Managing Database Catalogs in Cloudera Data Warehouse

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Contents

Rebuilding a Database Catalog

You can clean up resources and redeploy your Database Catalog while preserving the image version. Rebuild your Database Catalog to perform housekeeping or troubleshooting a problem.

About this task

Note: The ability to rebuild a Database Catalog is in Technical Preview and is not recommended for production deployments. Cloudera recommends that you try this feature in test or development environments.

Rebuilding the Database Catalog redeploys resources in the cluster while keeping the configurations and other settings you made using either the Cloudera Data Warehouse UI or CDP CLI.

You can rebuild the Database Catalog in the following ways:

- Using the Beta version of Cloudera Data Warehouse CLI
- Using the Rebuild option in the Cloudera Data Warehouse UI

Limitations

- Rebuilding deprecated versions of the Database Catalog is not supported and will fail.
- Rebuilding does not preserve the changes you made directly, using kubectl for example, to cluster resources in the affected namespaces.

Before you begin

- You must obtain the DWAdmin role.
- To preserve Hue documents, such as saved queries, you need to save a backup of the documents as described in *Backing up and restoring Hue documents*.

Procedure

1. Log in to the Cloudera Data Warehouse service as DWAdmin.
2. Go to the Database Catalogs tab.
3. Locate the Database Catalog you want to rebuild and click ⋮ Rebuild .

   The **Rebuild Database Catalog** modal is displayed.
4. Click Rebuild Database Catalog.
5. Restore Hue documents as described *Backing up and restoring Hue documents*.

Results
The Database Catalog is rebuilt with the same image version as it had before.
Related Information
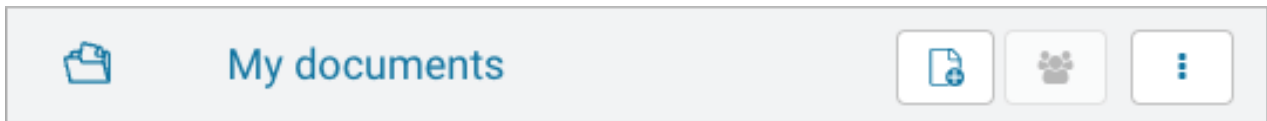Backing up and restoring Hue documents

Backing up and restoring Hue documents

You can back up and restore Hue data, such as a Hive or Impala query you saved in a JSON document, in the Hue database to prevent losing the documents after rebuilding the Database Catalog.

About this task
In Hue, you can view the JSON documents you created or imported in My documents.

Before you begin

- Avoid accessing or using the Hue web interface until the restore process is fully complete, as concurrent access may disrupt the operation and potentially lead to failure.
- During the Hue database restore operation it is critical to block any traffic to the running Hue services. If you cannot bring down the cluster, use the recommended workaround to disable end user access to the cluster endpoints. Failing to do so results in errors in addition to existing key constraints and other issues.

Procedure

1. Backup Hue documents you want to preserve from the command line.

```
# on hue pod
./build/env/bin/hue dumpdata -o /tmp/data.json
# on local machine
kubectl --kubeconfig ~/kconfig cp compute-1675582336-knmf/huebackend-0:/
tmp/data.json -c hue ./data.json
```

2. Rebuild the Database Catalog as described in the previous topic.

3. Restore the Hue documents in the rebuilt Database Catalog.

```
#on local machine
kubectl --kubeconfig ~/kconfig cp ./data.json compute-1675582336-knmf/hueb
ackend-0:/tmp/data.json -c hue

# on new hue pod
./build/env/bin/hue loaddata --ignorenonexistent /tmp/data.json
```