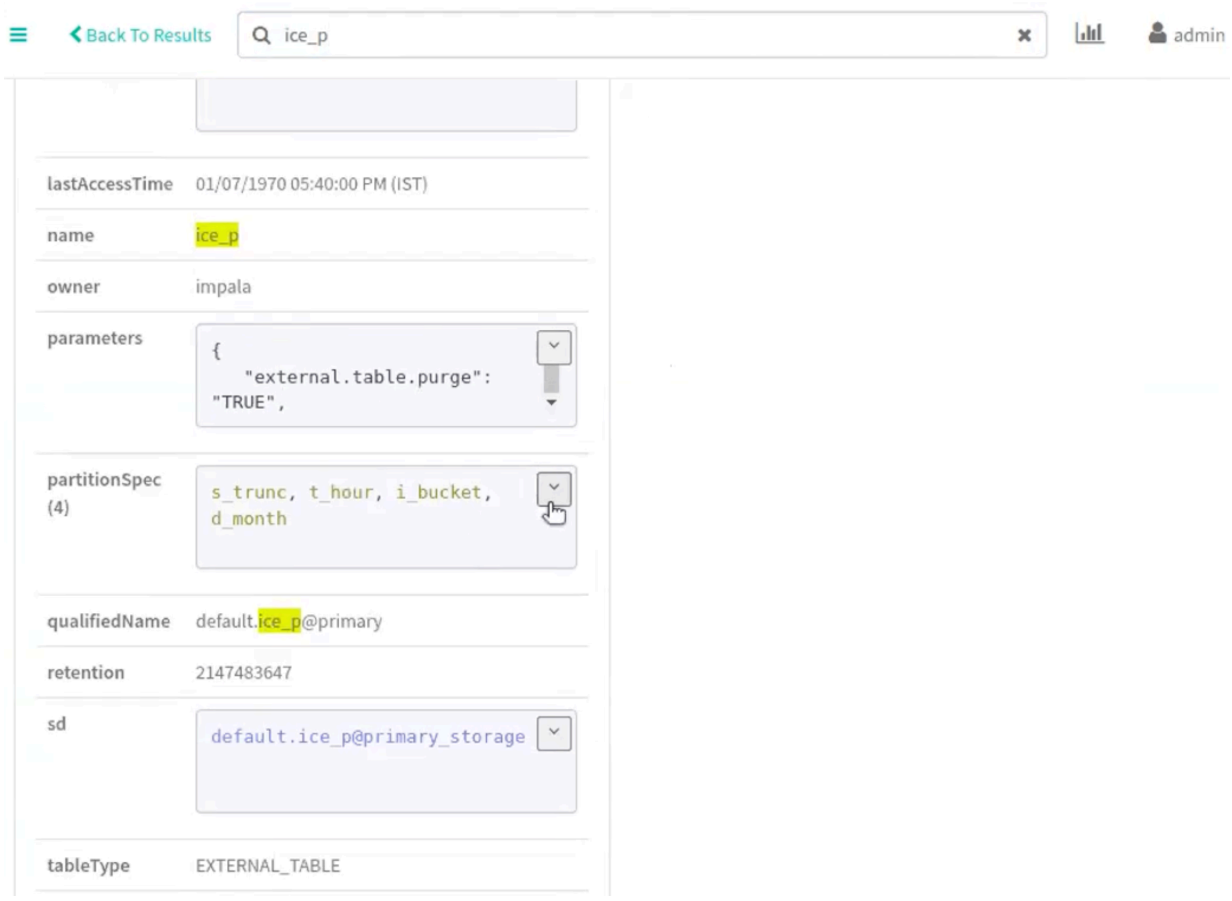
Run the following command in your Impala shell to create a partition specification.

5. CREATE TABLE ice_part_spec (s string , b string) PARTITIONED BY SPEC (truncate(3, s)) STORED AS ICEBERG ;



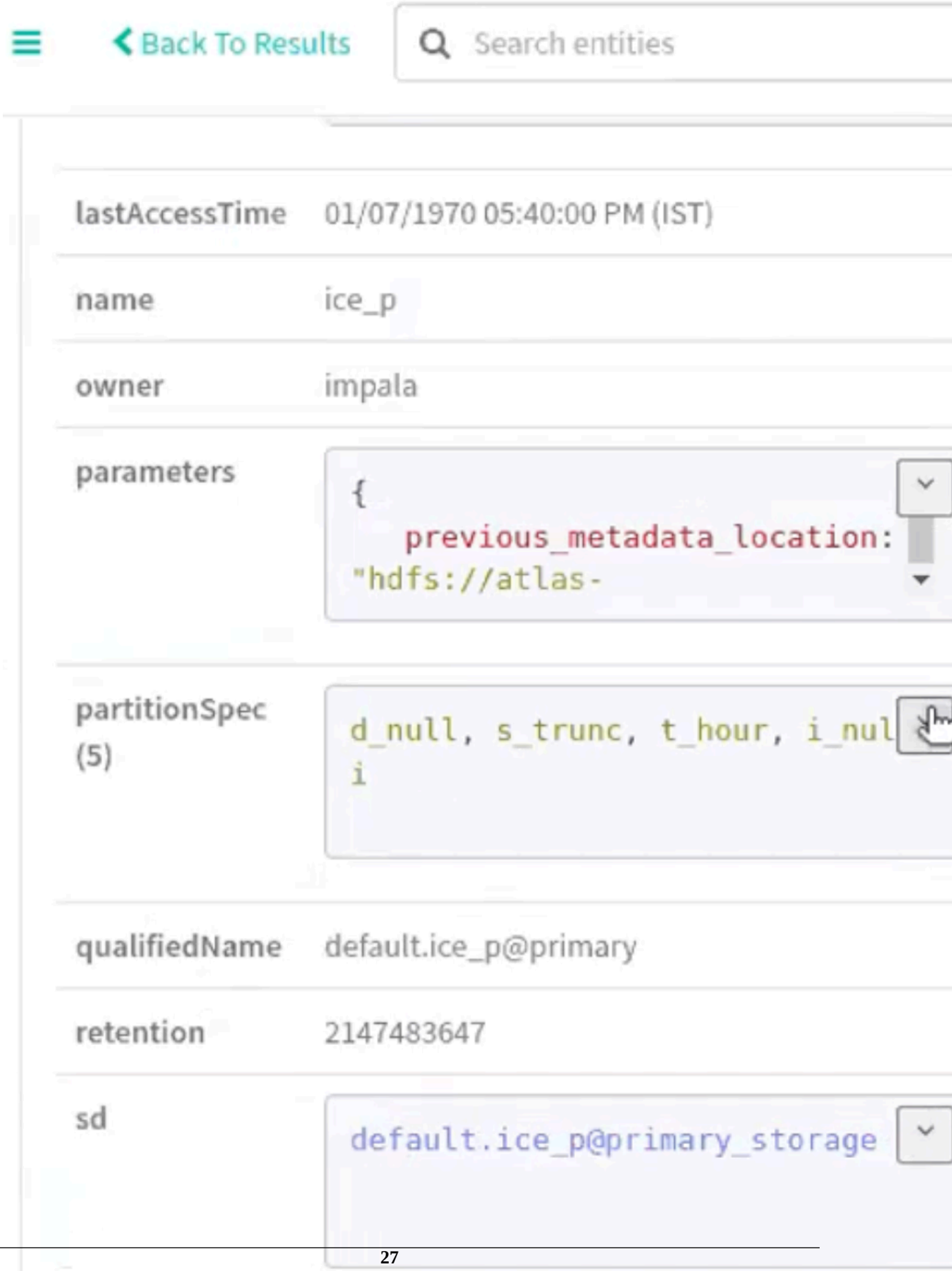
Run the following command in your Impala shell to create a partition evolution.

6. CREATE TABLE ice_p (i INT, d DATE, s STRING, t TIMESTAMP) PARTITIONED BY SPEC (BUCKET(5, i), MONTH(d), TRUNCATE(3, s), HOUR(t))STORED AS ICEBERG;



Run the following command in your Impala shell to modify the partition specification

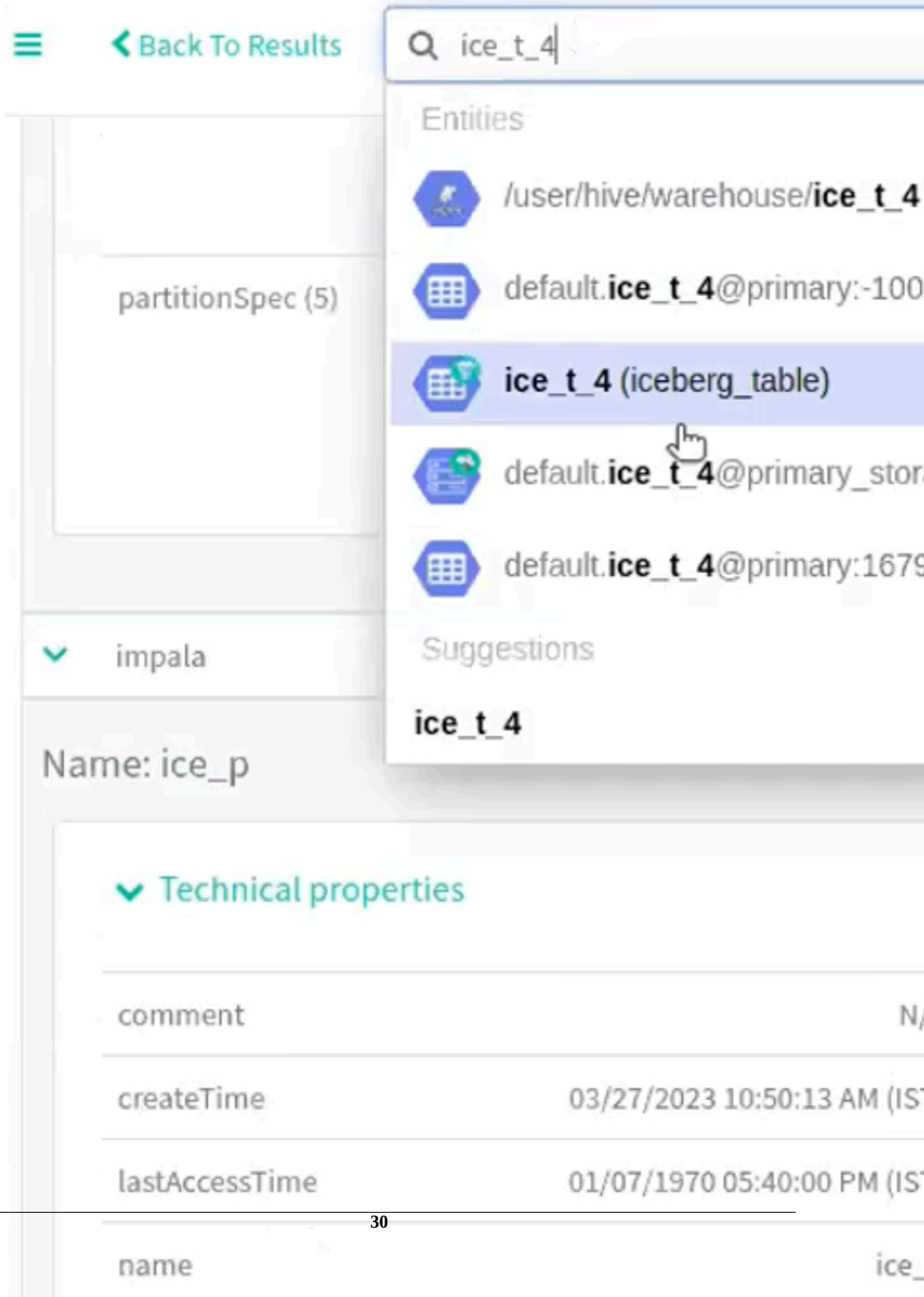
7. ALTER TABLE ice_p SET PARTITION SPEC (VOID(i), VOID(d), TRUNCATE(3, s), HOUR(t), i);

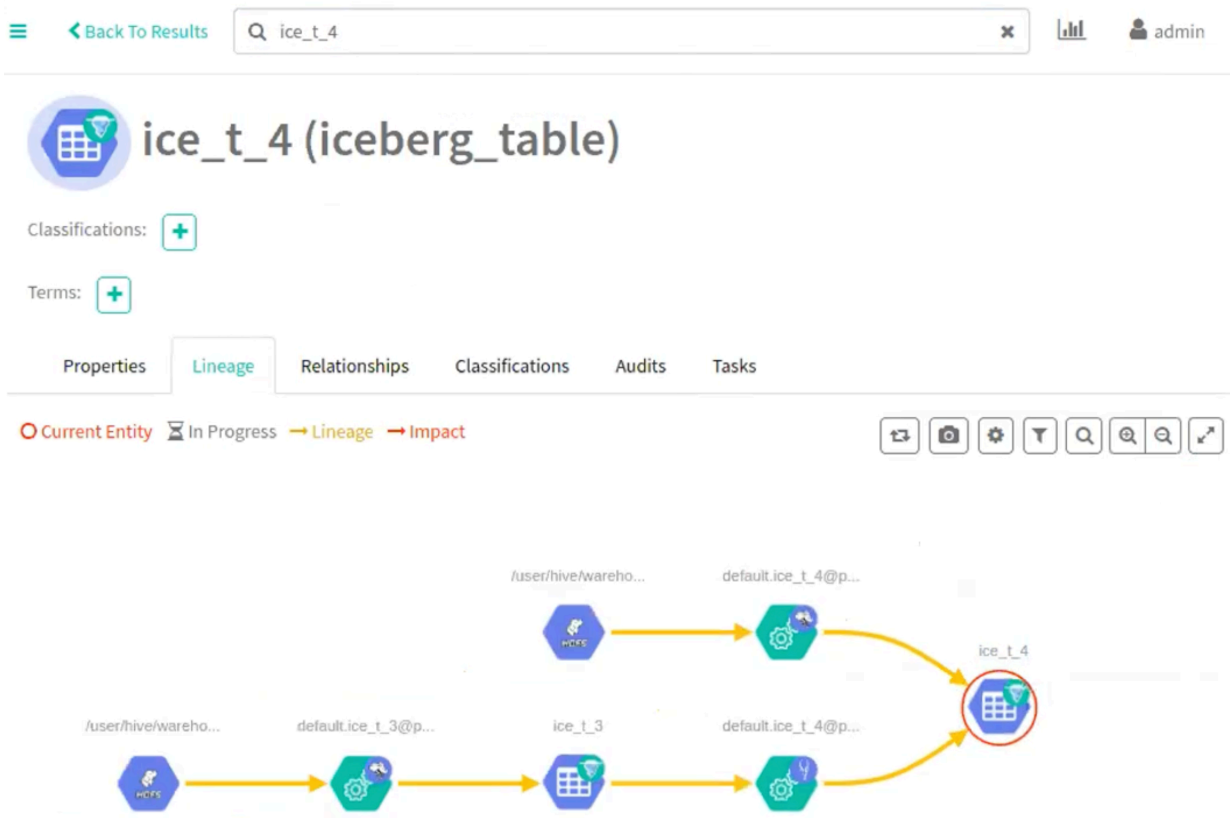

Back To Results
Search entities
lastAccessTime
01/07/1970 05:40:00 PM (IST)
name
ice_p
owner
impala
parameters
{
previous_metadata_location:
"hdfs://atlas-
partitionSpec
(5)
d_null, s_trunc, t_hour, i_nul
i
qualifiedName
default.ice_p@primary
retention
2147483647
sd
default.ice_p@primary_storage

Run the following commands in your Impala shell to create the contents of one table (ice_t_3) to another table (ice_t_4).

8. CREATE TABLE ice_t_3 (i INT) STORED AS ICEBERG;

9. CREATE TABLE ice_t_4 STORED AS ICEBERG as select * from ice_t_3;


Back To Results
ice_t_4
Entities
/user/hive/warehouse/ice_t_4
default.ice_t_4@primary:-100
ice_t_4 (iceberg_table)
default.ice_t_4@primary_stor
default.ice_t_4@primary:167
Suggestions
ice_t_4
partitionSpec (5)
impala
Name: ice_p
Technical properties
comment
createTime
03/27/2023 10:50:13 AM (IS
lastAccessTime
01/07/1970 05:40:00 PM (IS
name
ice_



The process is completed.

Related Information

Using the Spark shell