

Cloudera Runtime 7.3.2

Atlas Glossaries

Date published: 2020-07-28

Date modified: 2026-03-31

CLOUDERA

<https://docs.cloudera.com/>

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Glossaries overview

Use glossaries to define a common set of search terms that data users across your organization use to describe their data.

“Data” can describe a wide variety of content: lists of names or text or columns full of numbers. You can use algorithms to describe data as having a specific pattern, of being within a range or having wide variation, but what’s missing from these descriptions is what does the data mean in a given business context and what is it used for? Is this column of integers the count of pallets that entered a warehouse on a given day or number of visitors for each room in a conference center? An Atlas glossary is a way to organize the context information that your business uses to make sense of your data beyond what can be figured out just by looking at the content. The glossary holds the terms you’ve agreed upon across your organization so business users can use familiar terms to find what they are looking for.

Apache Atlas glossaries enable you to define a hierarchical set of business terms that represents your business domain. You can then associate these glossary terms with the metadata entities that Atlas manages.

Glossaries

You can create any number of separate glossaries to group terms used in different domains. Define glossaries to correspond to how your users think about their data. For example, you might want to put terms specific to Sales in one glossary, while your Manufacturing terms might go in a separate glossary. Terms from multiple glossaries can still be associated with the same data; the same term (“Shipping Address City”) can appear in more than one glossary.

Terms

Glossary terms can be thought of as of a flat (but searchable) list of business terms organized by glossaries. Unlike classifications, terms are not propagated through lineage relationships: the context of the term is what’s important, so propagation may or may not make sense.

Categories

Glossary categories enable you to create a hierarchy of categories and subcategories within each glossary. You can then associate terms with these categories, thereby establishing an organizational hierarchy of business terms.

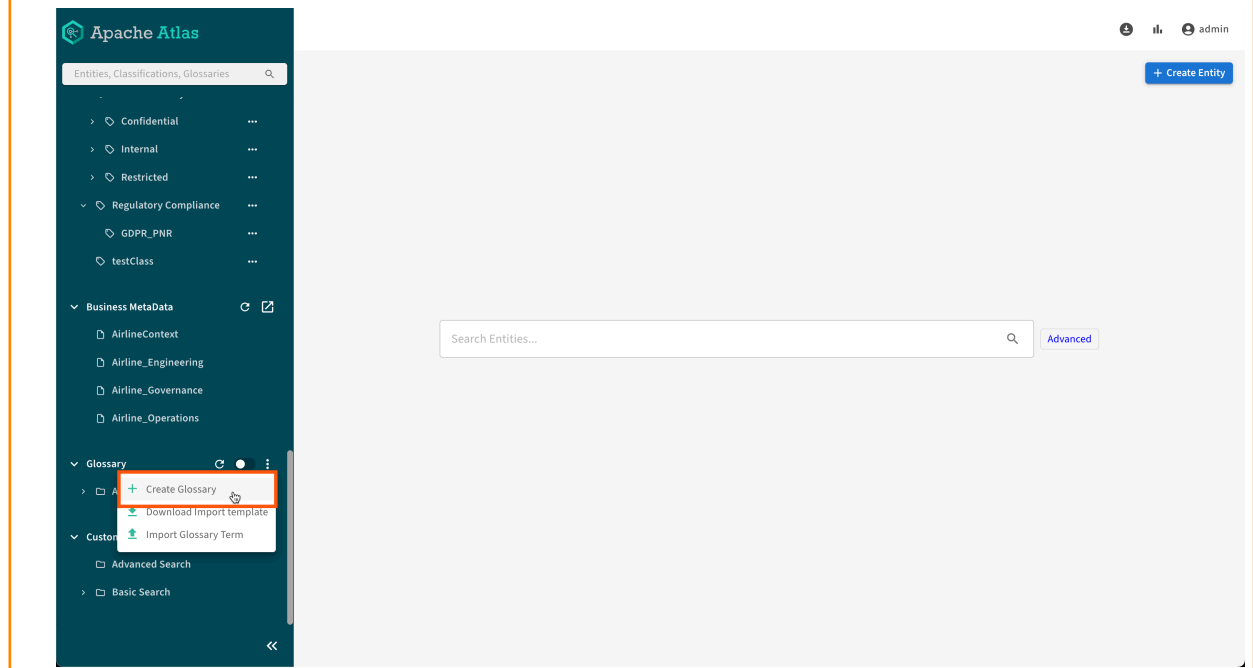
Creating glossaries

Create a new glossary when you need to create a new context for terms.

Typically you would want to create new glossaries when terms are used by significantly different audiences or when the same term has significantly different meanings depending on the context. You can create any number of glossaries; glossary names can include letters, numbers, spaces, and underscores.

For New user interface

1. Create a new glossary from the **Glossary** tab in the left navigation pane:



2. Enter the glossary name and descriptions, then click Create.

Create Glossary ✕

Name *

Short Description

Long Description Formatted Text Plain text

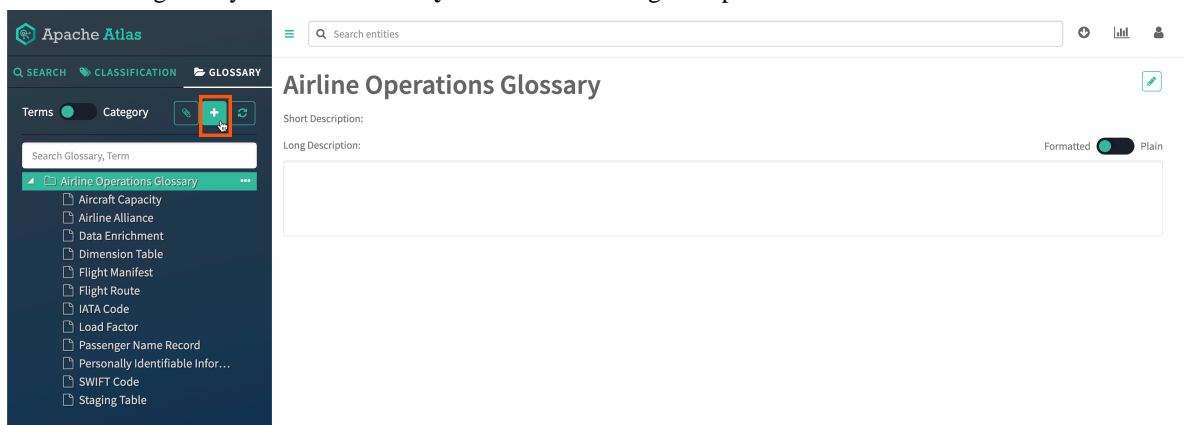
Normal ⌵ **B** *I* U

This glossary provides a canonical set of business definitions for the airline_operations and finance_prod data estates. It is designed to support Data Governance initiatives by linking technical metadata (columns/tables) to business context. Key subject areas include Flight Manifests, Aircraft Specifications, Passenger PII (GDPR compliance), and Revenue Management metrics (e.g., Load Factor, RASM). Use this glossary to tag and classify assets for automated compliance, lineage tracking, and cross-functional data discovery.

Cancel Create

For Classic user interface

1. Create a new glossary from the **Glossary** tab in the left navigation pane:



2. Enter the glossary name and descriptions, then click Create.

Create Glossary ✕

Name*

Short Description

Long Description

This glossary provides a canonical set of business definitions for the airline_operations and finance_prod data estates. It is designed to support Data Governance initiatives by linking technical metadata (columns/tables) to business context. Key subject areas include Flight Manifests, Aircraft Specifications, Passenger PII (GDPR compliance), and Revenue Management metrics (e.g., Load Factor, RASM). Use this glossary to tag and classify assets for automated compliance, lineage tracking, and cross-functional data discovery.

Creating terms

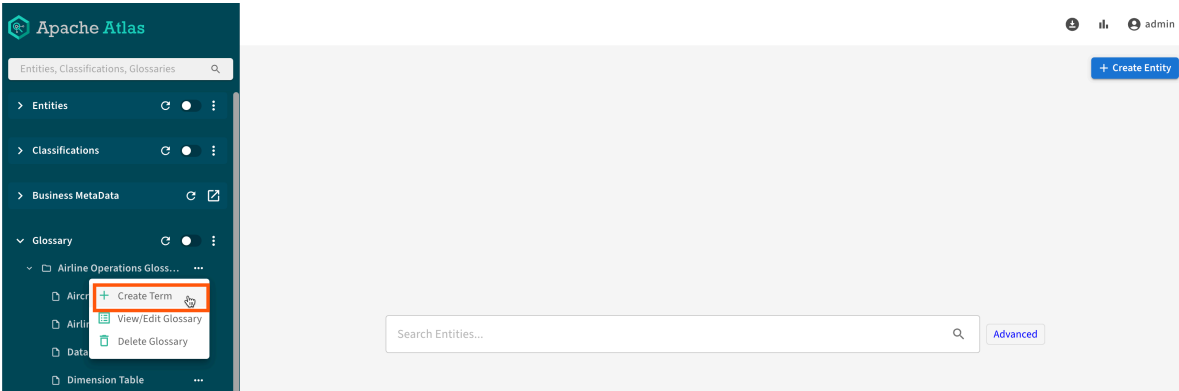
After you've created a glossary, you can add terms to it.

Glossary terms describe business concepts or information.

To create a glossary term, go to the **Glossary** tab in the left navigation panel:

For New user interface

1. Click + Create Term.



The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left, a dark navigation sidebar is open to the 'Glossary' section. Under the 'Airline Operations Gloss...' entry, the '+ Create Term' option is highlighted with a red box. The main content area on the right shows a search bar for 'Search Entities...' and a '+ Create Entity' button in the top right corner.





2. Enter the new term and its descriptions, then click Create.

Create Term ✕

Name ^{*}

Short Description

Long Description Formatted Text Plain text

Normal ⌵ **B** *I* U    

A Passenger Name Record (PNR) is the primary data entity for managing bookings. Identified by a unique alphanumeric Record Locator (RecLoc), it aggregates all data regarding a passenger's journey, including flight segments, ticket details, and special service requests (SSRs). From a governance perspective, PNRs are critical assets as they contain sensitive PII, potential PCI data, and confidential traveler information requiring strict access controls and masking policies compliant with GDPR and aviation security regulations.

Cancel Create

For Classic user interface

1. Switch the toggle to **Terms**.

2. Click + Create Term.

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas GLOSSARY interface. The main heading is 'Airline Operations Glossary'. Below it, there are fields for 'Short Description:' and 'Long Description:'. A search bar is visible at the top left. A dropdown menu is open over the 'Airline Operations Glossary' item, showing a list of terms including 'Aircraft Capacity', 'Airline Alliance', 'Data Enrichment', 'Dimension Table', 'Flight Manifest', 'Flight Route', 'IATA Code', 'Load Factor', 'Passenger Name Record', 'Personally Identifiable Infor...', 'SWIFT Code', and 'Staging Table'. A '+ Create Term' button is highlighted in the dropdown menu.

3. Enter the new term and its descriptions, then click Create.

The 'Create Term' dialog box is shown. It has a title bar with a close button (X). The form contains the following fields:

- Name ***: Passenger Name Record (PNR)
- Short Description**: The unique digital file containing a passenger's itinerary, contact details, and book
- Long Description**: A Passenger Name Record (PNR) is the primary data entity for managing bookings. Identified by a unique alphanumeric Record Locator (RecLoc), it aggregates all data regarding a passenger's journey, including flight segments, ticket details, and special service requests (SSRs). From a governance perspective, PNRs are critical assets as they contain sensitive PII, potential PCI data, and confidential traveler information requiring strict access controls and masking policies compliant with GDPR and aviation security regulations.

At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create'.

Associating terms with entities

The value of terms comes with using them to identify data and data sets. You can associate terms with entities from search results and within an entity detail page.

When you associate a term with an entity, that entity is part of the group of entities returned when you search on the term.

You can associate a term with an entity in the dashboard:

- From an entity detail page:

For New user interface

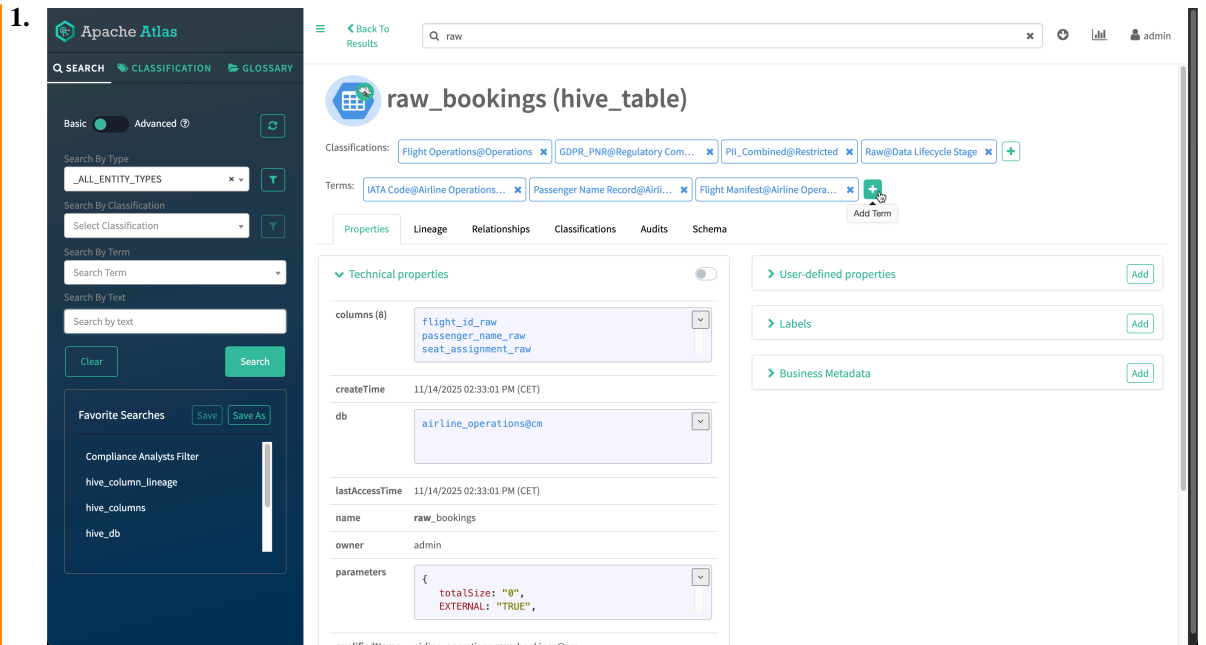
1.

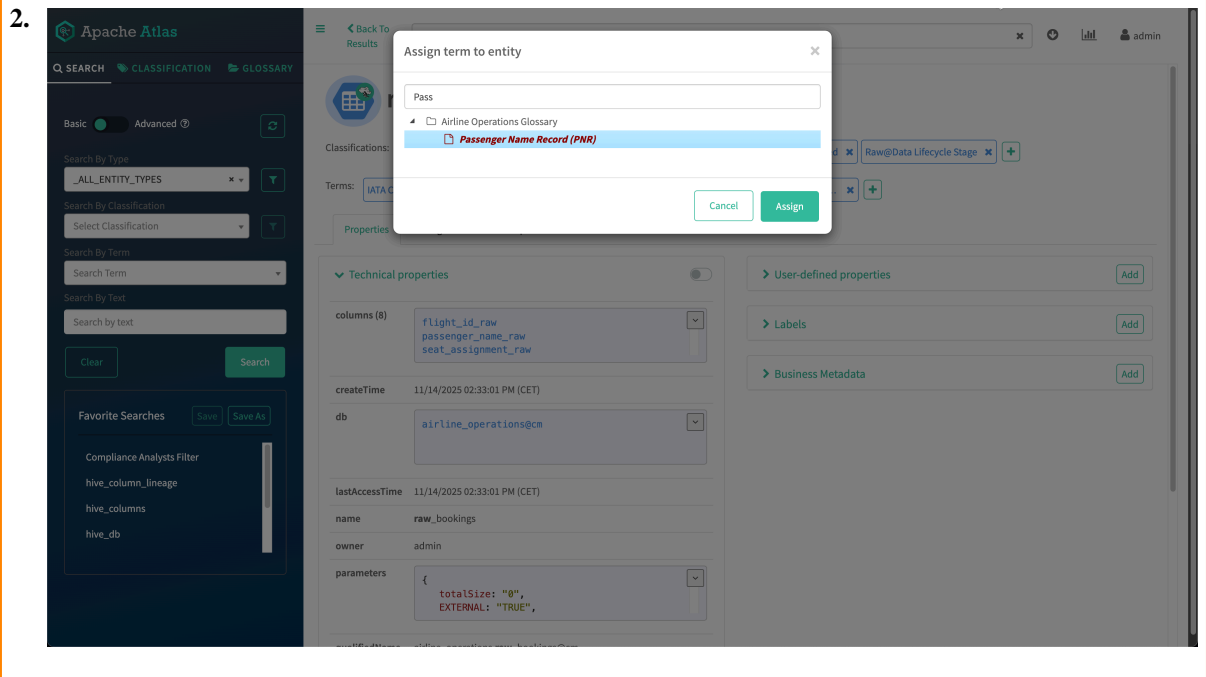
The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas interface for the 'raw_bookings (hive_table)' entity. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like 'hive_db', 'hive_process', 'Business MetaData', and 'Glossary'. The main content area is titled 'raw_bookings (hive_table)' and includes tabs for 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Schema'. Under 'Technical Properties', there is a list of 8 columns: destination_airport_raw, passenger_name_raw, flight_id_raw, aircraft_model_raw, seat_assignment_raw, and origin_airport_raw. Other properties include createTime (11/14/2025 02:33:01 PM (CET)), db (airline_operations@cm), lastAccessTime (11/14/2025 02:33:01 PM), name (raw_bookings), owner (admin), and parameters (totalSize: "0").

2.

The screenshot shows the same Apache Atlas interface as above, but with an 'Assign term to' dialog box open. The dialog has a search bar containing 'Passenger Name' and a list of terms under the 'Airline Operations Glossary' category. The selected term is 'Passenger Name Record (PNR)'. Other terms in the list include Aircraft Capacity, Airline Alliance, Data Enrichment, Dimension Table, Flight Route, Load Factor, Personally Identifiable Information, SWIFT Code, and Staging Table. The dialog has 'Cancel' and 'Assign' buttons.

For Classic user interface

1. 

2. 

- From search results:

For New user interface

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas search results page for the 'New user interface'. The search criteria are '(Type:hive_table) AND (Classification:Raw)'. The results table lists three entities: 'engine_telemetry_logs', 'raw_bookings', and 'view_daily_engine_health'. The 'raw_bookings' row has a red box around the 'IATA Code@Airline...' term and an 'Add Term' button.

Name	Owner	Type	Classifications	Term
engine_telemetry_logs	admin	hive_table	IoT_Ingestion	
raw_bookings	admin	hive_table	Flight Operations	IATA Code@Airline... +
view_daily_engine_health	admin	hive_table	IoT_Ingestion	

Showing 3 records From 1 - 25 Page Limit: 25

For Classic user interface

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas search results page for the 'Classic user interface'. The search criteria are '(Type: hive_table) AND (Classification: Raw)'. The results table lists three entities: 'engine_telemetry_logs', 'raw_bookings', and 'view_daily_engine_health'. The 'raw_bookings' row has a red box around the 'IATA Cod...' term and an 'Add Term' button.

Name	Owner	Type	Description	Classifications	Term
engine_telemetry_logs	admin	hive_table		IoT_Inge...	
raw_bookings	admin	hive_table		Flight O...	IATA Cod... +
view_daily_engine_health	admin	hive_table		IoT_Ingestio...	

Showing 3 records From 1 - 25 Page Limit: 25

Both methods open a dialog box where you can search for the term or browse through the glossary hierarchy.

Related Information
[Searching using terms](#)

Defining related terms

Can't agree on a single term among multiple organizations? Define two terms as synonyms so you can use either term to search for entities. Atlas provides many types of relationships to help data stewards build useful glossaries.

The glossary allows you to indicate relationships among terms. When you indicate a relationship, it is automatically added to the definition of the related term.

To create a relationship between two glossary terms, go to the detail page for one term, open the **Related Terms** tab, and add a term to the appropriate relationship type.

For New user interface

Figure 1: Edit a glossary term to be assigned as a synonym

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas interface for editing a glossary term. The left sidebar shows the 'Glossary' menu with 'Passenger Name Record' selected. The main content area shows the 'Passenger Name Record' term with a 'Short Description' and a 'Long Description' field. Below this, the 'Related Terms' tab is active, showing a table of entities.

Name	Owner	Description	Type	Classifications
enriched_flight_data	admin		hive_table	GDPR_PNR
raw_bookings	admin		hive_table	Flight Operations
stg_flight_manifests	admin		hive_table	Staged

The table shows 3 records from 1 to 25. The page limit is set to 25.

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a navigation menu under 'Glossary' containing various terms like 'Aircraft Capacity', 'Airline Alliance', etc. The main content area is titled 'Passenger Name Record'. It includes a search bar at the top, a 'Short Description' field with the text 'A record in a reservation system containing a passenger's itinerary.', and a 'Long Description' field with the text 'A record in an airline's reservation system that contains the itinerary for a passenger or a group of passengers traveling together. It includes details like na... show more'. Below the descriptions are tabs for 'Entities', 'Properties', 'Classifications', and 'Related Terms', with 'Related Terms' being the active tab. A table lists various relation types such as 'seeAlso', 'synonyms', 'antonyms', 'preferredTerms', etc. The 'synonyms' row is highlighted, and a mouse cursor is clicking on the 'Add Term' button next to it.

Figure 2: Select your synonym

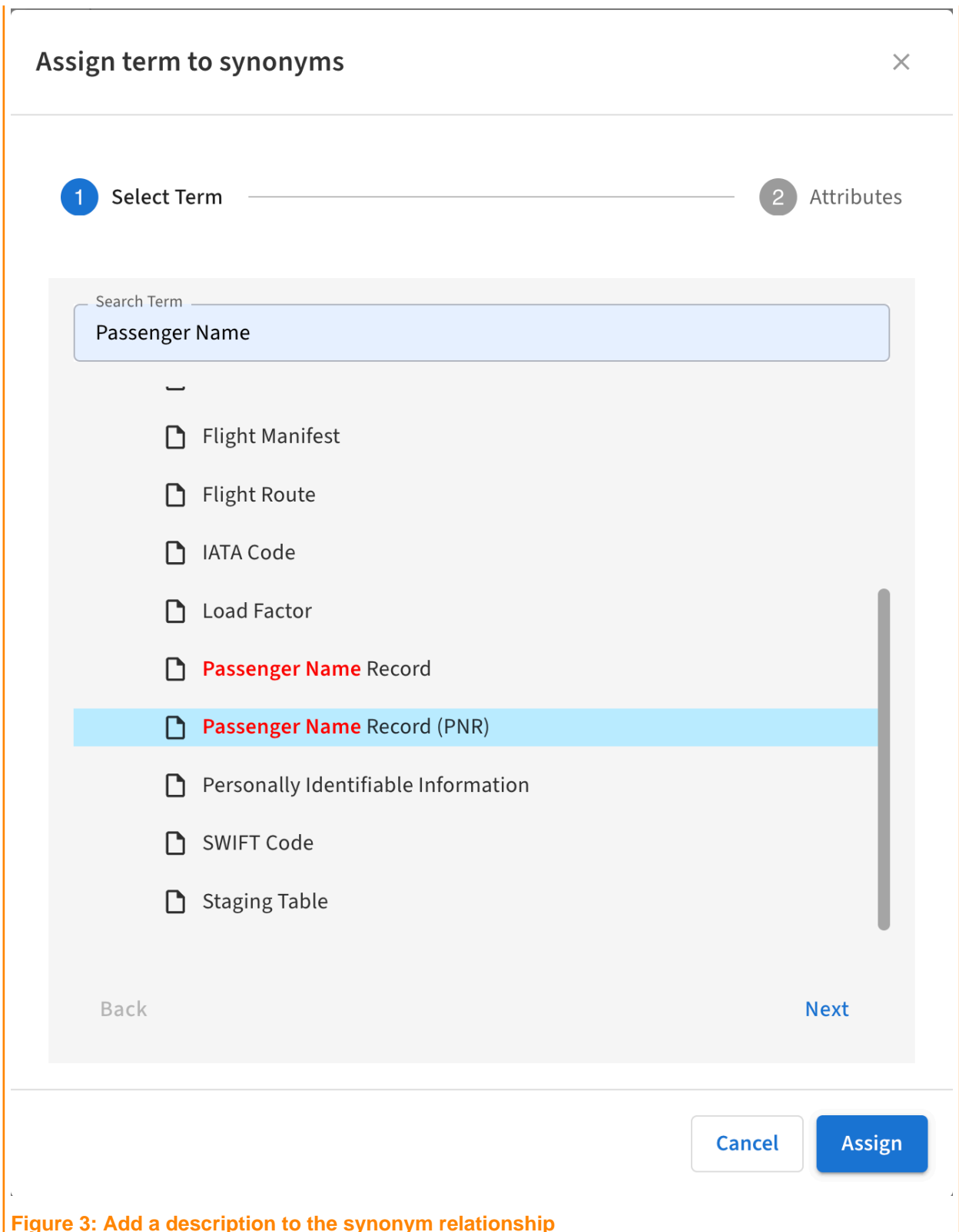


Figure 3: Add a description to the synonym relationship

Assign term to synonyms ×

1 Select Term 2 Attributes

description

expression

steward

source

Back Next

Figure 4: Synonym set up

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas interface for the 'Passenger Name Record' entity. The left sidebar contains a 'Glossary' menu with various categories like 'Airline Operations Glossary', 'Aircraft Capacity', 'Airline Alliance', etc. The main content area is titled 'Passenger Name Record' and includes a 'Short Description' and a 'Long Description'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Entities', 'Properties', 'Classifications', and 'Related Terms'. The 'Related Terms' tab is active, displaying a table with columns for 'Relation Types', 'Related Terms', and 'Attributes'. The table lists various relation types such as 'seeAlso', 'synonyms', 'antonyms', 'preferredTerms', etc. The 'synonyms' row is highlighted, showing a dropdown menu with 'Passenger Name Record' selected.

For Classic user interface

This screenshot shows the Apache Atlas interface for the 'Passenger Name Record' entity in the classic user interface. The left sidebar contains a 'Glossary' menu with various categories like 'Airline Operations Glossary', 'Aircraft Capacity', 'Airline Alliance', etc. The main content area is titled 'Passenger Name Record' and includes a 'Short Description' and a 'Long Description'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Entities', 'Properties', 'Classifications', and 'Related Terms'. The 'Related Terms' tab is active, displaying a table with columns for 'Relation Types', 'Related Terms', and 'Attributes'. The table lists various relation types such as 'seeAlso', 'synonyms', 'antonyms', 'preferredTerms', etc. The 'synonyms' row is highlighted with a red box, indicating the selection of a synonym.

Figure 5: Select your synonym

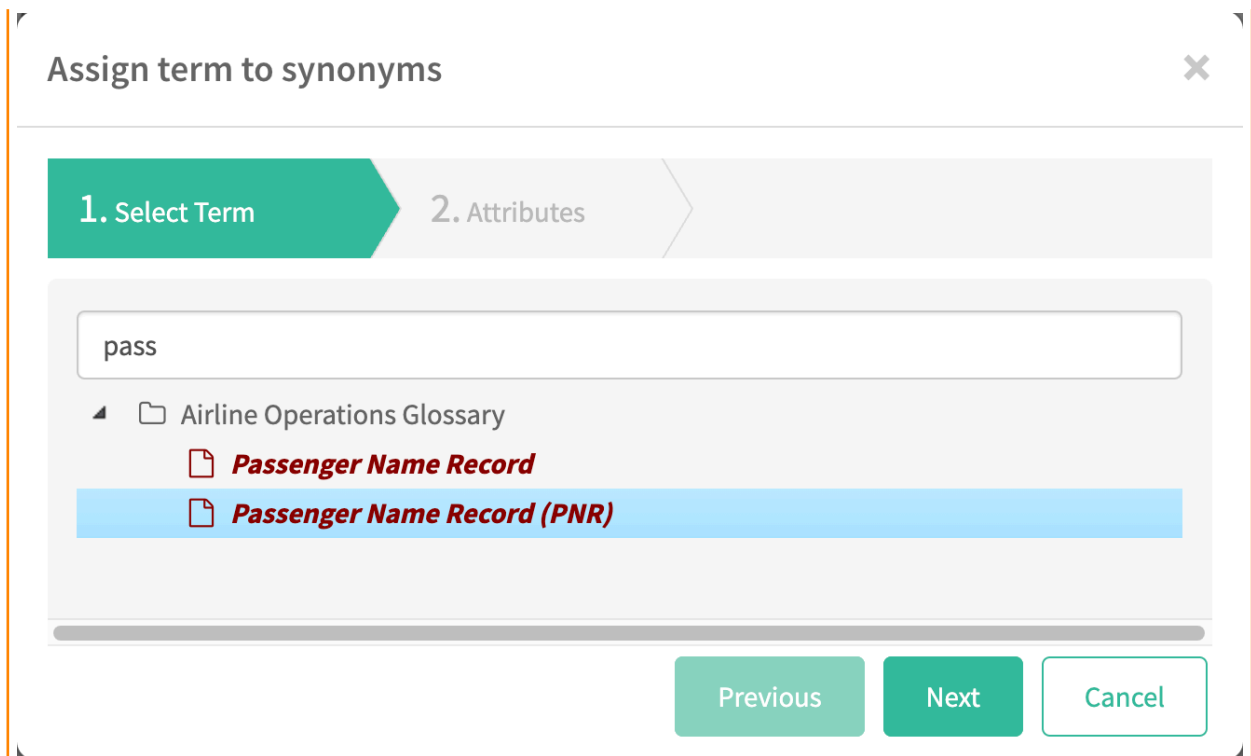


Figure 6: Add a description to the synonym relationship

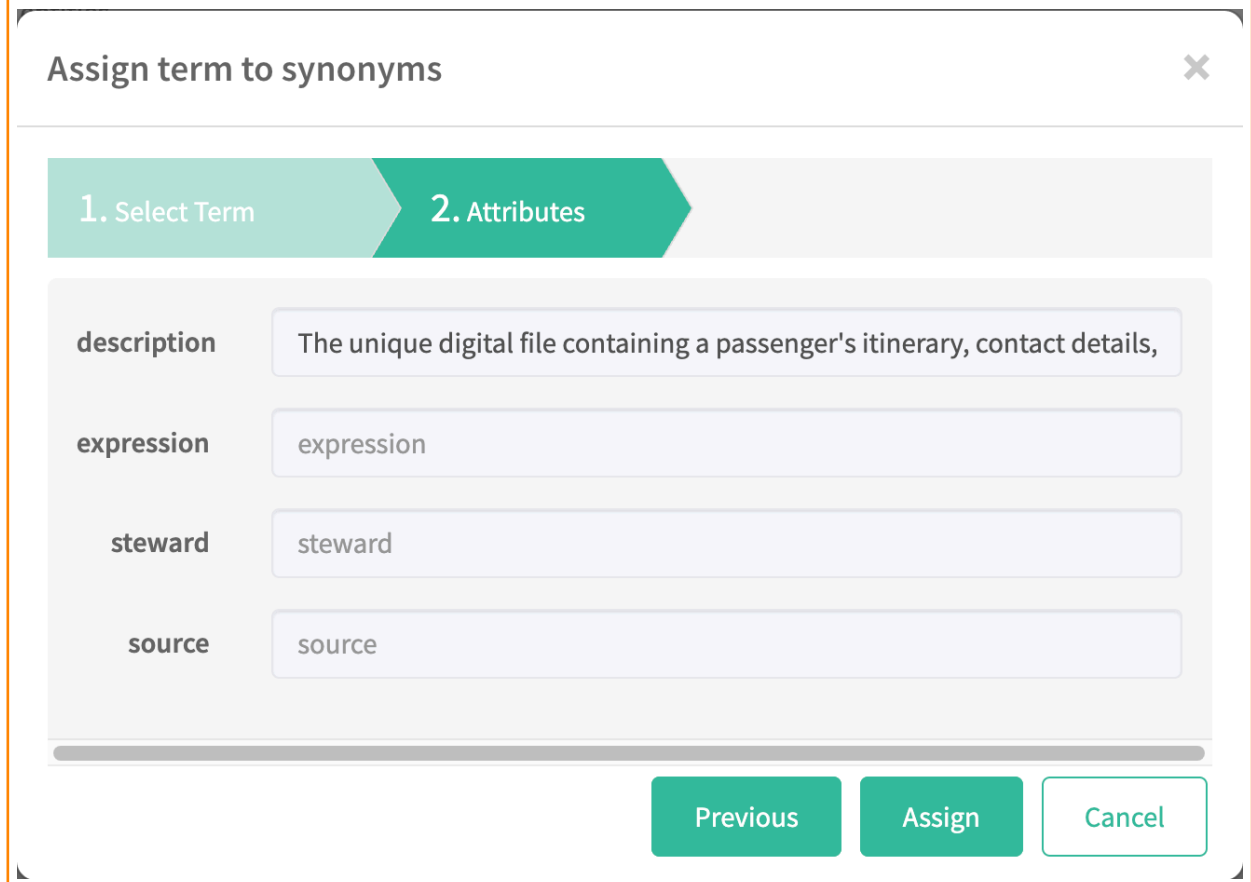


Figure 7: Synonym set up

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas web interface for defining a term. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 'Passenger Name Record' selected. The main content area displays the term's details, including a short description, long description, and classification options. The 'Related Terms' tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	+	
synonyms	Passenger Name Record (PNR)@Airline Operations Glossary	👁️ ✎
antonyms	+	
preferredTerms	+	
preferredToTerms	+	
replacementTerms	+	
replacedBy	+	
translationTerms	+	

The relationship types are as follows:

Antonym

Glossary terms that have the opposite (or near opposite) meaning, in the same language.

Classifies

The current term is a generic name for the indicated more specific term or terms. "Has Types"

isA

The current term is an example of or type of the identified term. "Is A Type Of"

Preferred Terms

The identified term is the preferred synonym and should be used instead of the current term. "Preferred Synonym"

Preferred To Terms

The current term is the preferred term among a group of synonyms.

Replaced By

The current term is replaced by the indicated term.

Replacement Terms

The indicated term or terms replace the current term.

See Also

The indicated term or terms provide additional information related to the current term.

Synonyms

A relationship that indicates that the current term is the same or similar to the indicated term.

Translated Term

The current term is translated from the indicated term.

Translation Term

The current term is translated into one or more languages in the indicated terms.

Valid Values

Values that are meaningful for this term, such as a list of types that could apply to the term.

Valid Values For

The current term is a valid value for the indicated term.

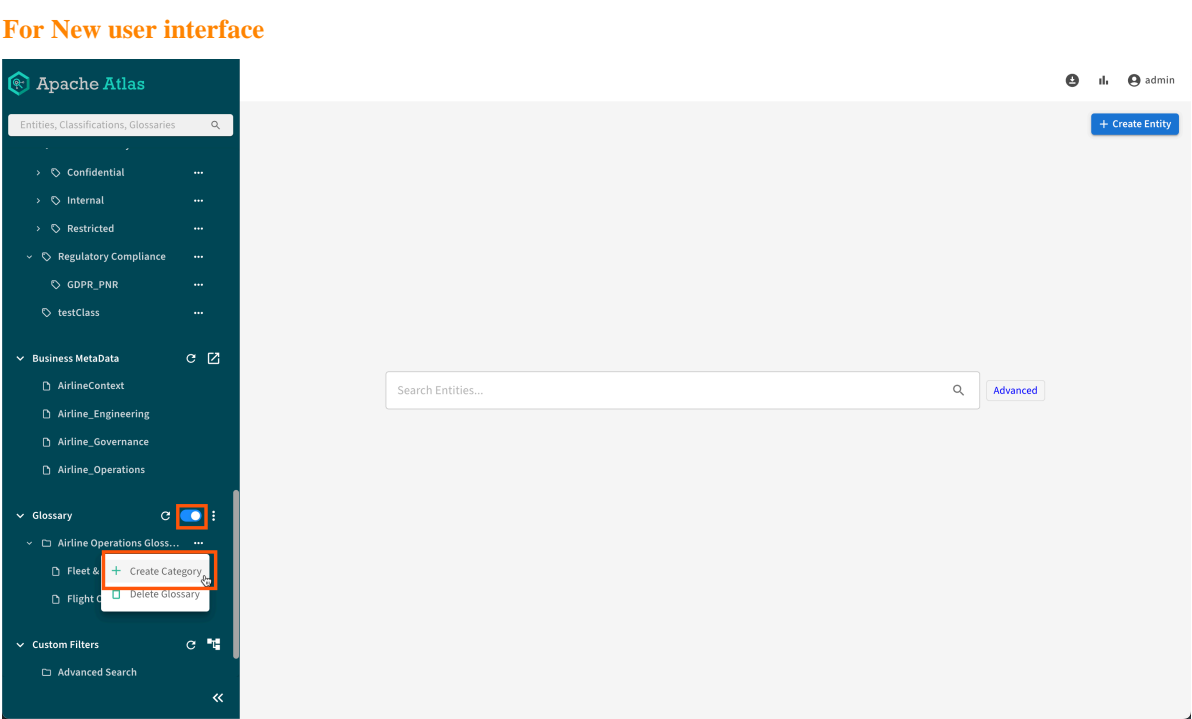
Creating categories

Categories form the layers in a hierarchy so you can organize glossary terms to make them intuitive to find.

Procedure

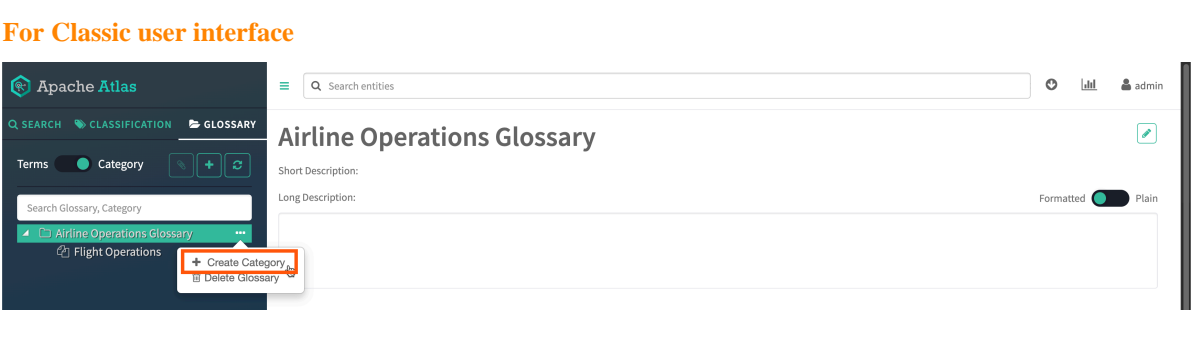
1. Create a glossary category by switching the toggle to Category, then click **+** Create Category.

For New user interface



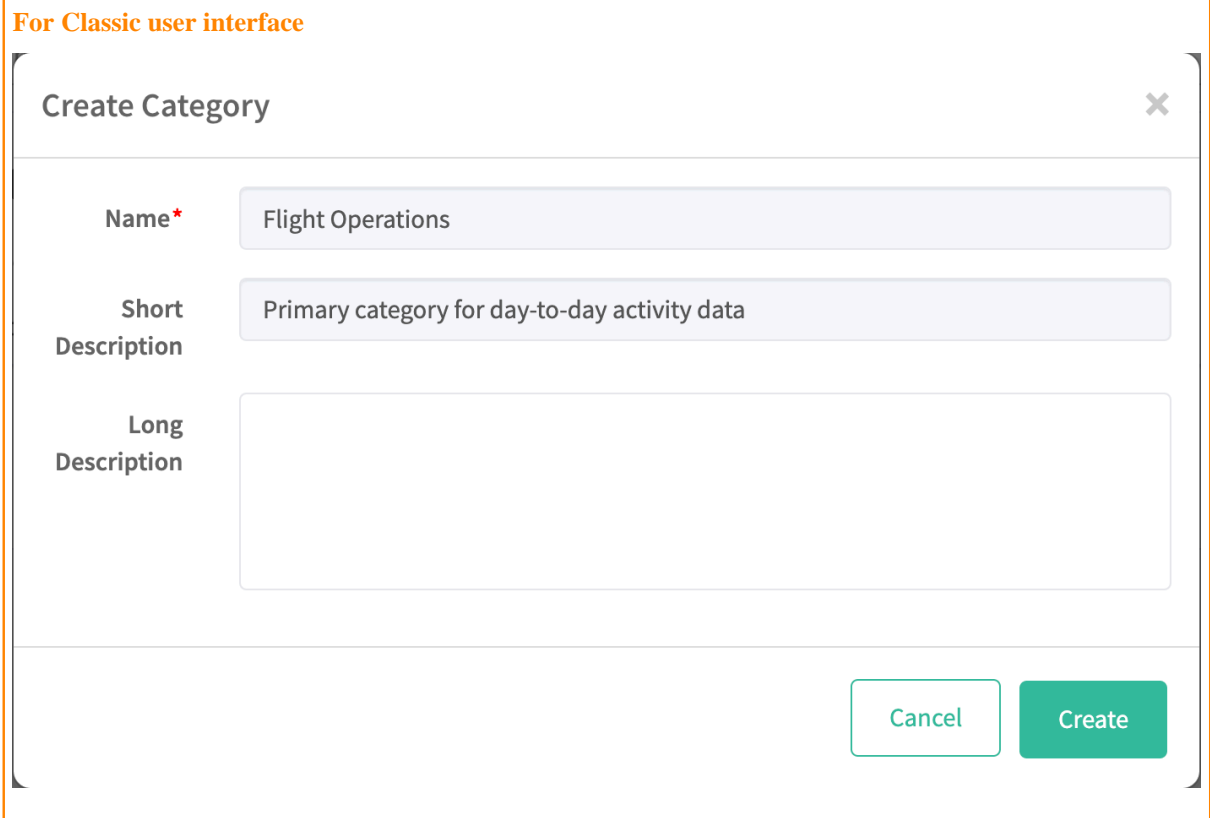
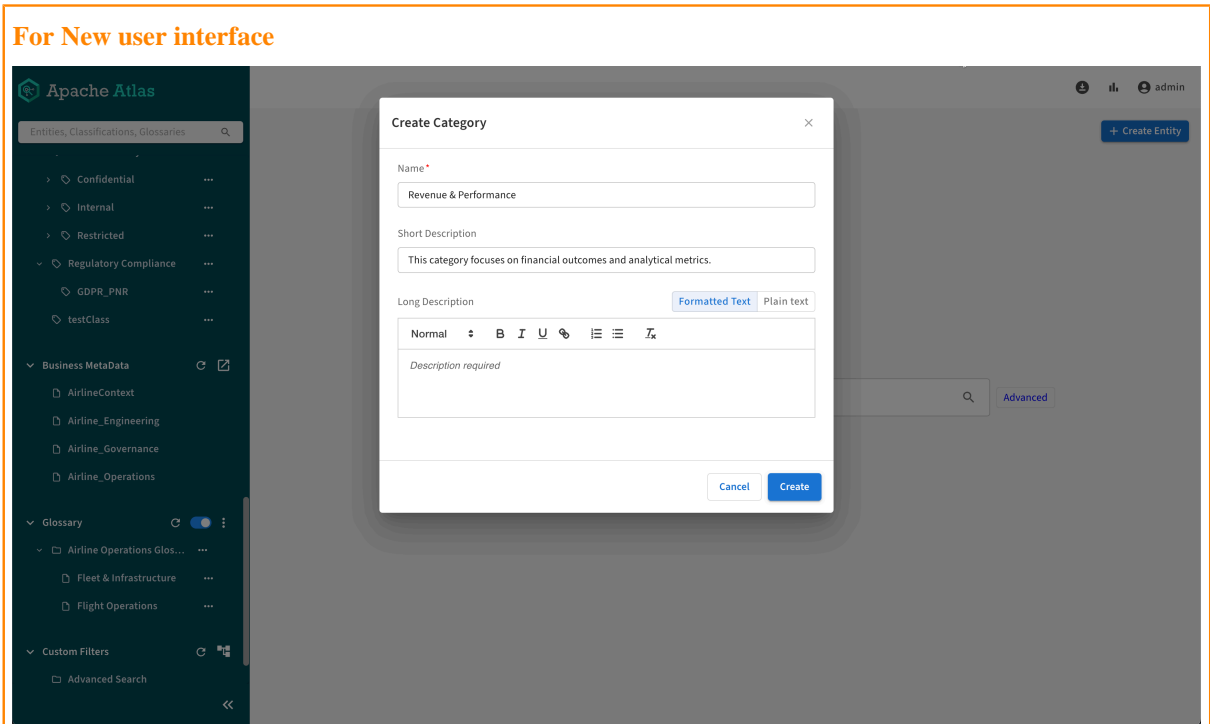
The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas New user interface. On the left, a dark sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Confidential, Internal, Restricted, Regulatory Compliance, Business MetaData, Glossary, and Custom Filters. The 'Glossary' section is expanded, showing a toggle switch set to 'Category' and a '+ Create Category' button highlighted with a red box. The main content area is light gray with a search bar and a '+ Create Entity' button.

For Classic user interface



The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas Classic user interface. The top navigation bar includes 'SEARCH', 'CLASSIFICATION', and 'GLOSSARY'. The 'GLOSSARY' section is active, displaying the 'Airline Operations Glossary' page. The 'Terms' toggle is set to 'Category', and the '+ Create Category' button is highlighted with a red box. The page includes a search bar, a 'Short Description' field, a 'Long Description' field, and a 'Formatted' toggle set to 'Plain'.

2. Enter the name and description of your category.

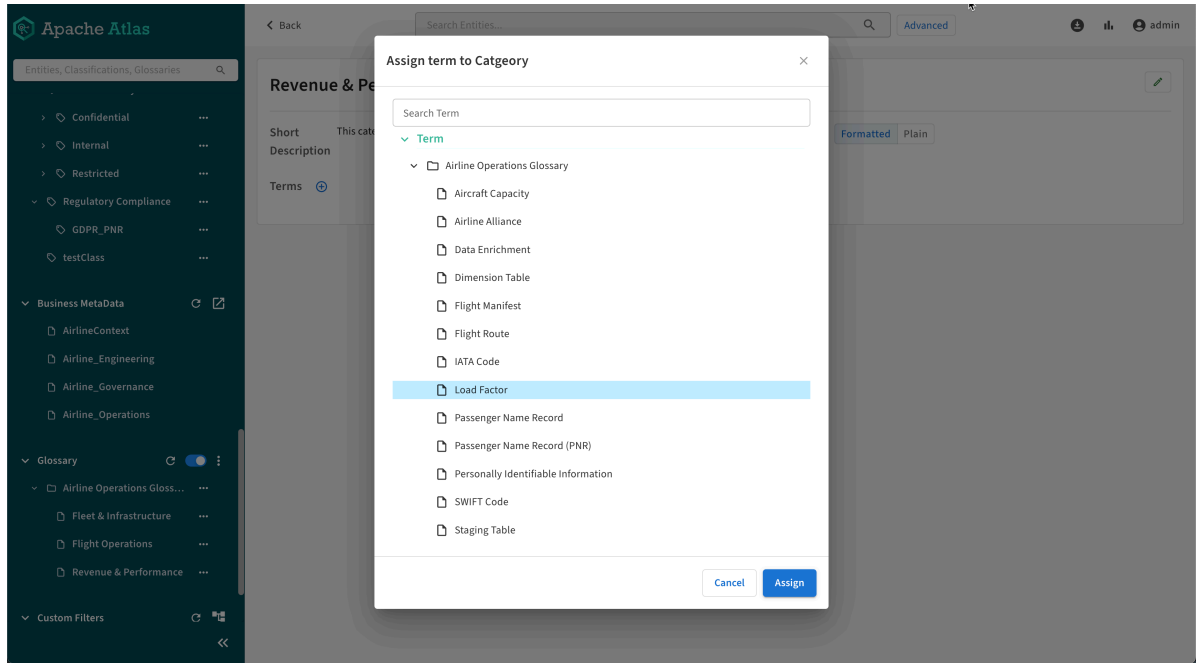


3.

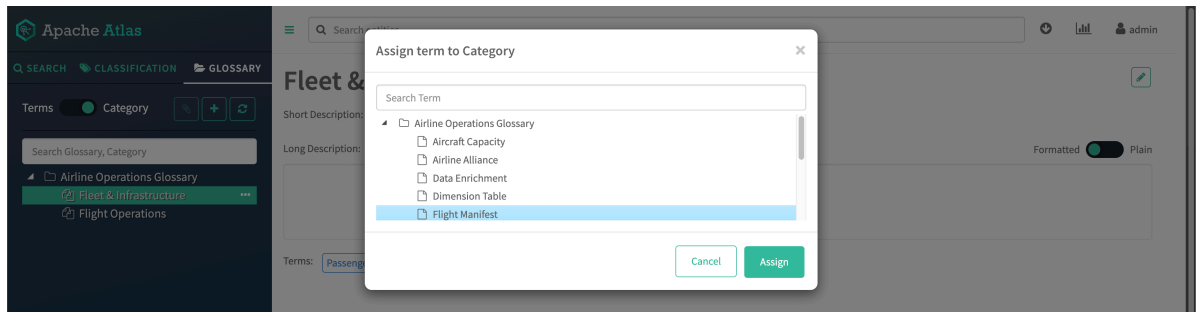


Assign terms to your category by selecting one, then clicking the / icon.

For New user interface



For Classic user interface



Your category can contain multiple terms.

For New user interface

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas New user interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a navigation menu. The main content area displays the details for the 'Partner & Alliance Management' entity. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Search Entities...' and an 'Advanced' button. Below the search bar, the entity name 'Partner & Alliance Management' is shown with a green edit icon. The 'Short Description' is 'N/A' and the 'Long Description' is 'NA'. There is a 'Formatted' button and a 'Plain' button. Under the 'Terms' section, there is a tag for 'Airline Alliance'.

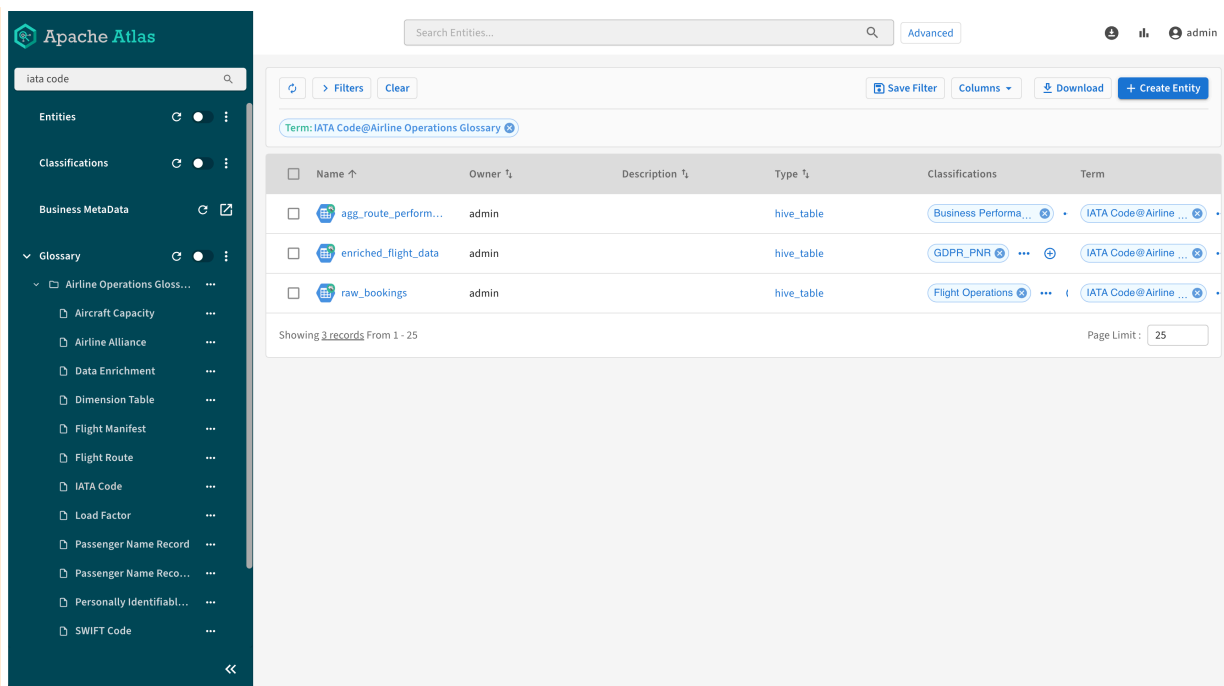
For Classic user interface

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas Classic user interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a navigation menu. The main content area displays the details for the 'Fleet & Infrastructure' entity. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Search entities' and a user profile icon for 'admin'. Below the search bar, the entity name 'Fleet & Infrastructure' is shown with a green edit icon. The 'Short Description' is 'This category groups data regarding physical assets and logistics.' and the 'Long Description' is empty. There is a 'Formatted' toggle switch set to 'Plain'. Under the 'Terms' section, there are tags for 'Passenger Name Record (PNR)', 'Flight Manifest', and 'Passenger Name Record'.

Searching using terms

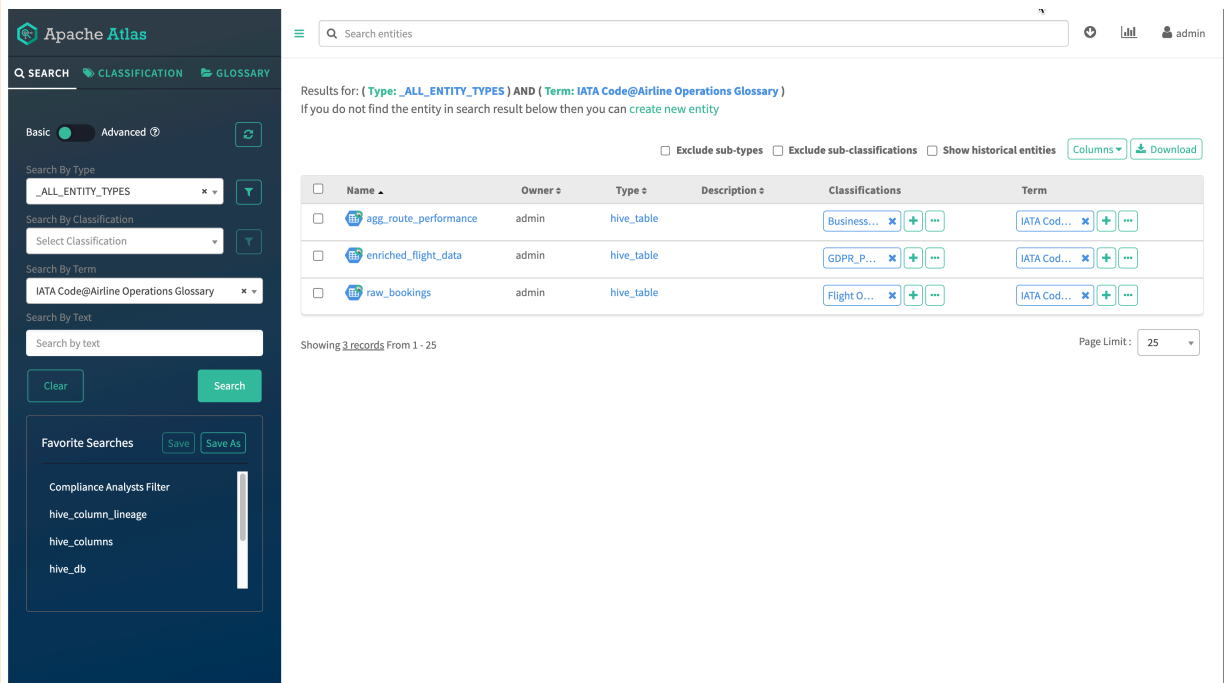
Now that you have terms defined and associated with entities, you have a search index that lets you quickly find data assets based on their value in your organization.

For New user interface



For Classic user interface

You can select your term in the **Search by Term** field then click Search to display the entities with that term in the **Search** tab.



Alternatively, you can directly select the term in glossary after switching to the **Glossary** tab.

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas Glossary interface. The left sidebar contains a tree view of glossary categories, with 'IATA Code' selected. The main content area displays the details for the 'IATA Code' term, including a short description, a long description, and a list of related entities. The table below shows three related entities:

Name	Owner	Type	Description	Classifications
agg_route_performance	admin	hive_table		Business...
enriched_flight_data	admin	hive_table		GDPR_P...
raw_bookings	admin	hive_table		Flight O...

Importing Glossary terms in bulk

You can import a comma-separated list of Glossary terms into Atlas.

Create the Glossary or Glossaries before you begin the import. Then, download a template CSV file to organize your term list so Atlas can consume it.



Note: The mechanism to import Glossary terms can be used to import new terms only. If you want to update existing terms, use the Atlas UI or API.

To import terms:

1. Log into Atlas.
2. From the user menu, chose Bulk Import Glossary Download Import template to download a template for the bulk import file.
3. Fill in the template with the Glossary term details.

Consider the following guidelines for the import file:

- Each line in the file produces a term in a pre-defined Glossary.
 - Only the GlossaryName and TermName are required.
 - Only new terms can be added; if your list contains an existing term, it will fail to import any terms.
 - If you provide other metadata for a term, be sure to include the correct separators so the value is applied to the correct relationship type.
4. When you have a term list to import, from the user menu, chose Bulk Import Glossary Import Glossary Term and select the file to upload.

If a row in the input file does not import successfully, you will see an error in the UI; additional errors in the same import are not shown. Rows that are correct import even if you see an error for a row that does not import. If you see an error, fix the error, remove the rows previous to the error row, and reimport the file. Note that if you provide a single entry for an array, the new value replaces all the values of the array. To see all the errors for a given import, look in the Atlas Server log.

Related Information

[Defining related terms](#)

[Accessing Atlas logs](#)

Enhancements related to bulk glossary terms import

The bulk glossary terms import enhancement in Atlas allows users to link related terms via CSV files, view error messages for non-compliant entries, and access detailed import status. This feature improves term relationship management and provides comprehensive feedback for successful and failed imports.

Additionally, you can view the error messages that contain information about the terms that are not in accordance with the import definitions, and also view the status of import from the Response after the import operation is complete. Before this enhancement, the relationship dependency was not in place to import a related term that was created as a part of the same file.

You can now make changes to the CSV file as shown in the example:

```
GlossaryName,TermName,ShortDescription,LongDescription,Examples,Abbreviation
,Usage,AdditionalAttributes,TranslationTerms,ValidValuesFor,Synonyms,Replace
dBy,ValidValues,ReplacementTerms,SeeAlso,TranslatedTerms,IsA,Antonyms,Classi
fies,PreferredToTerms,PreferredTerms
glossary_1,term_1,short desc,long desc,eg,G1,Usage,val:100%,,,,,,glossary_
1:term_2,,glossary_1:term_3,,,,,"glossary_1:term_2|glossary_1:term_3"
glossary_1,term_2,short desc,long desc,eg,G1,Usage,val:100%,,,,,,"gloss
ary_1:term_3|glossary_1:term_2",,,
glossary_1,term_3,short desc,long desc,eg,G1,Usage,val:100%,,,,,,"glossa
ry_1:term_a|glossary_1:term_3",,,,,,
```

After importing the CSV file into Atlas, the glossary terms are imported.



You can view the glossary-associated **Related Terms** in Atlas, which are displayed as seen in the following example images:

For New user interface




















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term_1

Short Description: short desc Long Description: long desc

Classifications  Categories 

Entities Properties Classifications Related Terms

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	<input type="button" value="term_2@glossary_1"/> 	 
synonyms		
antonyms		
preferredTerms	<input type="button" value="term_3@glossary_1"/> <input type="button" value="term_2@glossary_1"/> 	 
preferredToTerms		
replacementTerms		
replacedBy		
translationTerms		
translatedTerms		
isA	<input type="button" value="term_3@glossary_1"/> 	 
classifies		
validValues		
validValuesFor		

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term_2

Short Description Long Description

Classifications Categories

Entities Properties Classifications Related Terms

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	<input type="text" value="term_1@glossary_1"/>	
synonyms		
antonyms	<input type="text" value="term_3@glossary_1"/>	
preferredTerms		
preferredToTerms	<input type="text" value="term_1@glossary_1"/>	
replacementTerms		
replacedBy		
translationTerms		
translatedTerms		
isA		
classifies		
validValues		
validValuesFor		

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term_3

Short Description Long Description

Classifications Categories

Entities Properties Classifications **Related Terms**

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso		
synonyms		
antonyms	<input type="text" value="term_2@glossary_1"/>	
preferredTerms		
preferredToTerms	<input type="text" value="term_1@glossary_1"/>	
replacementTerms		
replacedBy		
translationTerms		
translatedTerms		
isA		
classifies	<input type="text" value="term_1@glossary_1"/>	
validValues		
validValuesFor		

For Classic user interface

Search entities

term_1

Short Description: short desc

Long Description: Formatted Plain

Classifications:

Categories:

Entities Properties Classifications **Related Terms**

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	<input type="text" value="term_2@glossary_1"/> <input type="button" value="x"/> <input type="button" value="+"/>	<input type="button" value="eye"/> <input type="button" value="pencil"/>
synonyms	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
antonyms	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
preferredTerms	<input type="text" value="term_3@glossary_1"/> <input type="button" value="x"/> <input type="text" value="term_2@glossary_1"/> <input type="button" value="x"/> <input type="button" value="+"/>	<input type="button" value="eye"/> <input type="button" value="pencil"/>
preferredToTerms	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
replacementTerms	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
replacedBy	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
translationTerms	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
translatedTerms	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
isA	<input type="text" value="term_3@glossary_1"/> <input type="button" value="x"/> <input type="button" value="+"/>	<input type="button" value="eye"/> <input type="button" value="pencil"/>
classifies	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
validValues	<input type="button" value="+"/>	
validValuesFor	<input type="button" value="+"/>	

☰ Search entities 📄 👤 admin

term_2 ✎

Short Description: short desc

Long Description: Formatted Plain

long desc

Classifications: +

Categories: +

Entities Properties Classifications **Related Terms**

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	term_1@glossary_1 ✕ +	👁 ✎
synonyms	+	
antonyms	term_3@glossary_1 ✕ +	👁 ✎
preferredTerms	+	
preferredToTerms	term_1@glossary_1 ✕ +	👁 ✎
replacementTerms	+	
replacedBy	+	
translationTerms	+	
translatedTerms	+	
isA	+	
classifies	+	
validValues	+	
validValuesFor	+	

The screenshot shows the 'term_3' entity page in Cloudera Atlas. The 'Related Terms' tab is selected, displaying a table with the following data:

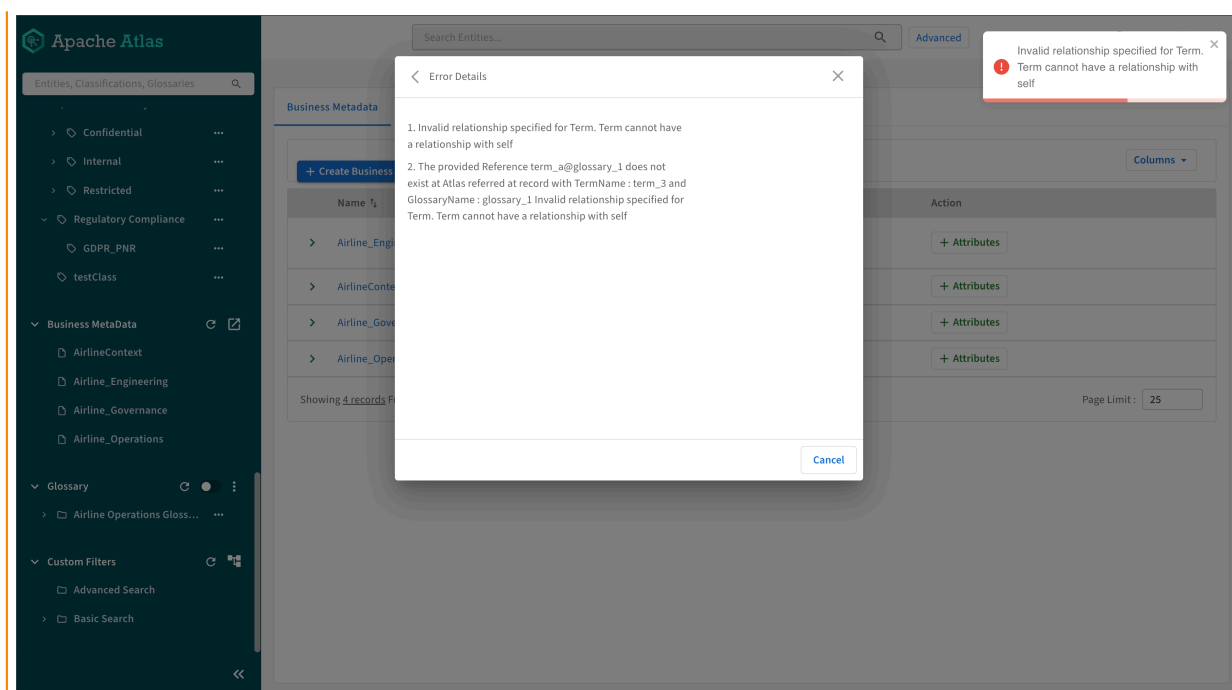
Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	+	
synonyms	+	
antonyms	term_2@glossary_1 x +	👁️ ✎
preferredTerms	+	
preferredToTerms	term_1@glossary_1 x +	👁️ ✎
replacementTerms	+	
replacedBy	+	
translationTerms	+	
translatedTerms	+	
isA	+	
classifies	term_1@glossary_1 x +	👁️ ✎
validValues	+	
validValuesFor	+	

In the example use case, the terms associated with the glossary named “glossary_1” are listed. And the **Related Terms** tab displays the list of associated terms.

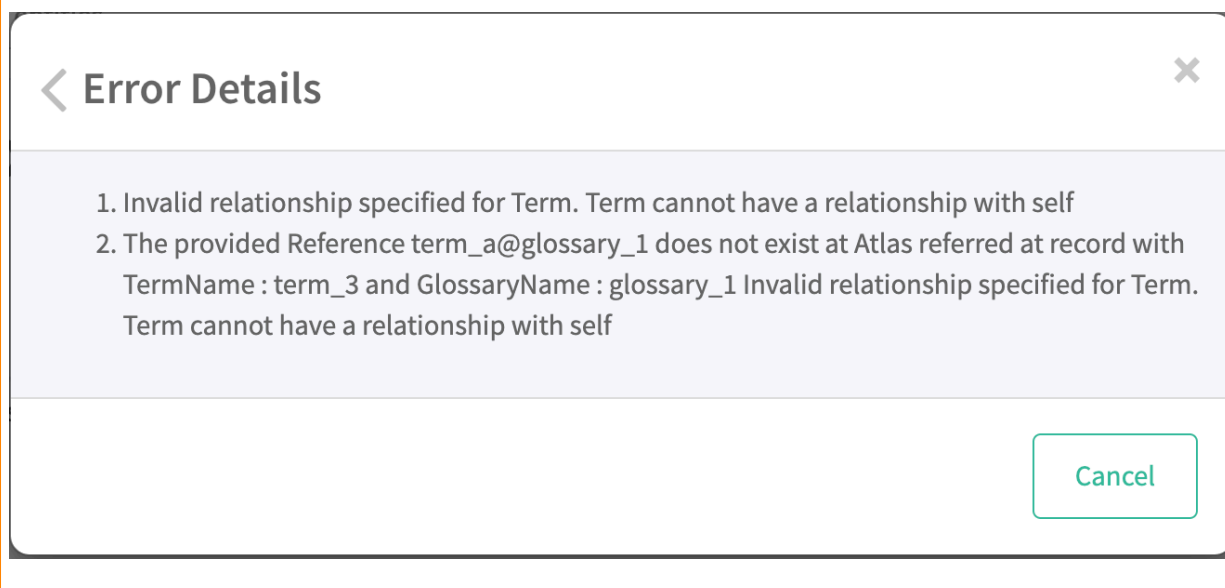
A new error message is displayed pertaining to the imported CSV file containing specific entries that are not in agreement with the conformed standards with which Atlas operates. The error might be due to a wrong format for including the terms or not adhering to the defined standards. The error message that gets displayed provides all the changes that need to be made.

The following image details an error message:

For New user interface



For Classic user interface



The new response format provides extensive information about the bulk import of glossary terms. This response file contains failedImportInfoList and successImportInfoList.

The messages that are listed in the error message in the Atlas user interface are available in this response format.

An example response format:

```
{
  "failedImportInfoList": [
    {
      "parentObjectName": "glossary_1",
      "childObjectName": "term_2",
      "importStatus": "FAILED",
      "remarks": "Invalid relationship specified for Term. Term cannot have a
relationship with self"
    }
  ]
}
```

```

    },
    {
      "parentObjectName": "glossary_1",
      "childObjectName": "term_3",
      "importStatus": "FAILED",
      "remarks": "The provided Reference term_a@glossary_1 does not exist at
Atlas
referred at record with TermName : term_3 and GlossaryName : glossary_1\n
Invalid
relationship specified for Term. Term cannot have a relationship with self"
    }
  ],
  "successImportInfoList": [
    {
      "parentObjectName": "glossary_1",
      "childObjectName": "term_1",
      "importStatus": "SUCCESS",
      "remarks":
        "{\\"termGuid\\":\\"***GUID***\\",\\"qualifiedName\\":\\"term_1@glossary_1\\"}"
    },
    {
      "parentObjectName": "glossary_1",
      "childObjectName": "term_2",
      "importStatus": "SUCCESS",
      "remarks":
        "{\\"termGuid\\":\\"***GUID***\\",\\"qualifiedName\\":\\"term_2@glossary_1\\"}"
    },
    {
      "parentObjectName": "glossary_1",
      "childObjectName": "term_3",
      "importStatus": "SUCCESS",
      "remarks":
        "{\\"termGuid\\":\\"***GUID***\\",\\"qualifiedName\\":\\"term_3@glossary_1\\"}"
    }
  ]
}

```

Glossary performance improvements

Atlas glossary performance improvement information is available on this page.

Some of the performance related use cases are listed below:

- Insignificant database calls made when there is a large number of data associated with the Glossary (say about 10K terms or categories)

Earlier, for Glossary GET API it took about 180 seconds, 168.814 seconds, and 169.237 seconds respectively. AVERAGE: 172.683 seconds.

Currently, for Glossary GET API with performance changes it takes about: 45 seconds, 45 seconds, and 43.626 seconds respectively. AVERAGE: 44.542 seconds

- The Bulk Term creation process took about a day to complete the creation process of about 2222 terms.

A patch is now provided which stores the optimum information of Glossaries and Categories in the cache against their respective GUIDs. With the performance optimization, the Bulk Term creation takes about 5-6 minutes to complete the process.