

Cloudera Runtime 7.3.1

Iceberg support for Atlas

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CLOUDERA

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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](#).

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 '2018-12-01 12:00:00'
```

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](#)

[Apache Iceberg features](#)

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.

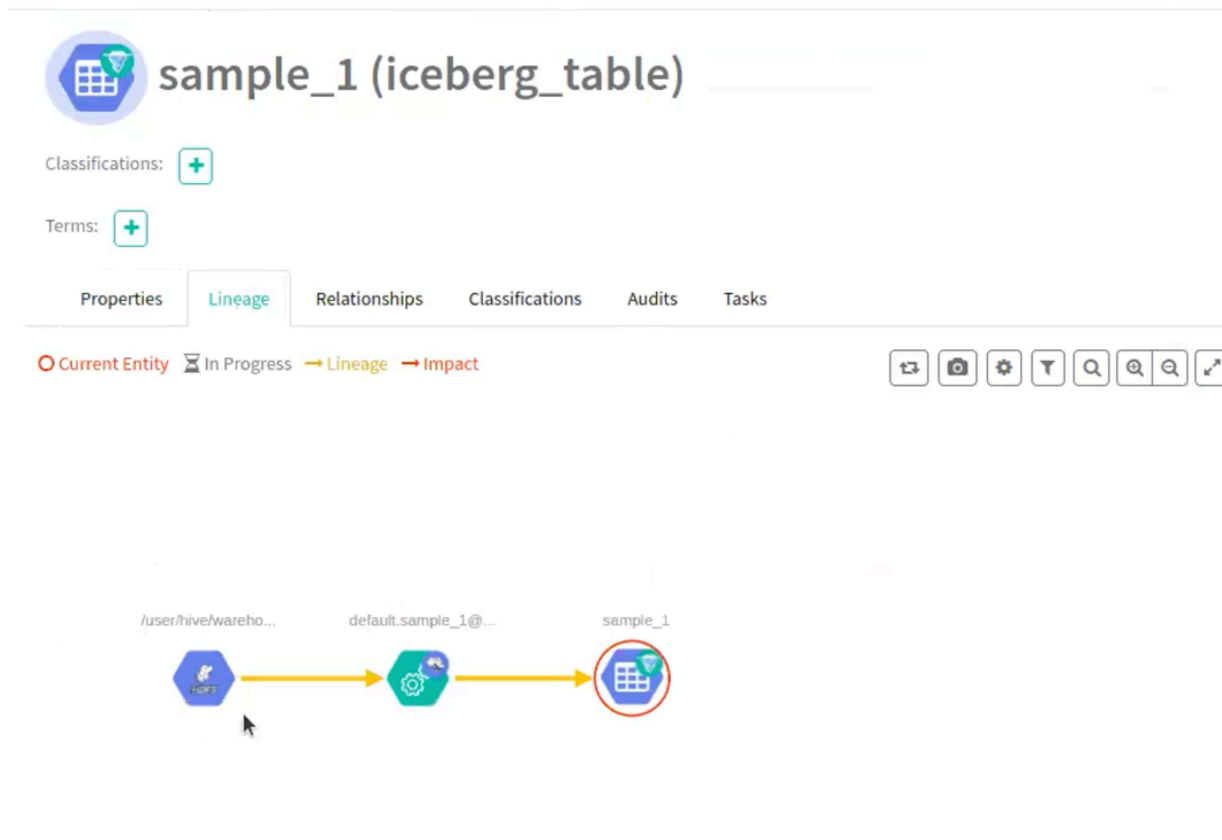
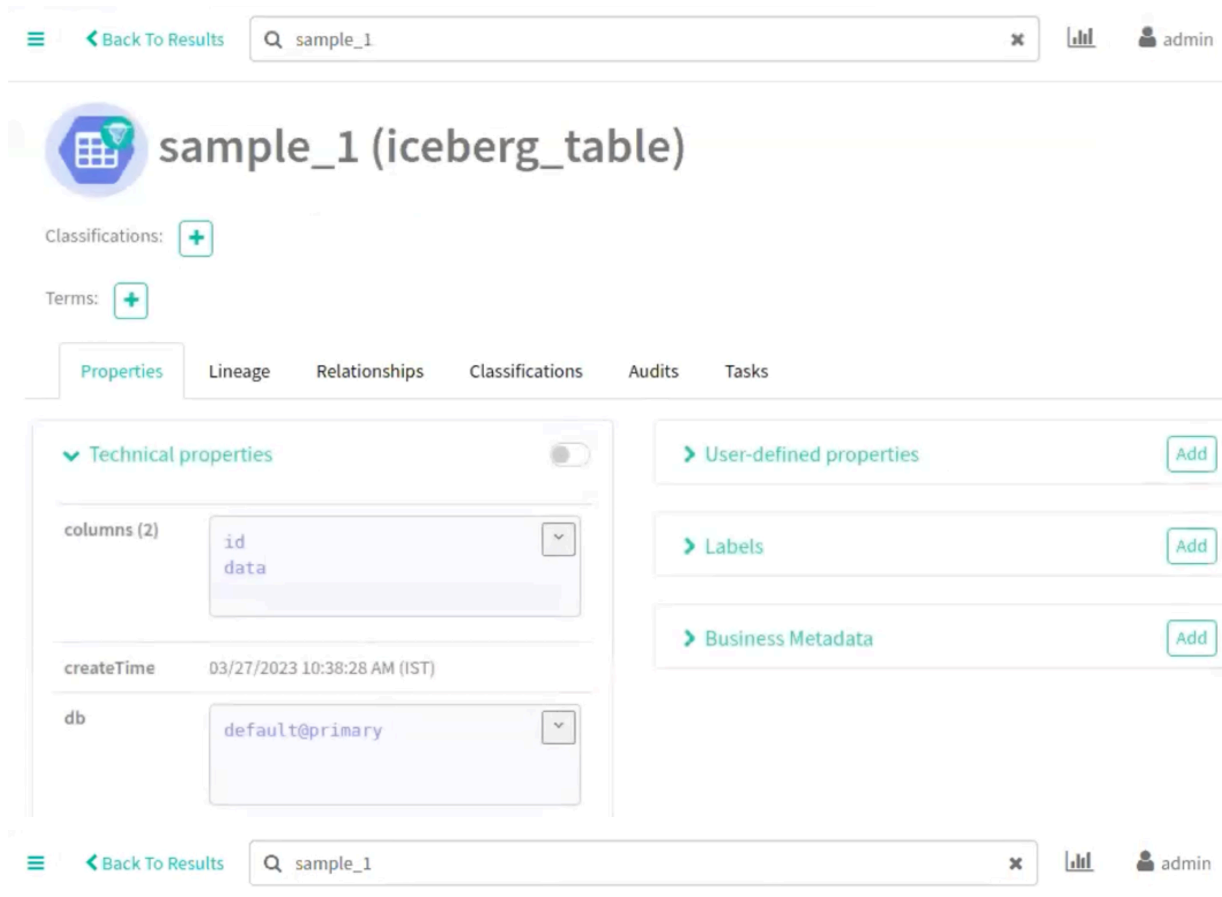
Run the following command in your Spark shell to create a new Iceberg table

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.



The screenshot shows the Cloudera Atlas interface. At the top, there is a search bar with 'sample_1' and a user profile for 'admin'. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Tasks'. The 'Lineage' tab is selected. A breadcrumb trail shows 'Current Entity' > 'In Progress' > 'Lineage' > 'Impact'. A diagram shows a lineage flow from a source (Hive warehouse) to a table ('default.sample_1@...') and then to 'sample_1'. A modal window titled 'iceberg_table' is open, displaying the following details:

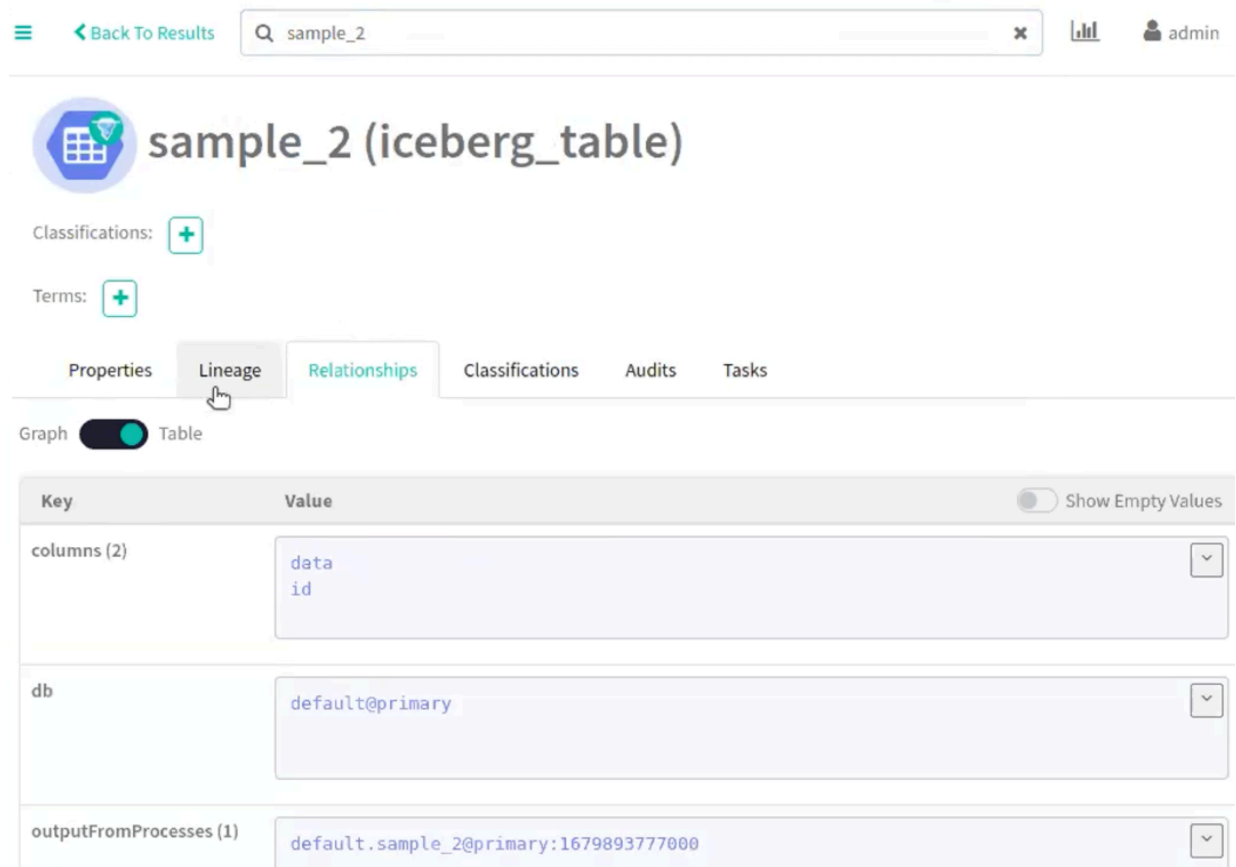
| Property | Value |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| guid | 3b7b9d10-d773-4281-a318-7d30c6886c9f |
| typeName | iceberg_table |
| name | sample_1 |
| qualifiedName | default.sample_1@primary |
| owner | spark |
| createTime | 1679893708000 |
| status | ACTIVE |
| classifications | N/A |

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.



The screenshot shows the Cloudera Atlas interface for an Iceberg table named 'sample_2'. The page title is 'sample_2 (iceberg_table)'. Below the title, there are tabs for 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Tasks'. The 'Lineage' tab is selected. A 'Graph' toggle is set to 'Table'. Below the tabs, there is a table with the following data:

| Key | Value | Show Empty Values |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| columns (2) | data id | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| db | default@primary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| outputFromProcesses (1) | default.sample_2@primary:1679893777000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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.

The screenshot displays the Atlas UI for an Iceberg table named 'sample_2 (iceberg_table)'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a 'Back To Results' link, a search bar for entities, and a user profile for 'admin'. Below the title, there are sections for 'Classifications' and 'Terms', both with a plus sign to add items. A horizontal menu allows switching between 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Tasks'. The 'Properties' tab is active, showing a 'Technical properties' section with a toggle switch. This section lists 'columns (3)' as 'data', 'add_col_1', and 'id'; 'createTime' as '03/27/2023 10:39:37 AM (IST)'; 'db' as 'default@primary'; and 'lastAccessTime' as '01/07/1970 05:29:24 PM (IST)'. To the right, three expandable sections are visible: 'User-defined properties', 'Labels', and 'Business Metadata', each with an 'Add' button.

The screenshot displays the Cloudera Atlas interface for a table named 'sample_2'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a 'Back To Results' link, a search box for entities, and a user profile for 'admin'. Below this, a table header shows 'Users', 'Timestamp', and 'Actions'. The main content area is titled 'Name: sample_2' and is divided into two columns: 'Technical properties' and 'Relationship properties'.

Technical properties:

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| comment | N/A |
| createTime | 03/27/2023 10:39:37 AM (IST) |
| lastAccessTime | 01/07/1970 05:29:24 PM (IST) |
| name | sample_2 |
| owner | spark |
| parameters | { owner: "spark", } |
| qualifiedName | default.sample_2@primary |
| retention | 2147483647 |
| tableType | EXTERNAL_TABLE |

Relationship properties:

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| columns (3) | id data add_col_1 |
| db | default |
| partitionKeys | N/A |
| sd | default.sample_2@primary_sto ge |

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)");`

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

The following image provide information about Iceberg schema creation process.

The screenshot shows the Atlas UI for the entity 'sample_2 (iceberg_table)'. The 'Audits' tab is selected, displaying a table with the following data:

| Users | Timestamp | Actions |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------|
| spark | 03/27/2023 10:40:27 AM (IST) | Entity Updated |

Below the audit log, the table's properties are shown:

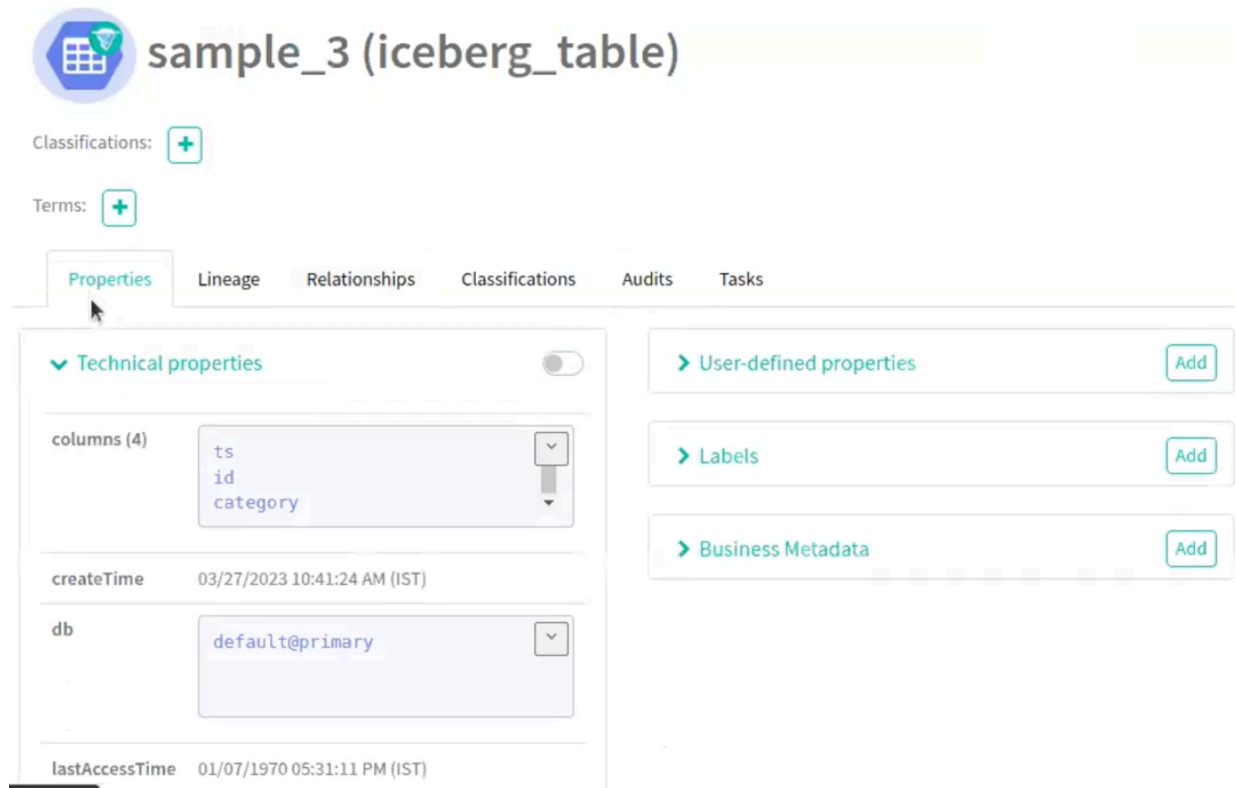
- Technical properties:**
 - comment: N/A
 - createTime: 03/27/2023 10:39:37 AM (IST)
 - lastAccessTime: 01/07/1970 05:29:24 PM (IST)
 - name: sample_2
- Relationship properties:**
 - columns (4): id, data, add_col_1, add_col_2
 - db: default

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

- ```
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.





|                      |                                             |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| createTime           | 03/27/2023 10:41:24 AM (IST)                |
| db                   | default@primary                             |
| lastAccessTime       | 01/07/1970 05:31:11 PM (IST)                |
| name                 | sample_3                                    |
| owner                | spark                                       |
| parameters           | {<br>owner: "spark",<br>"current-schema": " |
| partitionSpec<br>(3) | category, id_bucket, ts_day                 |
| qualifiedName        | default.sample_3@primary                    |
| retention            | 2147483647                                  |
| sd                   | default.sample_3@primary_stora              |

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.

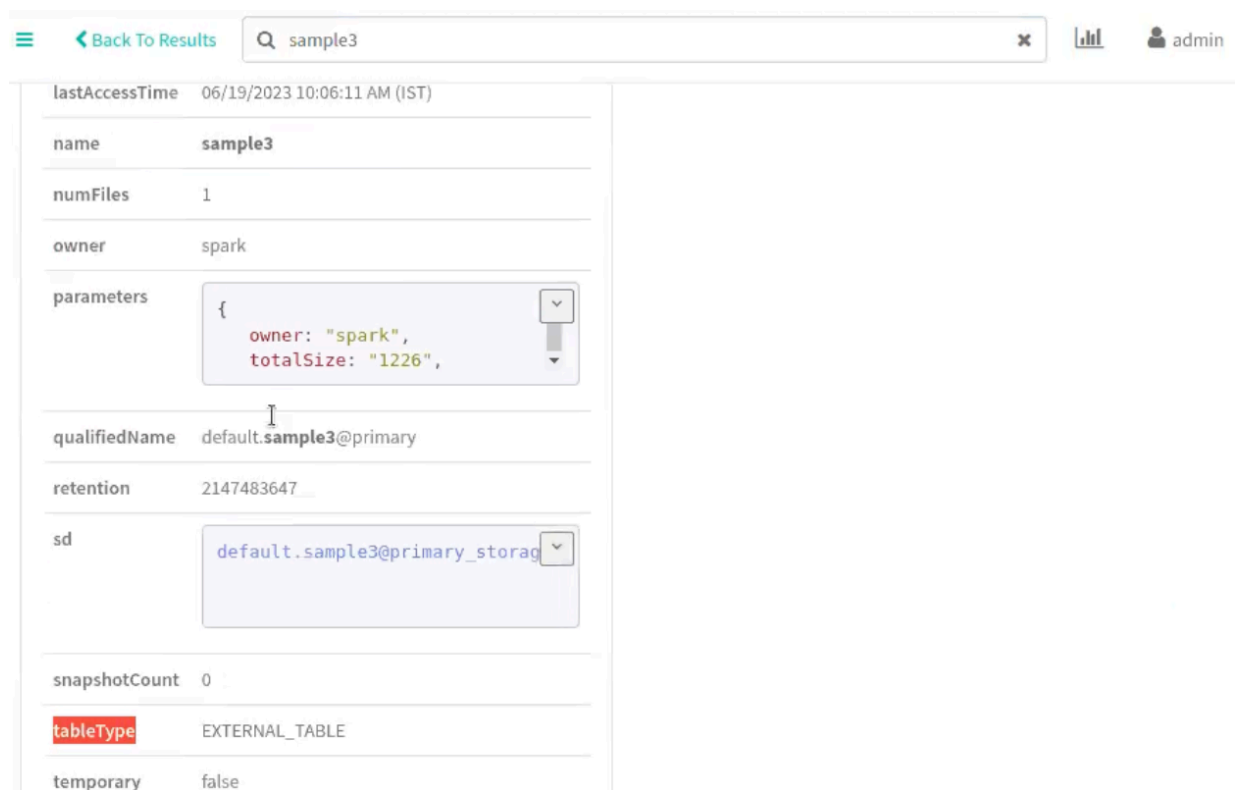
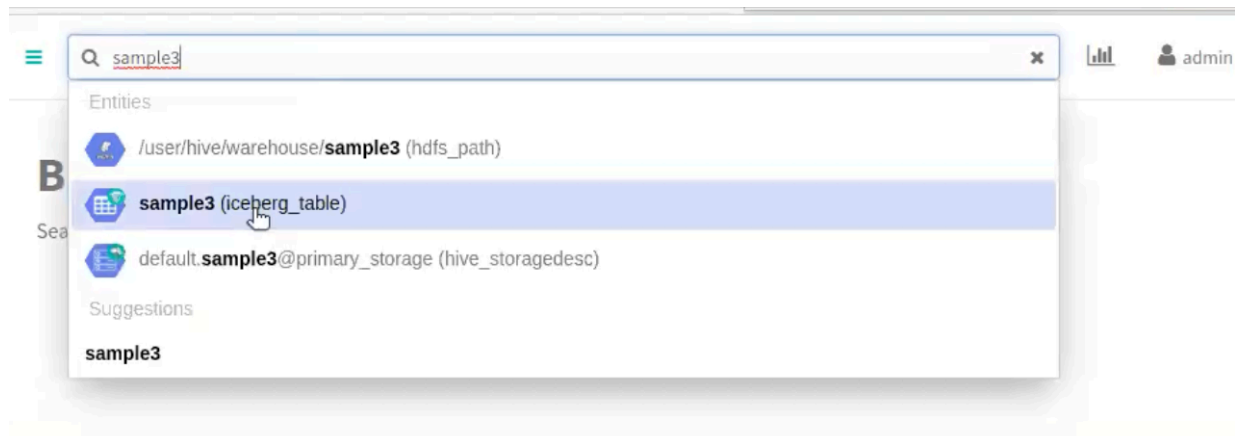
The following images provide information about Iceberg partition evolution process.

|                      |                                                                |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| name                 | sample_3                                                       |
| owner                | spark                                                          |
| parameters           | <pre>{   owner: "spark",   previous_metadata_location: }</pre> |
| partitionSpec<br>(4) | <pre>category, ts_year, id_bucket, ts_day</pre>                |
| qualifiedName        | default.sample_3@primary                                       |
| retention            | 2147483647                                                     |
| sd                   | default.sample_3@primary_stora                                 |
| tableType            | EXTERNAL_TABLE                                                 |
| temporary            | false                                                          |
| typeName             | iceberg_table                                                  |

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.

columns (2)

|    |      |
|----|------|
| id | data |
|----|------|

createTime 06/19/2023 10:06:11 AM (IST)

currentSnapshotId 7368381093036867296

currentSnapshotTsMs 1687149412435

db default

lastAccessTime 06/19/2023 10:06:11 AM (IST)

name sample3

numFiles 1

owner spark

Labels Add

Business Metadata Add

name sample3

numFiles 1

owner spark

parameters

```
{
 owner: "spark",
 previous_metadata_location: "..."
}
```

qualifiedName default.sample3@primary

retention 2147483647

sd default.sample3@primary\_s  
range

snapshotCount 1

tableType EXTERNAL\_TABLE

temporary false

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](#)

---

**currentSnapshotTsMs** 1687149580886

---

**db**

---

**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**

---

**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.

| <a href="#">← Back To Results</a> <input type="text" value="Search entities"/> |                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| lastAccessTime                                                                 | 06/19/2023 10:06:11 AM (IST) |
| manifestsCreated                                                               | 1                            |
| manifestsKept                                                                  | 0                            |
| manifestsReplaced                                                              | 10                           |
| name                                                                           | sample3                      |
| numFiles                                                                       | 1                            |
| owner                                                                          | spark                        |

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.

The screenshot displays the Cloudera Atlas user interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a hamburger menu, a 'Back To Results' link, a search bar containing 'ice\_t', and a user profile for 'admin'. Below the navigation bar, the main content area shows the details for the table 'ice\_t (iceberg\_table)'. There are tabs for 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Tasks'. The 'Lineage' tab is currently selected. Below the tabs, there is a status bar with 'Current Entity' (a red circle), 'In Progress' (a clock icon), 'Lineage' (a yellow arrow), and 'Impact' (a red arrow). To the right of the status bar are several utility icons. At the bottom of the screenshot, a lineage diagram shows a flow from a Hive table (represented by a blue hexagon with 'HDFS' and a gear icon) to a partitioned table (represented by a green hexagon with a gear icon and 'default.ice\_t@pri...'), and finally to the Iceberg table 'ice\_t' (represented by a blue hexagon with a grid icon and a red circle around it). The flow is indicated by yellow arrows.

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



**3. CREATE TABLE ice\_t\_2 (i INT) STORED AS ICEBERG;**

The screenshot displays the Cloudera Atlas interface for the table `ice_t_2 (iceberg_table)`. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a "Back To Results" link, a search bar containing "ice\_t\_2", and a user profile for "admin". Below the search bar, the table name is prominently displayed with a grid icon. Underneath, there are sections for "Classifications" and "Terms", each with a plus sign icon. A horizontal menu below these sections includes "Properties", "Lineage", "Relationships", "Classifications", "Audits", and "Tasks", with "Properties" being the active tab. The "Properties" section is divided into two main areas. On the left, under the heading "Technical properties" (which has a toggle switch), there are three rows of metadata: "columns (1)" with a value of "i", "createTime" with a value of "03/27/2023 10:48:21 AM (IST)", and "db" with a value of "default@primary". On the right, there are three expandable sections: "User-defined properties", "Labels", and "Business Metadata", each with an "Add" button.

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 );`



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# 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

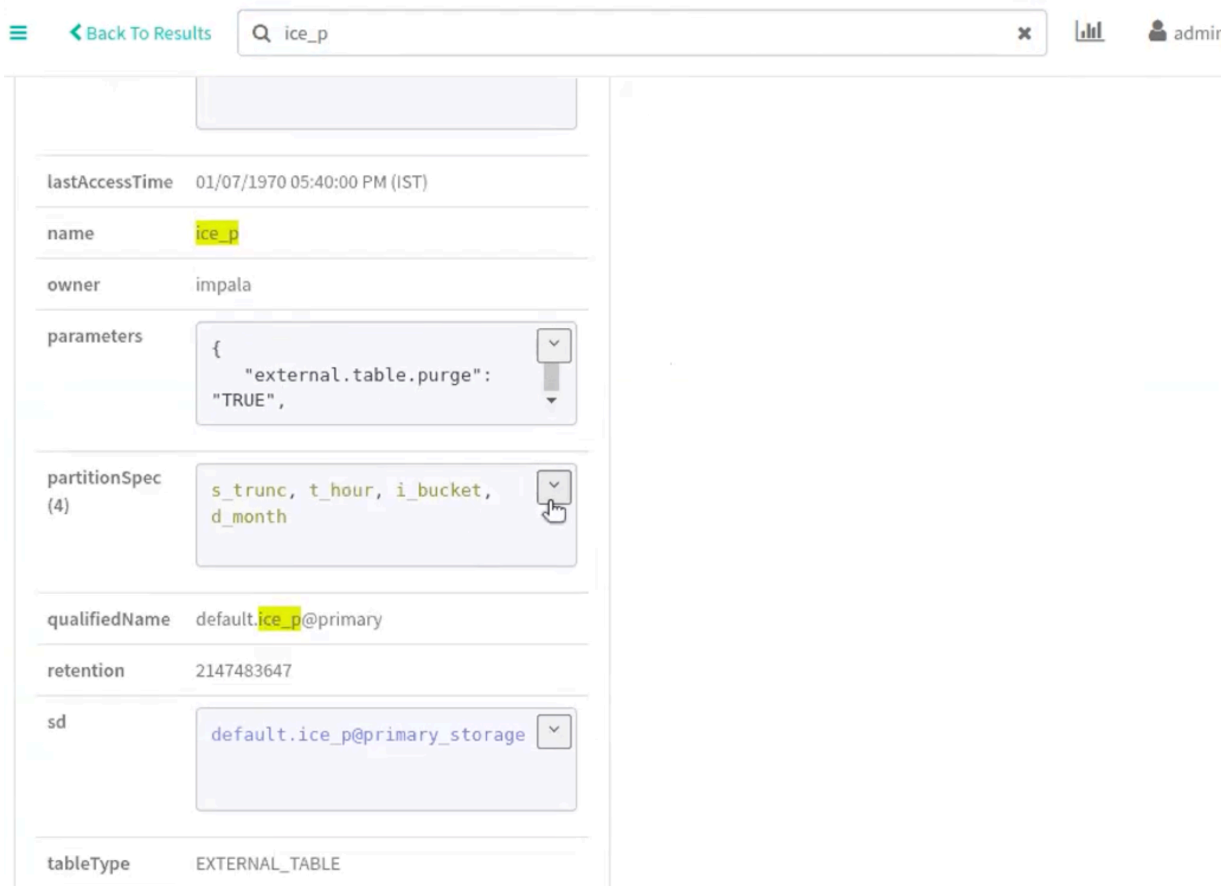
Run the following command in your Impala shell to create a partition specification.

5. CREATE TABLE ice\_part\_spec (s string , b string ) PARTITIONED BY SPEC (truncate(3, s)) STORED AS ICEBERG ;

The screenshot displays the Cloudera Atlas interface for the table 'ice\_part\_spec' (iceberg\_table). The top navigation bar includes a search bar with 'ice\_part\_spec', a 'Back To Results' link, and a user profile for 'admin'. Below the search bar, the table name 'ice\_part\_spec (iceberg\_table)' is prominently displayed. Underneath, there are sections for 'Classifications' and 'Terms', both with a '+' icon. A horizontal menu contains tabs for 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Tasks'. The 'Audits' tab is active, showing a table with columns 'Users', 'Timestamp', and 'Actions'. A single record is visible, showing the user 'impala' at '03/27/2023 10:49:28 AM (IST)' with the action 'Entity Created'. Below the table, it indicates 'Showing 1 records From 1 - 25' and a 'Page Limit' of 25. The bottom section of the screenshot shows the 'Properties' tab for the table, listing various attributes: 'lastAccessTime' (01/07/1970 05:39:15 PM (IST)), 'name' (ice\_part\_spec), 'owner' (impala), 'parameters' (a JSON object with 'external.table.purge': 'TRUE'), 'partitionSpec (1)' (s.trunc), 'qualifiedName' (default.ice\_part\_spec@primary), 'retention' (2147483647), 'sd' (default.ice\_part\_spec@primary\_orage), 'tableType' (EXTERNAL\_TABLE), 'temporary' (false), and 'typeName' (iceberg\_table).

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;



The screenshot shows the Cloudera Atlas interface for a table named 'ice\_p'. The table is an external table with the following properties:

- lastAccessTime:** 01/07/1970 05:40:00 PM (IST)
- name:** ice\_p
- owner:** impala
- parameters:** {"external.table.purge": "TRUE", ...}
- partitionSpec (4):** s\_trunc, t\_hour, i\_bucket, d\_month
- qualifiedName:** default.ice\_p@primary
- retention:** 2147483647
- sd:** default.ice\_p@primary\_storage
- tableType:** EXTERNAL\_TABLE

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






partitionSpec (5)

✓ impala

Name: ice\_p

Q 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:1679

Suggestions

**ice\_t\_4**

✓ Technical properties

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| comment        | N/                         |
| createTime     | 03/27/2023 10:50:13 AM (IS |
| lastAccessTime | 01/07/1970 05:40:00 PM (IS |
| name           | ice_                       |

← Back To Results  admin

# ice\_t\_4 (iceberg\_table)

Classifications: +  
Terms: +

Properties Lineage Relationships Classifications Audits Tasks

○ Current Entity ⌛ In Progress → Lineage → Impact



The process is completed.

**Related Information**

[Using the Spark shell](#)