

Cloudera Runtime 7.3.2

Atlas Classifications

Date published: 2020-07-28

Date modified: 2026-03-31

CLOUdera

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

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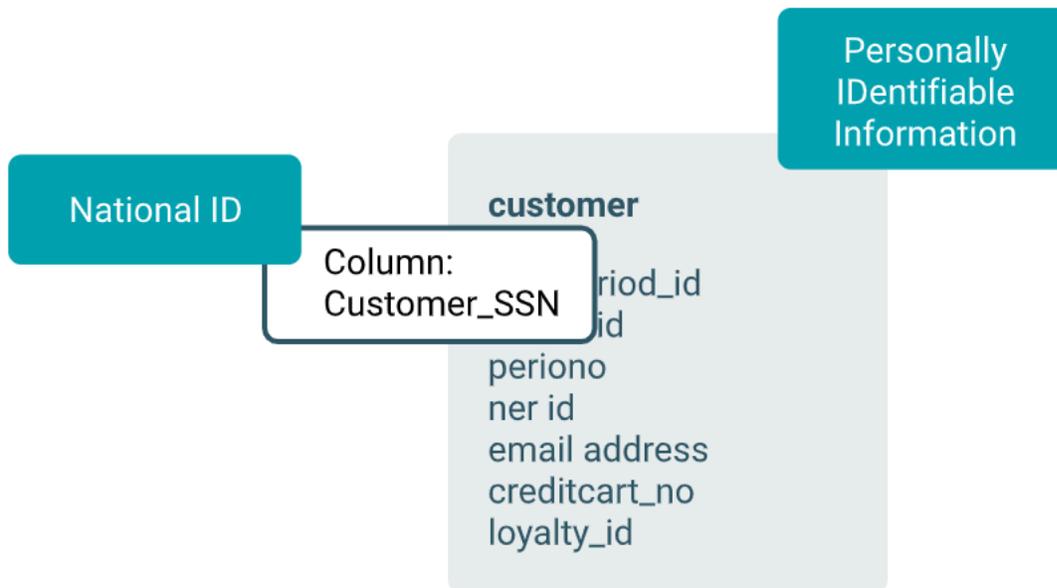
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Working with Atlas classifications and labels

Add metadata to Atlas entities using labels and classifications.

You can add metadata to Atlas entities to help your organization find, organize, and share your understanding of the data assets that drive business processes. Atlas provides two mechanisms for adding metadata to entities: labels and classifications. Both labels and classifications can be applied to entities to help describe the entity's content, status, or other business-driven value.



Labels

Labels are words or phrases (strings) that you can associate with an entity and reuse for other entities. They are a light-weight way to add information to an entity so you can find it easily and share your knowledge about the entity with others.

Anyone can create labels and associate labels with entities.

Classifications

Classifications are strings like labels, with added complexity and structure:

- Atlas includes precise search tools for finding entities using classifications.
- Classifications can automatically propagate to additional entities through lineage relationships.
- You can use classifications to drive access control policies in Ranger.
- You can enrich a classification with attributes in the form of key-value pairs and set the value to describe a particular entity.

Administrators can control who can create and assign classifications through Atlas policies in Ranger.

In short, use labels for annotating entities; use classifications to involve entities in processes inside and outside Atlas.

More about classifications: attributes

You can add key-value pairs, or *attributes* to the definition of a classification. A typical use for classification attributes would be to refine the meaning of a general category. Data assets identified with a classification of “PII” or Personally Identifiable Information can have classification attributes that indicate the nature of the information to drive data masking or expiration policies. Columns tagged with “PII” might be further separated into phone numbers, credit card numbers, and “other.” A Ranger policy based on the classification can use the attribute values to identify masks for the phone and credit card numbers and to block columns tagged as “PII” with attribute “Other.”



Planning for classifications and labels

Here are some questions to help you think about how you define classifications and labels in your system:

- Will you use the metadata to drive a workflow outside of Atlas? If so, use a classification. If not, a label may work fine.
- Do you need the text of the metadata to be exact values? You can limit who has the ability to create classifications: you can manage a single list for an organization. The ability to apply a classification to an entity can be controlled separately from defining classifications, which lets you potentially allow more users to apply the "official" classifications. Any users can create and add labels to entities, so it may be more difficult to standardize the content of labels.
- What types of entities do you expect the metadata to apply to? Labels can be added to any entity type; classifications can be defined to apply to a specific entity type. If you define a classification to only to apply to certain entity types, such as table columns, make sure that the name and description helps data stewards use the classification correctly.
- Are you adding metadata to make Atlas searches easier? Consider using classifications with attributes to allow refinement of search results. If your Atlas users are more likely to search using *terms*, you might consider connecting the classification to a glossary term so searches from either mechanism return the correct results. (Assigning the term to an entity automatically assigns the classification to the same entity.) For both labels and classifications, consider setting guidelines so everyone creating metadata uses the same conventions: underscores or hyphens? detail first or last? table-level metadata or column-level?
- Do you want a classification to follow lineage relationships and be assigned automatically as data is used in other entities? If not, you can use the classification description to help data stewards understand that they should turn off propagation when assigning this classification to entities or terms. Labels do not propagate.

Text-editor for Atlas parameters

In Atlas, while creating Classification, Glossary, and Business metadata, a new text editor is available, which can also be used for adding and customizing string attribute values of Business metadata on the Entity details page.

On the **Entity Details** page, when you add the business metadata and select the attribute type as String, you can view a text editor with which you can customize content, description that is entered.



Important: While adding a Business metadata attribute, you must select the "Type" as "String". If you do not fulfill this criteria, you cannot add formatting to the value of the attribute using the text-editor on the **Entity details** page under the **Business metadata** tab.

For New user interface

Create Business Metadata

Name *

Description **Formatted Text** Plain text

Normal **B I U**

This namespace captures the functional domain and ownership of the data assets (tables, columns, etc.).

[+ Add Business Metadata Attribute](#)

Name *

Type *

Search Weight * ?

Enable Multivalues

Max Length * ?

Applicable Types Select type

For Classic user interface

☰ Search entities 📄 👤 admin

Create Business Metadata

Name* AirlineContext

Description
This namespace captures the functional domain and ownership of the data assets (tables, columns, etc.).
B / **U** **🔗** **☰** **☰** Plain Text

[+ Add Business Metadata attribute](#)

Name* ServiceDomain ✖

Type* string

Search Weight* 5 ?

Enable Multivalues

Max length* 50 ?

Applicable Types × hive_column × hive_process × hive_table

Cancel Create

For New user interface

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Atlas interface for a table named 'airlines_new (hive_table)'. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation options. Below the table name, there are sections for 'Classifications' (with 'PII_Combined@Restricted') and 'Terms' (with 'Airline Alliance@Airline O...', 'Dimension Table@Airline ...', and 'SWIFT Code@Airline Op...'). A navigation bar includes 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Schema'. The 'Properties' tab is active, showing 'Technical Properties' with a list of aliases (including 'airline_partners') and columns (including 'airlinename', 'iatacode', 'bankaccount', 'country', 'airlineid', and 'email'). A metadata table on the right lists 'createTime', 'db', 'lastAccessTime', 'name', and 'owner'. A 'Business Metadata' section is highlighted with a red box, containing a text input field with 'ServiceDomain' and a rich text editor with 'Flight Operations'.

For Classic user interface

The screenshot displays the configuration page for the 'airlines_new (hive_table)' entity. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation options. Below the entity name, there are sections for 'Classifications' (PII_Combined@Restricted) and 'Terms' (Airline Alliance@Airline Opera..., Dimension Table@Airline Ope..., SWIFT Code@Airline Operatio...). The main configuration area is divided into tabs: Properties, Lineage, Relationships, Classifications, Audits, and Schema. The 'Properties' tab is active, showing 'Technical properties' and 'Business Metadata'. The 'Business Metadata' section is highlighted with a red box, indicating it is the focus of the note. It contains an 'Add New Attribute' button and a text editor for the 'Flight Operations' field, which has a rich text toolbar with options for bold, italic, underline, strikethrough, link, and list creation.

Note that while creating and editing Glossary, Term, and Category, the text editor is available only for the **Long Description** field. For creating and editing Business Metadata and Classification, the text editor is available only for the **Description** field.

For New user interface

Create Term ✕

Name ^{*}

Short Description

Long Description Formatted Text Plain text

Normal ⌵ **B** *I* U    

Description required

Cancel Create

For Classic user interface

Create Term ✕

Name*

Short Description

Long Description

T **B** **/** **U** **☒** **🔗** **☰** **☰** Plain Text

For New user interface

Create a new classification ✕

Name ^{*}

Description ^{*} Formatted Text Plain text

Normal ⌵ **B** *I* U ~~*I*~~_x

New Classification

Select classification to inherit attributes(optional)

Attributes define additional properties for the classification

Attributes (optional)

[+ Add New Attributes](#)

Cancel Create

For Classic user interface

Create a new classification ✕

Name*

Description*

 Plain Text

Select classification to inherit attributes(optional)
Attributes define additional properties for the classification

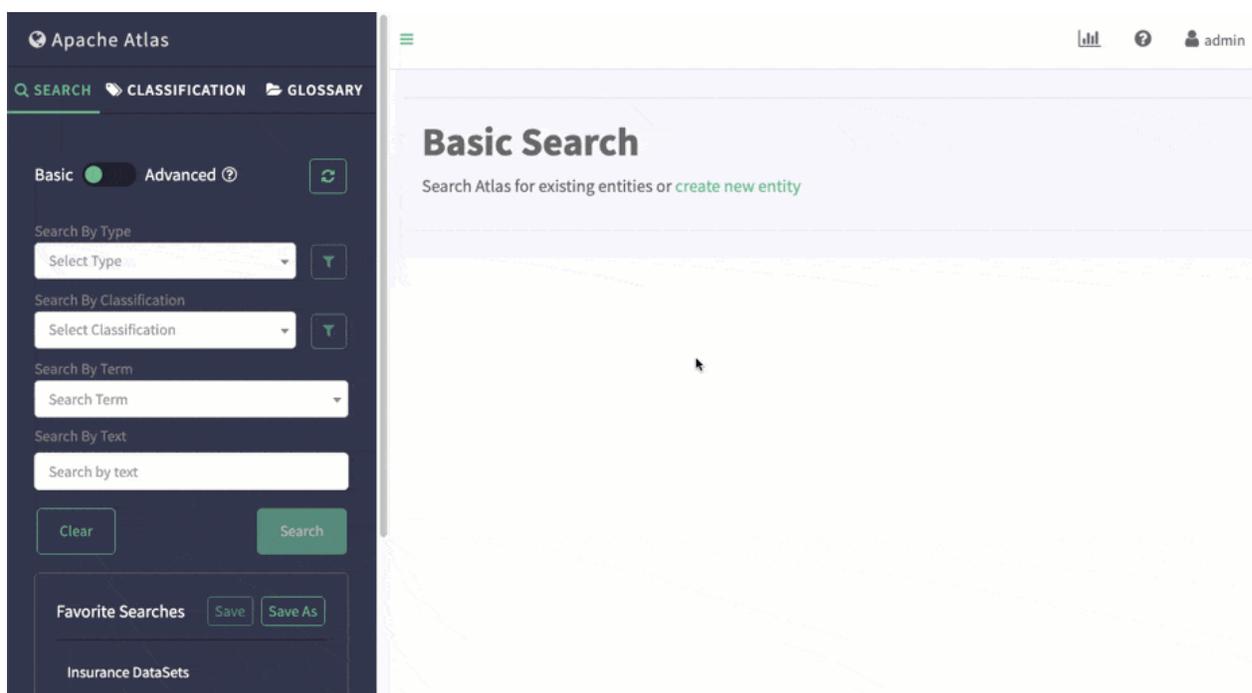
Attributes(optional)

[+ Add New Attributes](#)

Creating classifications

Create classifications from the tab in the left navigation bar.

Create classifications from the Classifications tab in the left navigation pane.



Names can be 255 characters and contain ASCII characters and spaces. Descriptions can be 1024 characters and contain any characters.

When creating a classification, you can choose an existing classification to reuse its attribute definitions.

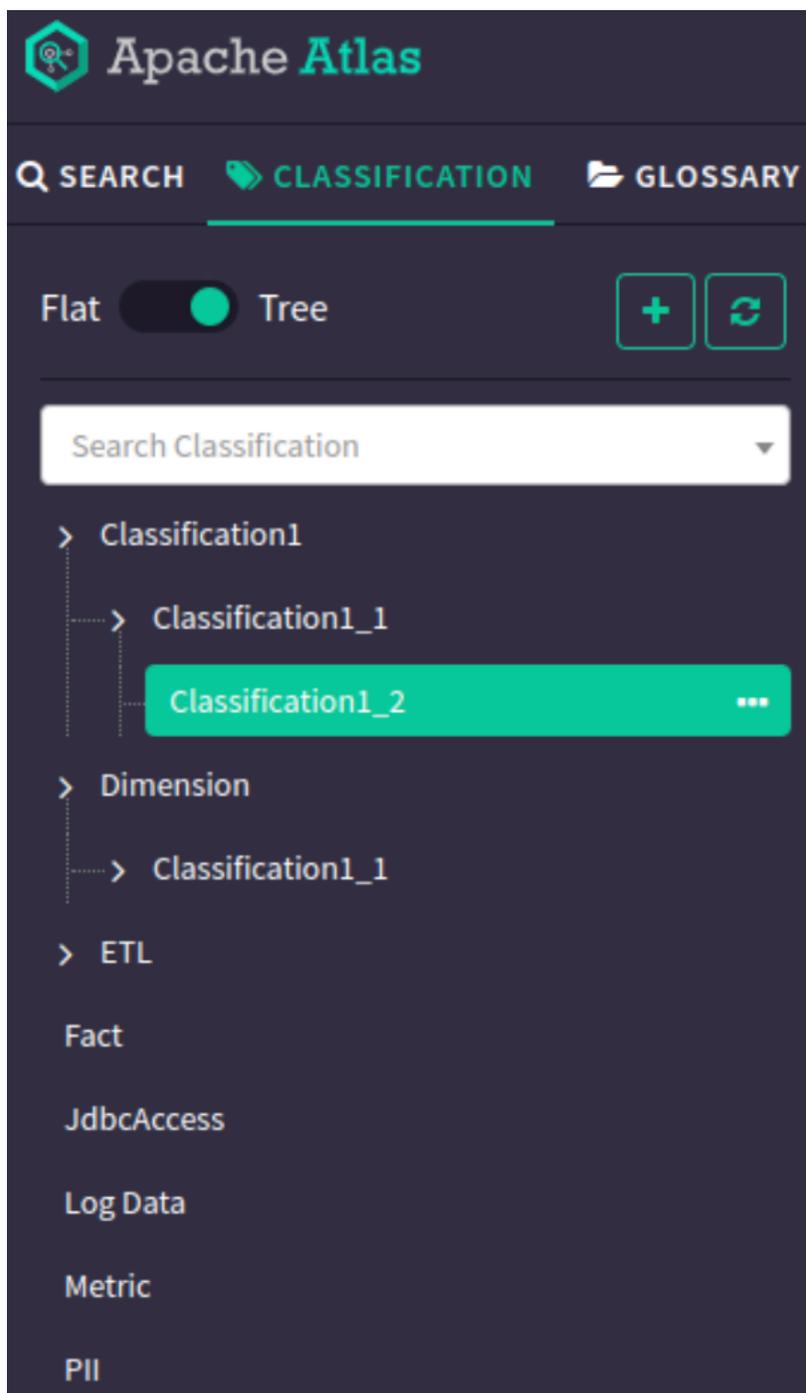
Example for finding parent object for assigned classification or term

You can view and search for Atlas entities by using the assigned name for the classification / term.

When you create an entity and assign a classification or term to the entity, the immediate parent of the assigned classification / term is displayed when you hover over the classification/term. The parent-child relationship lineage appears in the “assigned @parent1, parent2, parent3” format, depending upon the number of parent-child relationships. Click the assigned classification and term to view the details.

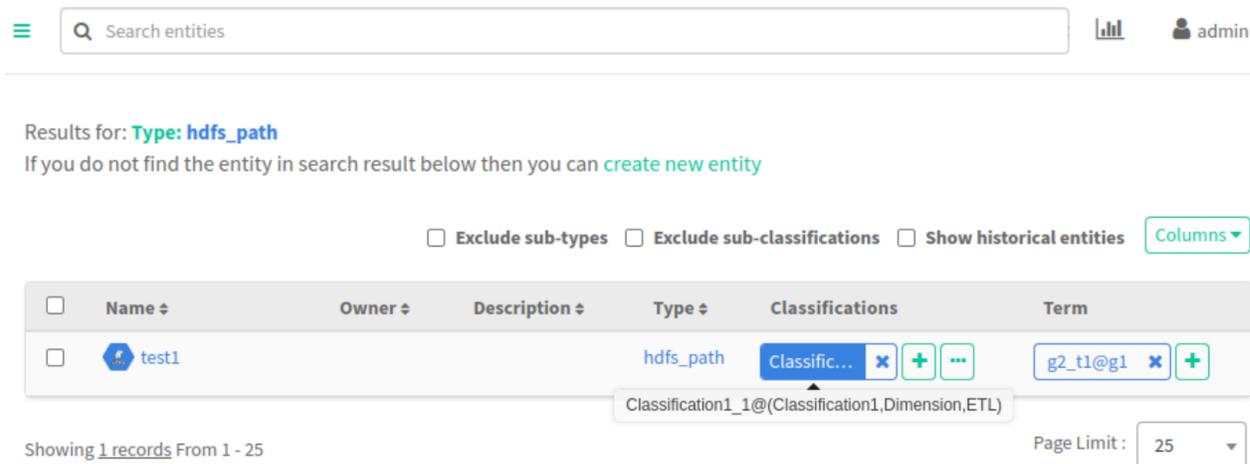
As an example, assume that there is an entity called `hdfs_path` for which a classification named “Classification1_1” is assigned. Under the “Classification” tab on the Atlas UI, you can search for the list of classifications > child classifications > child classifications > and so on.

The following image provides an example of how a classification is listed in Atlas.



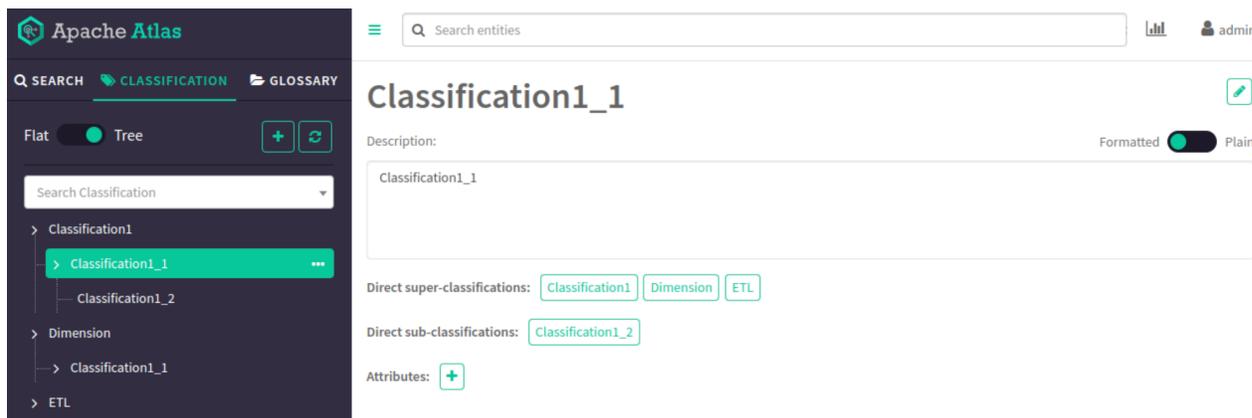
The classification named Classification1_1 has parent classifications named Classification1 and Dimension respectively.

In the following image, the parent classifications are displayed on an entity for which Classification1_1 is assigned.

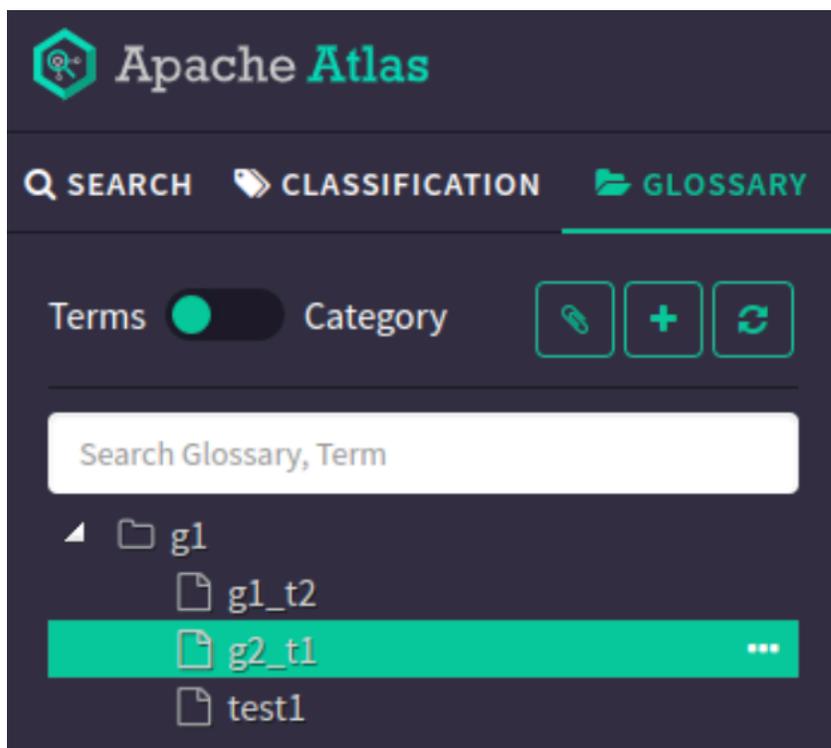


Note that hovering over the assigned classification displays the parent-child relationship. In this example: Classification1_1@(Classification1,Dimension,ETL)

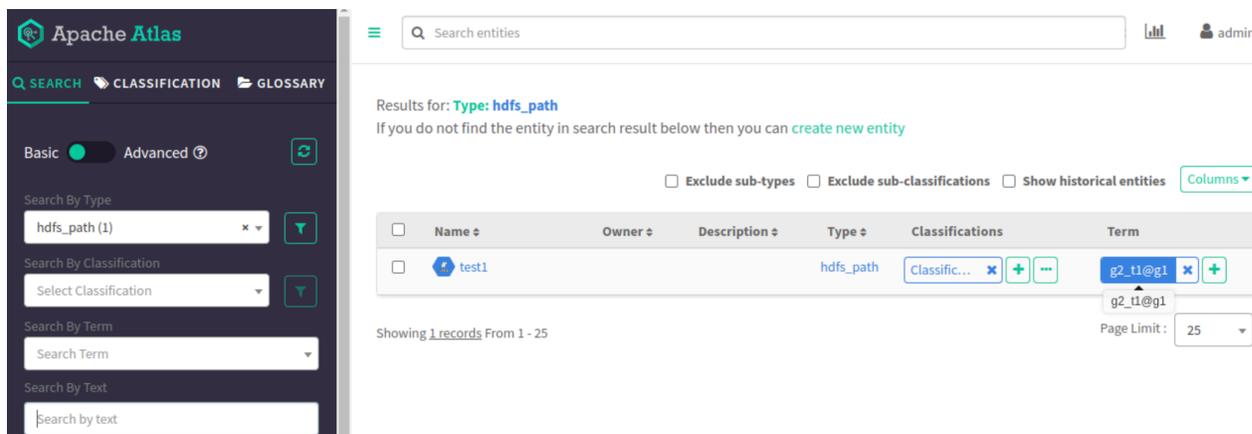
Clicking on the assigned classification navigates to the classification details page.



The following image provides an example of how Glossary > Terms are listed in Atlas.



The term named `g2_t1` has a parent term named `g1`, which is displayed on an entity for which `g2_t1` is assigned. The parent term is visible for the assigned term in the “assigned term@parent Glossary” format. In this example: `g2_t1@g1`. Clicking on the assigned term navigates to the Term details page.



The respective entity pages for classification and term are as shown in the following images:

← Back To Results 

test1 (hdfs_path)

Classifications:  

Terms:  

Propagated Classifications:

Properties | Lineage | Relationships | Classifications | Audits | Tasks

✓ Technical properties 

createTime	10/11/2022 12:00:00 AM (IST)
fileSize	0
isFile	false
isSymlink	false
modifiedTime	10/11/2022 12:00:00 AM (IST)
name	test1

> User-defined properties 

> Labels 

> Business Metadata 

← Back To Results 

test1 (hdfs_path)

Classifications:  

Terms:  

Propagated Classifications:

Properties | Lineage | Relationships | Classifications | Audits | Tasks

✓ Technical properties 

createTime	10/11/2022 12:00:00 AM (IST)
fileSize	0
isFile	false
isSymlink	false
modifiedTime	10/11/2022 12:00:00 AM (IST)
name	test1

> User-defined properties 

> Labels 

> Business Metadata 



Note: On the Term details page, you can assign terms to “Relation Types” on the “Related Terms” tab. The assigned term can be related to other terms. When you hover over the term, the assigned term displays in the “termname@glossaryname” format.

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas interface. On the left is a sidebar with a 'Glossary' section containing a tree view of terms: g1, g1_t2, g2_t1 (highlighted), and test1. The main area shows the 'Related Terms' tab for an entity. The table below represents the data shown in this tab.

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	g1_t2@g1	
synonyms	g1_t2@g1 g1_t2@g1	
antonyms		
preferredTerms		
preferredToTerms		
replacementTerms		
replacedBy		
translationTerms		
translatedTerms		
isA		

Creating labels

Create and assign a label from the detail page for an entity.

From the detail page for an entity, the **Properties** tab includes a section for labels:

For New user interface

← Back To Results

Q Search entities

admin

flight_summary_complex (hive_table)

Classifications: BusinessPerformance FlightOperations TechnicalSpecs +

Terms: +

Propagated Classifications: FlightOperations GDPRPNR Raw

Properties | Lineage | Relationships | Classifications | Audits | Schema

Technical properties

columns (16): summary_id, passenger_count, gate_number

createTime: 01/07/2026 02:09:45 PM (CET)

db: airline_operations@cm

lastAccessTime: 01/07/2026 02:09:45 PM (CET)

name: flight_summary_complex

owner: admin

parameters: { totalSize: "0", numRows: "0" }

qualifiedName: airline_operations.flight_summary_complex@cm

retention: 0

User-defined properties

Labels: complex_types (Add 'complex_types')

Business Metadata

For Classic user interface

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Platform interface for a table named `flight_summary_complex (hive_table)`. The interface includes a search bar, navigation tabs (Properties, Lineage, Relationships, Classifications, Audits, Schema), and a detailed view of technical properties and labels.

Technical properties:

- columns (16): summary_id, passenger_count, gate_number
- createTime: 01/07/2026 02:09:45 PM (CET)
- db: airline_operations@cm
- lastAccessTime: 01/07/2026 02:09:45 PM (CET)
- name: flight_summary_complex
- owner: admin
- parameters: { "totalSize": "0", "numRows": "0" }
- qualifiedName: airline_operations.flight_summary_complex@cm
- retention: 0

Labels:

- complex_types (Add 'complex_types')
- Business Metadata (Add)

For New user interface

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Platform interface for the new user interface, displaying a list of tables. The interface includes a search bar, navigation buttons (Filters, Clear, Save Filter, Columns, Download, Create Entity), and a table listing.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑	Owner ↑	Description ↑	Type ↑	Classifications	Term	Label(s) ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	flight_summary_c...	admin		hive_table	BusinessPerformance	+	[complex_types]
<input type="checkbox"/>	raw_bookings	admin		hive_table	FlightOperations	...	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	route_performan...	admin		hive_table	FlightOperations	...	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	sample_07	admin		hive_table		+	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	sample_08	admin		hive_table		+	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	web_logs	admin		hive_table		+	+

Showing 6 records From 1 - 25 Page Limit: 25

For Classic user interface

Search entities

Results for: **Type: hive_table**
If you do not find the entity in search result below then you can [create new entity](#)

Exclude sub-types Exclude sub-classifications Show historical entities [Columns](#) [Download](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Owner	Type	Description	Classifications	Term	Label(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	flight_summary_complex	admin	hive_table		Business... + ...	+	complex_types
<input type="checkbox"/>	raw_bookings	admin	hive_table		FlightOp... + ...	+	
<input type="checkbox"/>	route_performance_archive_hive	admin	hive_table		FlightOperat... + ...	+	
<input type="checkbox"/>	sample_07	admin	hive_table		+	+	
<input type="checkbox"/>	sample_08	admin	hive_table		+	+	
<input type="checkbox"/>	web_logs	admin	hive_table		+	+	

Showing 6 records From 1 - 25 Page Limit : 25

Labels can be 50 characters and contain ASCII characters, hyphens (-) and underscores (_). You can search for entities using the text from labels assigned to the entities.

Related Information

[Using Free-text Search](#)

Adding attributes to classifications

Attributes are key-value pairs defined for a classification that you can set to a value when you assign the classification to an entity

For a new classification, you can add attributes as part of the classification definition.

For New user interface

Figure 1: Creating a new classification

Search Entities... [Advanced](#) admin

[Filters](#) [Clear](#) [Save Filter](#) [Columns](#) [Download](#) [+ Create Entity](#)

Type: **hive_table**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Owner	Description	Type	Classifications	Term	Label(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	dim_engine_s...	admin		hive_table	Operational_Refere...		
<input type="checkbox"/>	dim_maintena...	admin		hive_table	Master_Data		

Figure 2: Editing new classification details

Create a new classification ✕

AirworthinessCritical

Description ^{*} Formatted Text Plain text

Normal ▾ **B** *I* U ~~T~~

This classification marks data assets that contain telemetry, maintenance logs, or sensor readings critical to the physical safety of the aircraft. This is vital for ensuring that data used for predictive maintenance (e.g., predicting engine failure) is tracked rigorously.

Select classification to inherit attributes(optional)

Attributes define additional properties for the classification

Search Classification ▾

Attributes (optional)

+ Add New Attributes

ATA_Chapter	string ▾	✕
RiskLevel	string ▾	✕
OriginalAircraftType	string ▾	✕

Cancel
Create

For Classic user interface

Figure 3: Creating a new classification

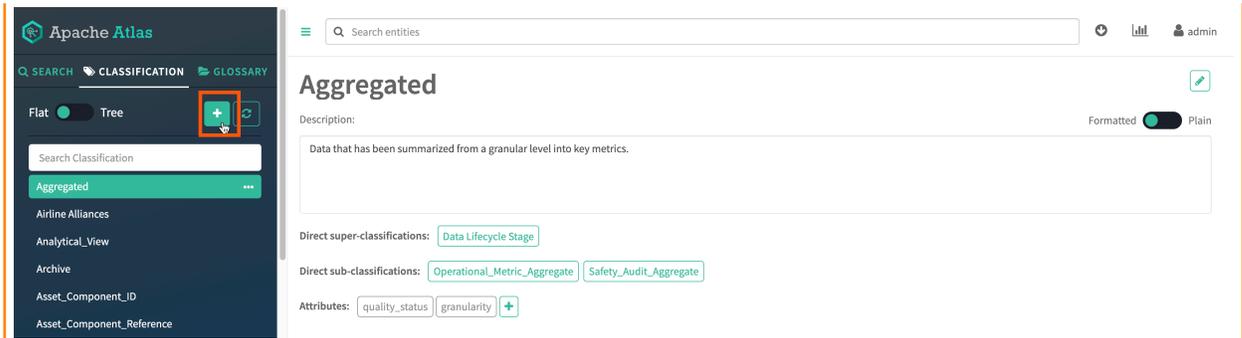


Figure 4: Editing new classification details

Create a new classification ✕

Name*

Description*
This classification marks data assets that contain telemetry, maintenance logs, or sensor readings critical to the physical safety of the aircraft. This is vital for ensuring that data used for predictive maintenance (e.g., predicting engine failure) is tracked rigorously.

Select classification to inherit attributes(optional)
Attributes define additional properties for the classification

Attributes(optional)

[+ Add New Attributes](#)

<input type="text" value="ATA_Chapter"/>	<input type="text" value="string"/>	<input type="button" value="✕"/>
<input type="text" value="RiskLevel"/>	<input type="text" value="string"/>	<input type="button" value="✕"/>
<input type="text" value="OriginalAircraftType (String)"/>	<input type="text" value="string"/>	<input type="button" value="✕"/>

You can also add attributes to an existing classification. Select the classification in the list, then click the plus button next to Attributes.

For New user interface

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface for configuring the 'AirworthinessCritical' entity type. The interface is split into two views: a modern view (top) and a classic view (bottom). Both views show the entity's description and a list of attributes: 'ATA_Chapter', 'RiskLevel', and 'OriginalAircraftType (String)'. A red box highlights the 'Attributes' section in both views, indicating the focus of the validation feature.

For Classic user interface

Support for validating the AttributeName in parent and child TypeDef

The Apache Atlas service validates the attribute names of the entity types for those attributes having identical names as their parents' attributes.

Previously, until the Cloudera Runtime 7.1.6 release, Apache Atlas service did not validate the attributes of entity types which led to unpredictable situations, such as being unable to update attribute values or to assign valid values to those attributes in child types.

The checks or the validation of the attributes are performed for multiple use cases pertaining to

Entity and Classification type attribute names. Some of the common scenarios include:

1. Creating Entity or Classification type having attribute name which is same as one of the attributes from its Parent type
2. Updating the existing type to make it as a child of some other type, Atlas validates for the attribute names in both the types.
3. Updating the existing child type by adding an attribute, enables Atlas to validate if that attribute name is already present in its parent-type attributes.



Attention: These validations are also applicable for the Classification types.

Use case 1: If the user attempts to create an Entity or Classification type having an attribute name same as one of the attributes from its parent type, the Atlas service does not allow to create a child type and throws an exception.

As an example:

Consider there is a Type "ParentType" which has attributes "attributeA", "attributeB", and "attributeC". The user wants to create a child type of this "ParentType", say "ChildType". Note that the child type should not have any of the above attributes that are indicated. If any of these attributes are included at the time of "ChildType" creation, the Atlas service does not allow the creation of "ChildType".

Use case 2: If the user attempts to update the existing type and tries to change this type as a child to another type, Atlas service verifies the attribute names in both the types. If Atlas reports that the parent and child type have the same name attributes, Atlas does not allow updating the type and raises an exception.

As an example:

Consider there are 2 types "MyType01" having attribute "attributeA" and "MyType02" also having "attributeA". Atlas does not allow updating "MyType02" to become the child type of "MyType01" (and vice versa).

Use case 3: If a user attempts to update the existing child type and tries to add any attribute in child type, the Atlas service checks if that attribute name is already present in its parent-type attributes. If the attribute is present, Atlas service does not allow adding the attribute in child type and raises an exception.

As an example:

Suppose there are 2 types: "ParentType" having attribute "attributeA" and "ChildType" which is a child of "ParentType" and having attribute "attributeB". If a user tries to update the "ChildType" by adding an attribute "attributeA" in it, Atlas service does not allow adding the attribute in the "ChildType".

Validations for parent types

In Atlas, validations for scenarios where multiple parent types are involved for both entity types as well as Classifications.



Note: These validations are also applicable for the Classification types.

Use case 1: When there are two types having same name attributes, these two types cannot be assigned as parent-types to a child type. If a user tries to create such a child type, Atlas service does not allow it to create child type and raises an exception.

As an example:

Suppose two types "MyType01" and "MyType02" have a common attribute "attributeA".

A user tries to create a "ChildType" type by assigning both types "MyType01" and "MyType02" as its parents. Atlas service does not allow creation of "ChildType" because both parent types have the same name attribute.

Use case 2: A child type cannot be updated as a child of two parent types which have the same name attribute. If a user tries to update such a child type, Atlas service does not allow that and raises an exception.

As an example:

Suppose a type "ParentType01" has attribute "attributeA" and its child type is "ChildType". Also, another independent type "MyType02" which has the attribute "attributeA". The user wants to update the "ChildType" and tries to make it a child of "MyType02". Atlas service does not allow updating "ChildType", because both parent types have the same name attribute.

Case for implementing backward compatibility

When users of older versions want to upgrade their Apache Atlas versions to the latest one, they might face an issue because of certain validation checks in Atlas.

Existing types with attributes violating the attribute name rules (which were added in later Atlas versions) may have been added to the system.

All the existing types get populated at the time of Atlas startup and they all get validated.

If the users have Entity types or Classifications in the system that violate the naming rule, then Atlas raises an exception at the time of the service startup if the users have upgraded their environment to the latest version.

As a result of this exception that results at the time of Atlas startup, the typedef registry does not get populated. Even though users can log in to Atlas UI, they cannot view or use any types or Entities.

When users having data with such types try to upgrade their environment to the latest bits, they encounter issues as discussed earlier in this section.

Also, in their application.log they see an exception with a system output:

```
Error code: "ATLAS-400-00-09E" and Error message: "Invalid attribute name: <type name>.<attribute name>.  
Attribute already exists in another parent type: <parent type name>"
```

The backward compatibility feature is built to avoid these scenarios for such Entity types and Classifications.

How backward compatibility works

The backward compatibility feature is provided to skip exceptions coming from the attribute name rule.

From your Cloudera Manager instance > Configuration tab, a property must be added in your CM Safety Valve configuration.

```
atlas.skip.check.for.parent.child.attribute.name=true
```

Later, restart the Atlas service to apply this configuration.

When Atlas starts, no exceptions are raised and all the typedefs and Entities are displayed and available for use.

What Next:

After adding the backward compatibility configuration, all the validations and checks are disabled. You can create / update the types which have the same name attributes as their parent type attributes. The Atlas service operates in the same way as it was behaving prior to the Cloudera Runtime 7.1.7 version.



Note: When this feature is disabled, there will be corresponding Warning logs generated against those entity types, which may contain the information like this example.

```
Error code: "ATLAS-400-00-09E" and Error message: "Invalid attribute name: <type name>.<attribute name>.  
Attribute already exists in another parent type: <parent type name>"
```

If the user does not want any of their migrated existing types (which violate the name rule) to be present in the current environment, the user can delete these types using the Atlas REST APIs and later remove the configuration from the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve. Finally, restart the Atlas service.



Caution: Before deleting the typedefs, if there are any entities belonging to those types in the system, then the user must first delete and then purge those entities.

Associating classifications with entities

Assign classifications to entities in the entity detail page or in the search results.

There are two ways to associate a classification with an entity:

For New user interface

- Add the classification to the entity in the entity detail page.

The screenshot shows the 'dim_aircraft (hive_table)' entity detail page. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation options. Below, the 'Classifications' section displays 'Master@D' and 'Fleet Management@Ope...' with an 'Add Classifications' button. The 'Terms' section shows 'Data Enrichment@Airline...'. The 'Properties' tab is active, showing technical properties like columns (manufacturer, aircraft_model, passenger_capacity), comment, createTime, db, lastAccessTime, name, owner, and parameters.

- Add the classification to the entity in the search results.

The screenshot shows the search results page with the filter '(Type:hive_table) AND (Classification:Master)'. The table lists entities with columns for Name, Owner, Description, Type, Classifications, and Term. The 'dim_aircraft' row has a dropdown menu open for 'Classifications', showing 'Master' and 'Add Classification'.

Name	Owner	Description	Type	Classifications	Term
agg_route_perform...	admin		hive_table	Business Performa...	IATA Code@Airline...
dim_aircraft	admin		hive_table	Master	Data Enrichment@...
dim_maintenance_...	admin		hive_table	Master_Da...	
enriched_flight_data	admin		hive_table	GDPR_PNR	IATA Code@Airline...
route_performance...	admin		hive_table	Archive	Load Factor@Airlin...

For Classic user interface

- Add the classification to the entity in the entity detail page.

- Add the classification to the entity in the search results.

Name	Owner	Type	Description	Classifications	Term
agg_route_performance	admin	hive_table		Business... +	IATA Cod... +
dim_aircraft	admin	hive_table		Master@... +	Data Enr... +
enriched_flight_data	admin	hive_table		GDPR_P... +	IATA Cod... +
route_performance_archive_hive	admin	hive_table		Archive... +	Load Fac... +

When you associate a classification with an entity, you can set the classification’s behavior with these controls:

For New user interface

For Classic user interface

Add Classification ✕

-- Select a Classification from the dropdown list --

Propagate
 Remove propagation on entity delete

Apply Validity Period

Cancel
Add

- **Propagate:** Any entities in the impact chain of this entity will automatically be tagged with this classification. The classification can't be removed from the “downstream” entities without being removed from this source entity. See more at Propagate classifications to derived entities.
- **Apply validity period:** You can set a time period after which this classification is removed from the entity. Set the start time or end time or both. If you do not choose a time zone, the local time of the Atlas server is used.
- **Remove propagation on entity delete:** When an entity is deleted in the source and marked as deleted in Atlas, you can choose to maintain the propagation path, or to break propagation at the deleted entity.

You can change the behavior of classifications after they are assigned: go to the **Classifications** tab for an entity.

For New user interface

< Back

performance

Advanced
admin

agg_route_performance (hive_table)

Classifications
Terms

Business Performance@I...
Aggregated@Data Lifecy...

IATA Code@Airline Oper...
Load Factor@Airline Ope...
Aircraft Capacity@Airline ...
Flight Route@Airline Ope...

Propagated Classifications

Master@Data Lifecycle S...
Flight Operations@Opera...
PII_Combined@Restricted (2)
GDPR_PNR@Regulatory...
See All

Properties
Lineage
Relationships
Classifications
Audits
Schema

Classifications

All

Show Propagated Classifications

Classification ¹	Attributes	Action						
Aggregated	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name</th> <th style="width: 70%;">value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>granularity</td> <td>Daily, By Route</td> </tr> <tr> <td>quality_status</td> <td>Certified</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	value	granularity	Daily, By Route	quality_status	Certified	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 🗑️ ✎️ </div>
Name	value							
granularity	Daily, By Route							
quality_status	Certified							
Business Performance	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name</th> <th style="width: 70%;">value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>kpi_name</td> <td>Load Factor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>update_frequency</td> <td>Daily</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	value	kpi_name	Load Factor	update_frequency	Daily	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 🗑️ ✎️ </div>
Name	value							
kpi_name	Load Factor							
update_frequency	Daily							

Showing 2 records From 1 - 2
Page Limit:

For Classic user interface

Back To Results

Search entities

admin

agg_route_performance (hive_table)

Classifications: Aggregated@Data Lifecycle St... Business Performance@Internal

Terms: IATA Code@Airline Operations... Load Factor@Airline Operatio... Aircraft Capacity@Airline Oper... Flight Route@Airline Operatio...

Propagated Classifications: Master@Data Lifecycle Stage Flight Operations@Operations PII_Combined@Restricted (2) GDPR_PNR@Regulatory Com... Fleet Management@Operations

Properties Lineage Relationships **Classifications** Audits Schema

All Show Propagated Classifications

Classification	Attributes		Action
	Name	Value	
Aggregated	granularity	Daily, By Route	
	quality_status	Certified	
Business Performance	kpi_name	Load Factor	
	update_frequency	Daily	

Showing 1 - 2 Page Limit: 25 < 1 >

You can remove classifications from an entity using the X button on search results or entity detail page. Don't see an X on the classification name? That classification was assigned through propagation; to remove it, you have to turn off propagation for the source entity or term.

Related Information

[Propagating classifications through lineage](#)

Propagating classifications through lineage

Classifications on table columns can automatically apply to other tables where the same data is found when the data transformations are captured in lineage.

Viewing propagated classifications

When you look at the classifications assign to an entity, you can see which classifications were originally assigned to this entity and which were propagated here through lineage. From the **Classifications** tab, you can do the following:

1. Show or hide propagated classifications (Show Propagated Classifications button)
2. Navigate to the original entity where a classification was assigned (Propagated From button)

Navigate to the source of the classification:

For New user interface

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Runtime interface for a table named 'agg_route_performance (hive_table)'. It displays a list of classifications and terms. Under 'Classifications', there are 'Business Performance@I...' and 'Aggregated@Data Lificy...'. Under 'Terms', there are 'IATA Code@Airline Oper...', 'Load Factor@Airline Ope...', 'Aircraft Capacity@Airline ...', and 'Flight Route@Airline Ope...'. The 'Propagated Classifications' section includes 'Master@Data Lifecycle S...', 'Flight Operations@Opera...', 'PII_Combined@Restricted (2)', and 'GDPR_PNR@Regulatory...'. A 'See All' link is also present.

Below this, a navigation bar includes 'Properties', 'Lineage', 'Relationships', 'Classifications', 'Audits', and 'Schema'. The 'Classifications' tab is active. A dropdown menu shows 'All' and a 'Show Propagated Classifications' toggle is turned on, indicated by a red circle with the number '1'.

The main content area is a table with columns 'Classification', 'Attributes', and 'Action'. It lists three classifications:

Classification	Attributes	Action						
Aggregated	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>granularity</td><td>Daily, By Route</td></tr><tr><td>quality_status</td><td>Certified</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	value	granularity	Daily, By Route	quality_status	Certified	
Name	value							
granularity	Daily, By Route							
quality_status	Certified							
Business Performance	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>kpi_name</td><td>Load Factor</td></tr><tr><td>update_frequency</td><td>Daily</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	value	kpi_name	Load Factor	update_frequency	Daily	
Name	value							
kpi_name	Load Factor							
update_frequency	Daily							
Fleet Management	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>key_process</td><td>Fleet Planning</td></tr><tr><td>sub_domain</td><td>Aircraft Specifications</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	value	key_process	Fleet Planning	sub_domain	Aircraft Specifications	
Name	value							
key_process	Fleet Planning							
sub_domain	Aircraft Specifications							

A red circle with the number '2' is placed over the 'Fleet Management' classification, with a blue pill-shaped label 'Propagated From' next to it.

For Classic user interface

agg_route_performance (hive_table)

Classifications: Aggregated@Data Lifecycle St... Business Performance@Internal

Terms: IATA Code@Airline Operations... Load Factor@Airline Operatio... Aircraft Capacity@Airline Oper... Flight Route@Airline Operatio...

Propagated Classifications: Master@Data Lifecycle Stage Flight Operations@Operations PII_Combined@Restricted (2) GDPR_PNR@Regulatory Com... Fleet Management@Operations

Properties Lineage Relationships Classifications Audits Schema

All Show Propagated Classifications

Classification	Attributes		Action
Aggregated	Name	Value	🗑️ ✎
	granularity	Daily, By Route	
	quality_status	Certified	
Business Performance	Name	Value	🗑️ ✎
	kpi_name	Load Factor	
	update_frequency	Daily	
Fleet Management Propagated From 2	Name	Value	
	key_process	Fleet Planning	
	sub_domain	Aircraft Specifications	

Setting propagation behavior

You can set propagation for a classification when you create the classification or in the lineage for an entity where the classification is assigned:



Note:

1. The new classification is applied to the entities in the downstream lineage of this entity.
2. When the entity is deleted the classification is removed from the entities where it was propagated to in the downstream lineage.

- Set propagation at the time when the classification is associated with an entity or term.

For New user interface

Add Classification

Airline Alliances

Propagate Apply Validity Period

Remove propagation on entity delete

Classification Attributes(optional)

Add attribute values for this classification

partnership_type (string)

Cancel Add

For Classic user interface

Add Classification

Airline Alliances

Propagate Apply Validity Period

Remove propagation on entity delete

Classification Attributes(optional)

Add attribute values for this classification

partnership_type (string)

Cancel Add

- Set propagation at a specific point in the lineage:
 1. You can control classification propagation by click on lineage segment:

For New user interface

For Classic user interface

2. You can turn off the propagation at this point in the lineage. Classifications assigned to the entity will not propagate downstream.

For New user interface

Classification Propagation Control ✕

Enable/Disable Propagation Select Classifications to Block Propagation

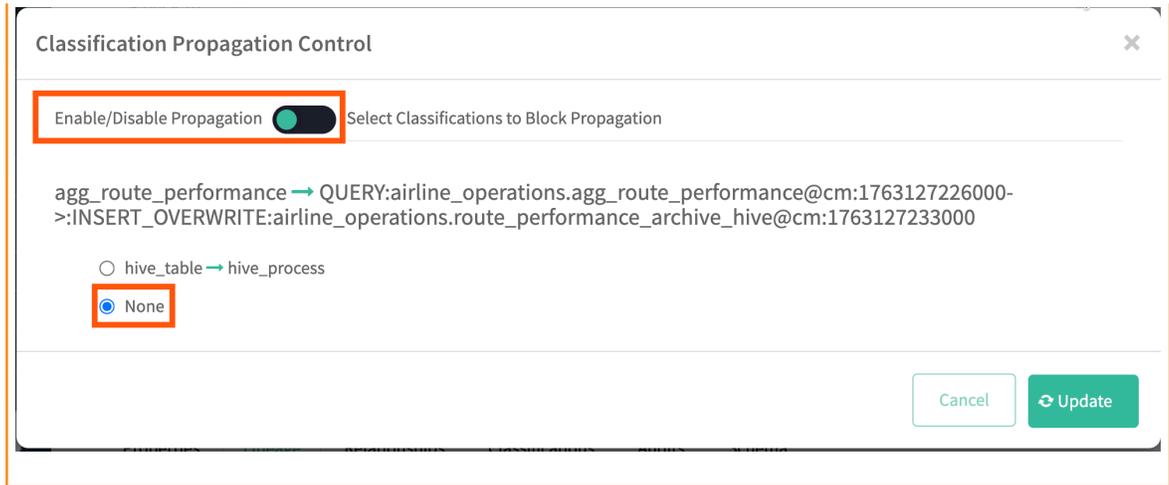
agg_route_performance → QUERY:airline_operations.agg_route_performance@cm:1763127226000
>:INSERT_OVERWRITE:airline_operations.route_performance_archive_h

hive_table → hive_process

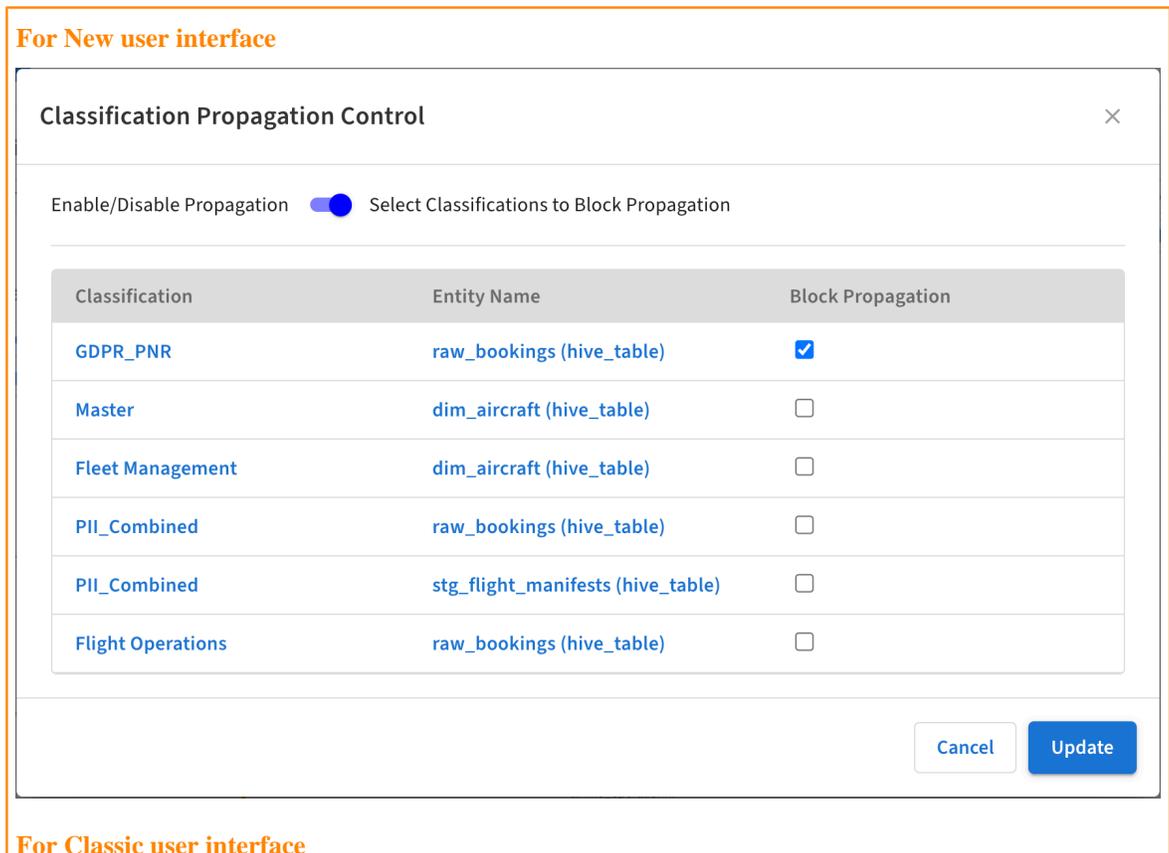
None

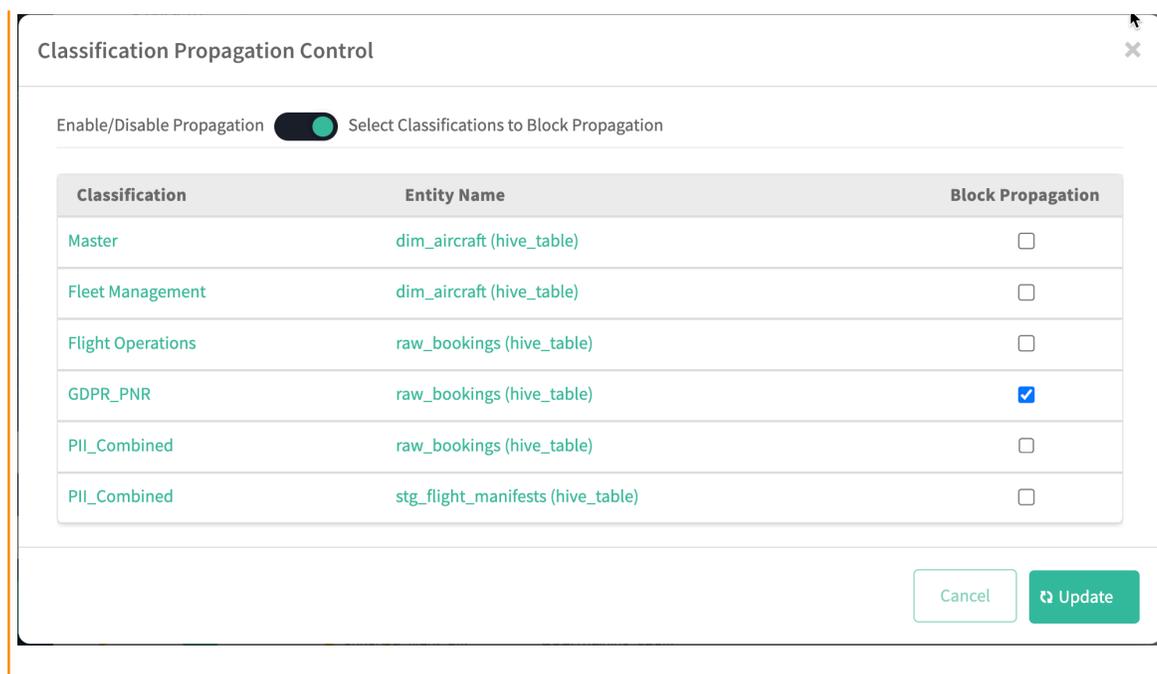
Cancel Update

For Classic user interface



3. You can also block specific classifications' propagation downstream in the lineage:





Related Information

[Associating classifications with entities](#)

[Controlling data access using tags](#)

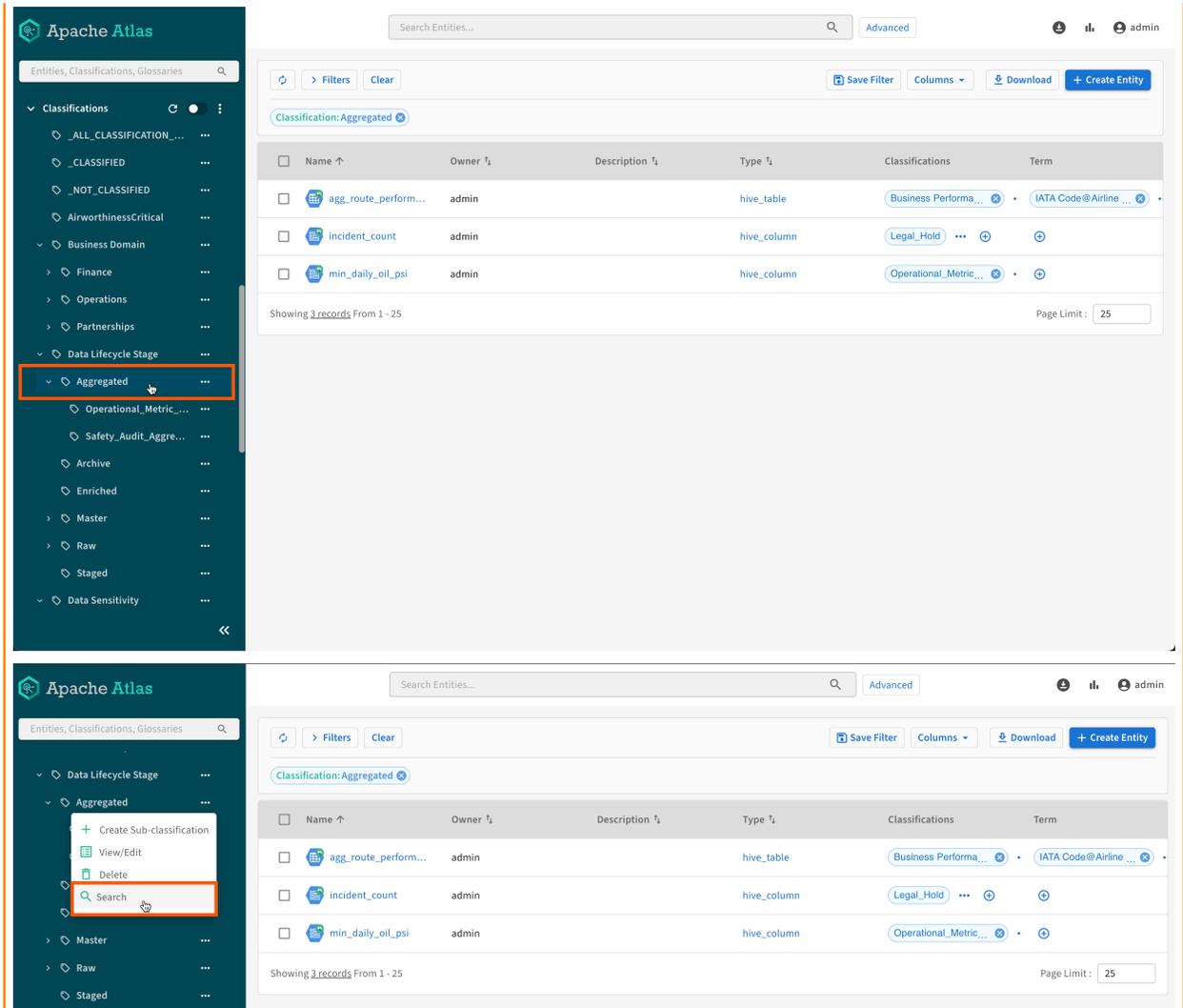
Searching for entities using classifications

After you tag entities with classifications, it's very easy to search for the entities.

The Atlas dashboard makes it easy to find entities that you've tagged with classifications. In the left navigation pane, go to the **Classification** and select the classification you want. You can refine your search results by adding criteria on the Search tab (**Basic search**).

For New user interface

Figure 5: Classification search results



For Classic user interface
Figure 6: Classification search results

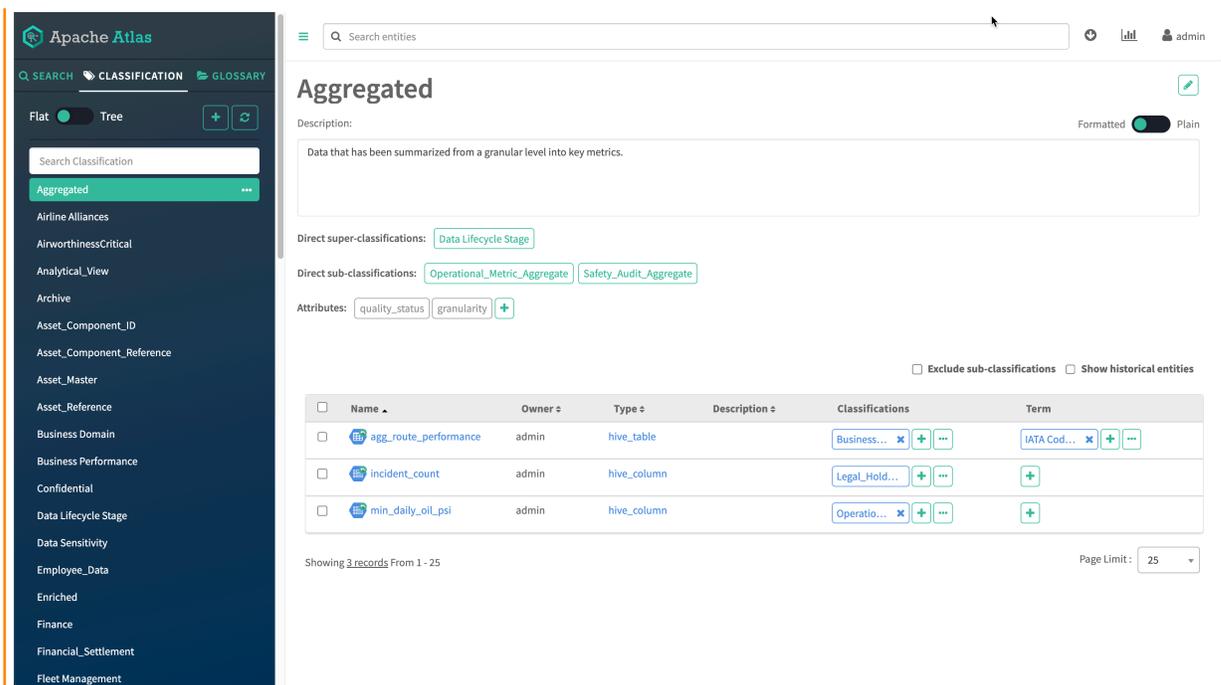


Figure 7: Starting a filtered classification search

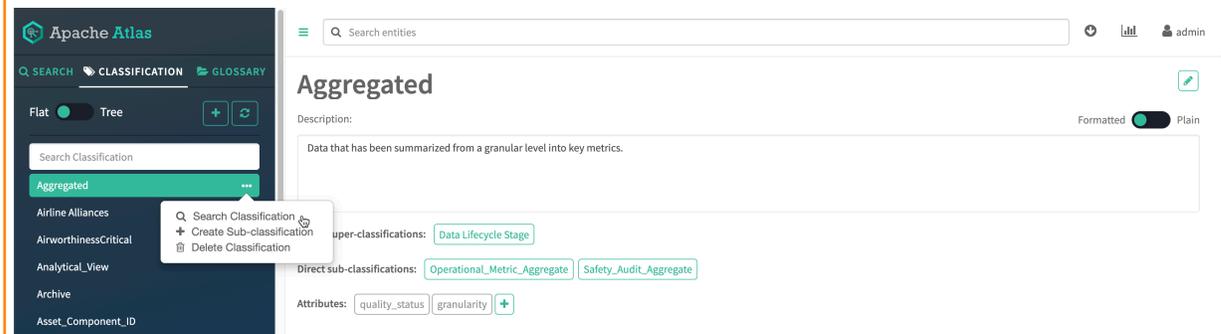


Figure 8: Classification search with filters

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas search interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with search filters. The main area displays search results for the classification 'Aggregated'. A table lists three entities: 'agg_route_performance' (hive_table), 'incident_count' (hive_column), and 'min_daily_oil_psi' (hive_column). Each row shows its owner (admin), type, description, associated classifications, and terms. The 'agg_route_performance' row shows 'Business...' and 'IATA Cod...' classifications. The 'incident_count' row shows 'Legal_Hold...' classification. The 'min_daily_oil_psi' row shows 'Operatio...' classification. The sidebar has a 'Search By Classification' dropdown highlighted with a red box, showing 'Aggregated (1)'. Below the table, it says 'Showing 3 records From 1 - 25' and 'Page Limit: 25'.

Related Information
Using Basic Search