

Cloudera Runtime 7.3.2

Atlas Glossaries

Date published: 2020-07-28

Date modified: 2026-03-31

CLOUDERA

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

Legal Notice

© Cloudera Inc. 2026. All rights reserved.

The documentation is and contains Cloudera proprietary information protected by copyright and other intellectual property rights. No license under copyright or any other intellectual property right is granted herein.

Unless otherwise noted, scripts and sample code are licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0.

Copyright information for Cloudera software may be found within the documentation accompanying each component in a particular release.

Cloudera software includes software from various open source or other third party projects, and may be released under the Apache Software License 2.0 (“ASLv2”), the Affero General Public License version 3 (AGPLv3), or other license terms. Other software included may be released under the terms of alternative open source licenses. Please review the license and notice files accompanying the software for additional licensing information.

Please visit the Cloudera software product page for more information on Cloudera software. For more information on Cloudera support services, please visit either the Support or Sales page. Feel free to contact us directly to discuss your specific needs.

Cloudera reserves the right to change any products at any time, and without notice. Cloudera assumes no responsibility nor liability arising from the use of products, except as expressly agreed to in writing by Cloudera.

Cloudera, Cloudera Altus, HUE, Impala, Cloudera Impala, and other Cloudera marks are registered or unregistered trademarks in the United States and other countries. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Disclaimer: EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH CLOUDERA, CLOUDERA DOES NOT MAKE NOR GIVE ANY REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, NOR COVENANT OF ANY KIND, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IN CONNECTION WITH CLOUDERA TECHNOLOGY OR RELATED SUPPORT PROVIDED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. CLOUDERA DOES NOT WARRANT THAT CLOUDERA PRODUCTS NOR SOFTWARE WILL OPERATE UNINTERRUPTED NOR THAT IT WILL BE FREE FROM DEFECTS NOR ERRORS, THAT IT WILL PROTECT YOUR DATA FROM LOSS, CORRUPTION NOR UNAVAILABILITY, NOR THAT IT WILL MEET ALL OF CUSTOMER’S BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS. WITHOUT LIMITING THE FOREGOING, AND TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, CLOUDERA EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, QUALITY, NON-INFRINGEMENT, TITLE, AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND ANY REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, OR COVENANT BASED ON COURSE OF DEALING OR USAGE IN TRADE.

Contents

Glossaries overview.....	4
Creating glossaries.....	4
Creating terms.....	7
Associating terms with entities.....	9
Defining related terms.....	13
Creating categories.....	20
Searching using terms.....	23
Importing Glossary terms in bulk.....	25
Enhancements related to bulk glossary terms import.....	26
Glossary performance improvements.....	34

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.

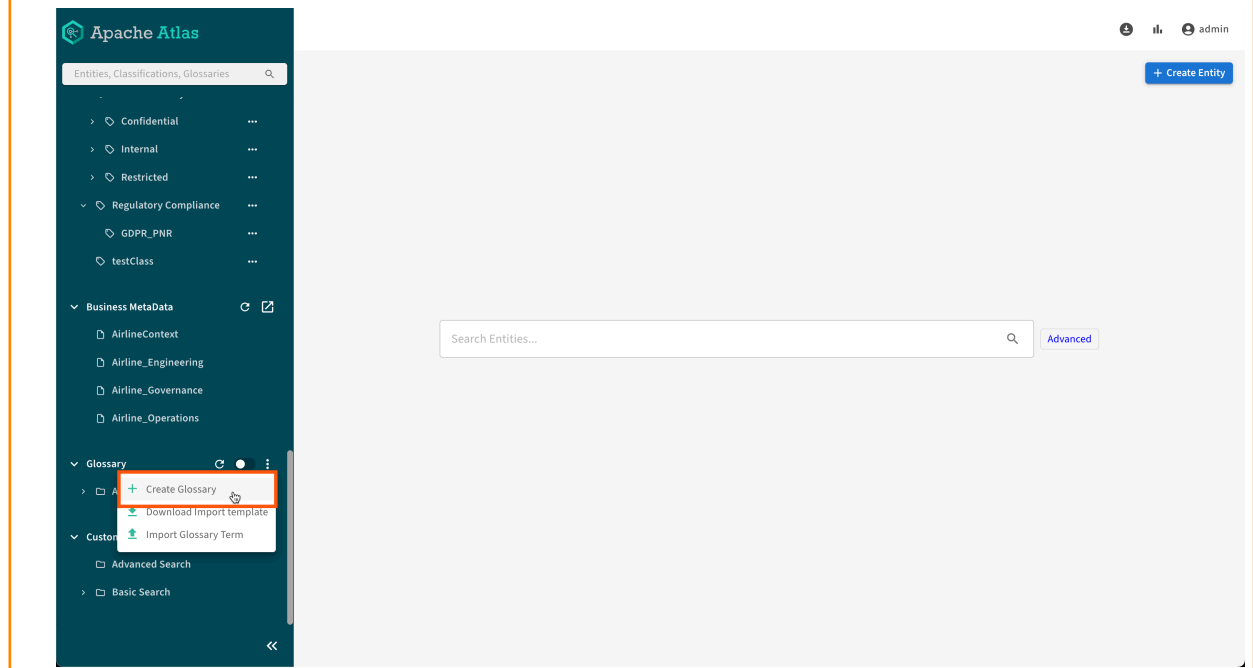
Creating glossaries

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

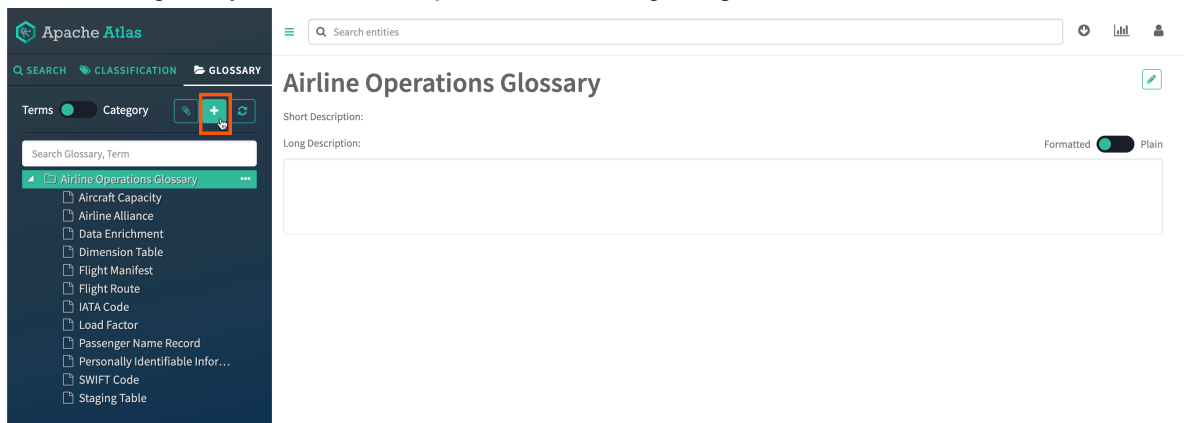
Normal ⌵ **B** *I* U

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.

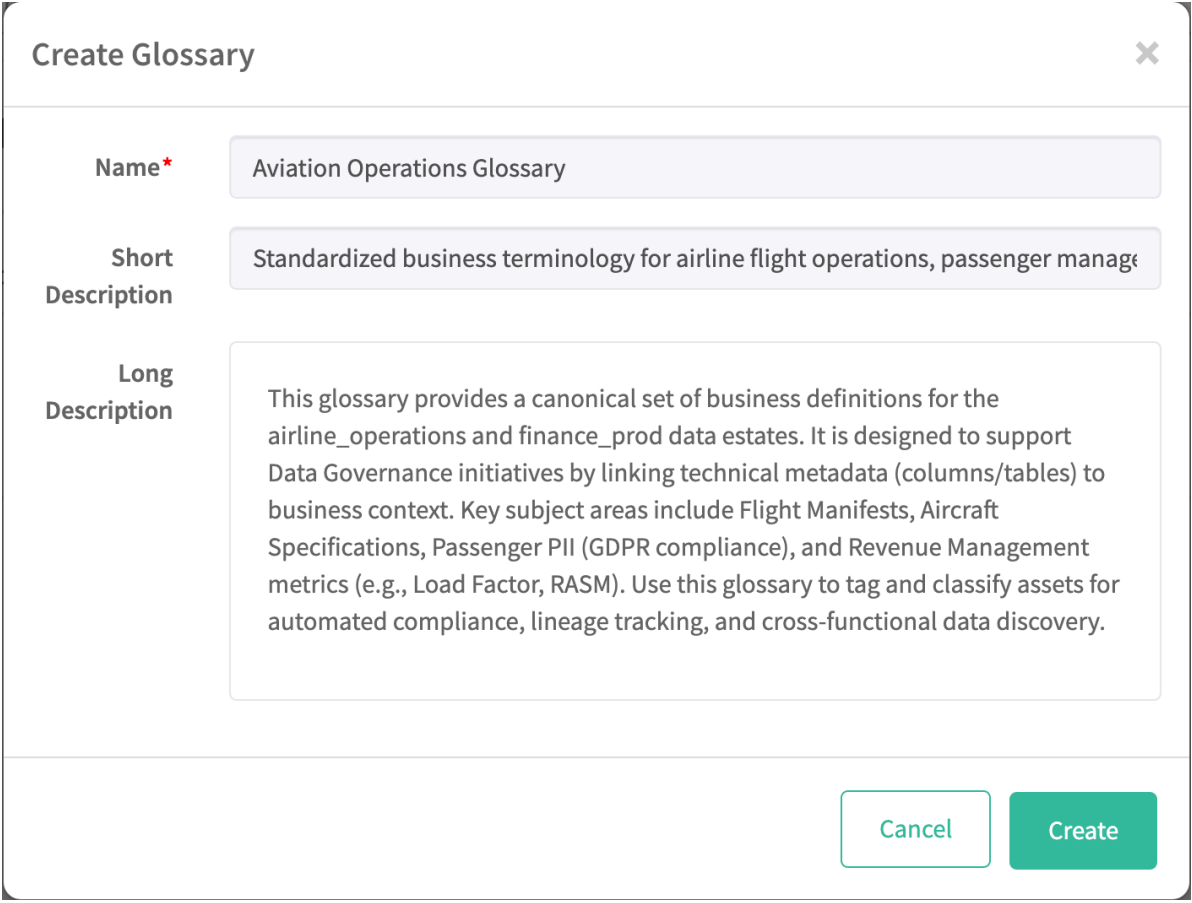
Cancel Create

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* Aviation Operations Glossary

Short Description Standardized business terminology for airline flight operations, passenger manag

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.

Cancel Create

Creating terms

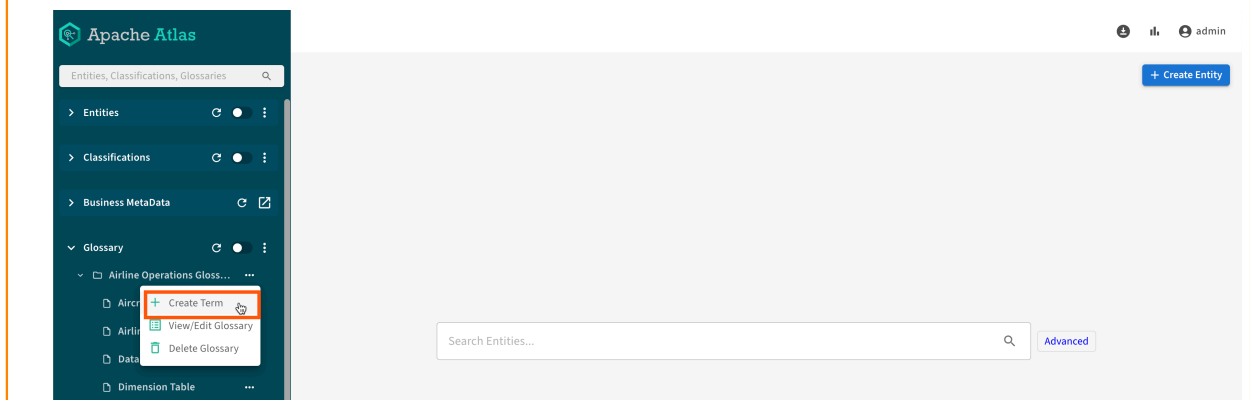
After you've created a glossary, you can add terms to it.

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.







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 content area displays the 'Airline Operations Glossary' with fields for 'Short Description' and 'Long Description'. The 'Long Description' field is currently empty. On the left-hand side, a navigation menu is open, showing a list of terms under the 'Airline Operations Glossary' category. The '+ Create Term' button is highlighted in the menu, and a tooltip is visible over it.

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

The 'Create Term' dialog box is shown with the following content:

- 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 of the dialog, 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.

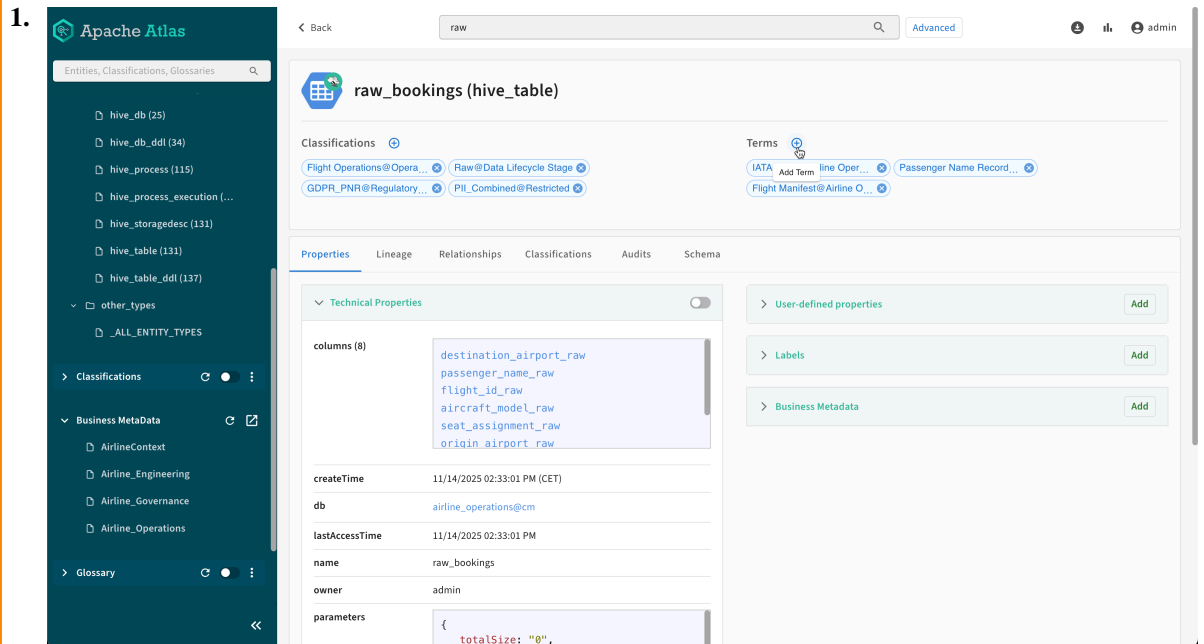
When you associate a term with an entity, that entity is part of the group of entities returned when you search on the term.

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

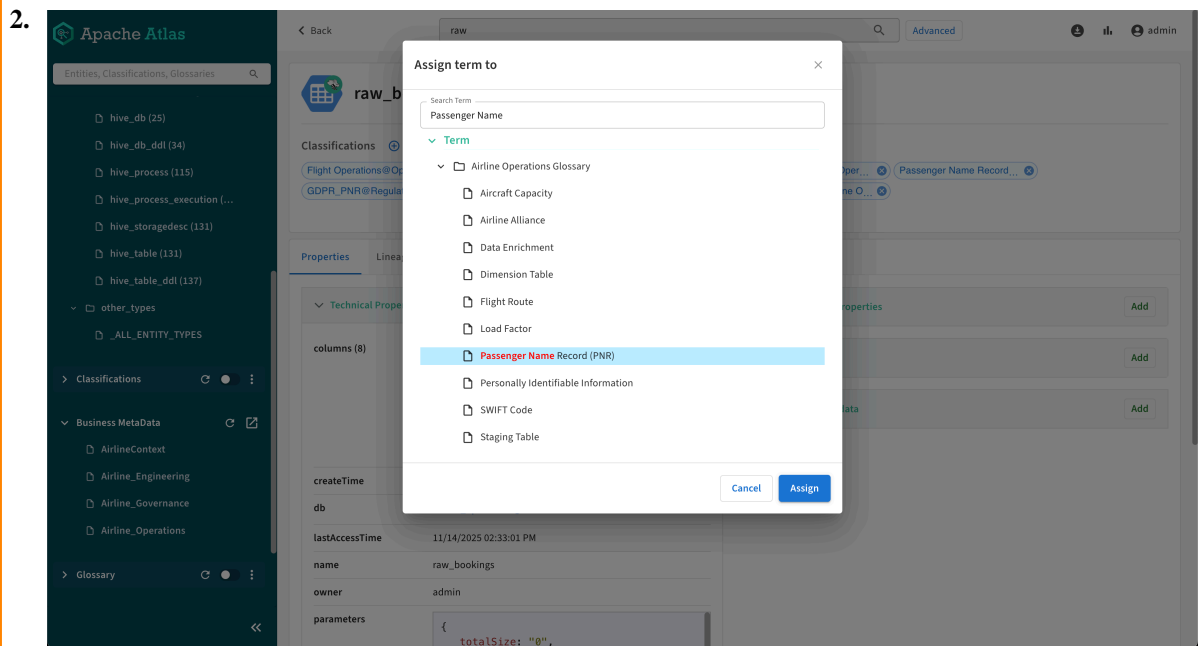
- From an entity detail page:

For New user interface

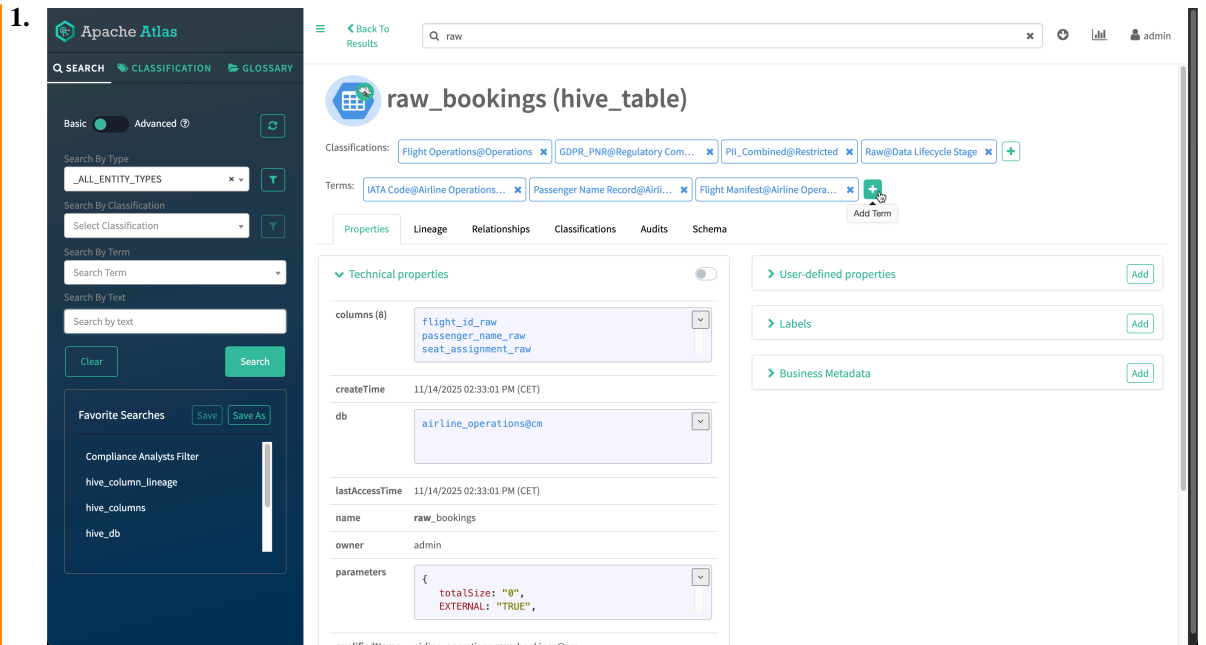
1.

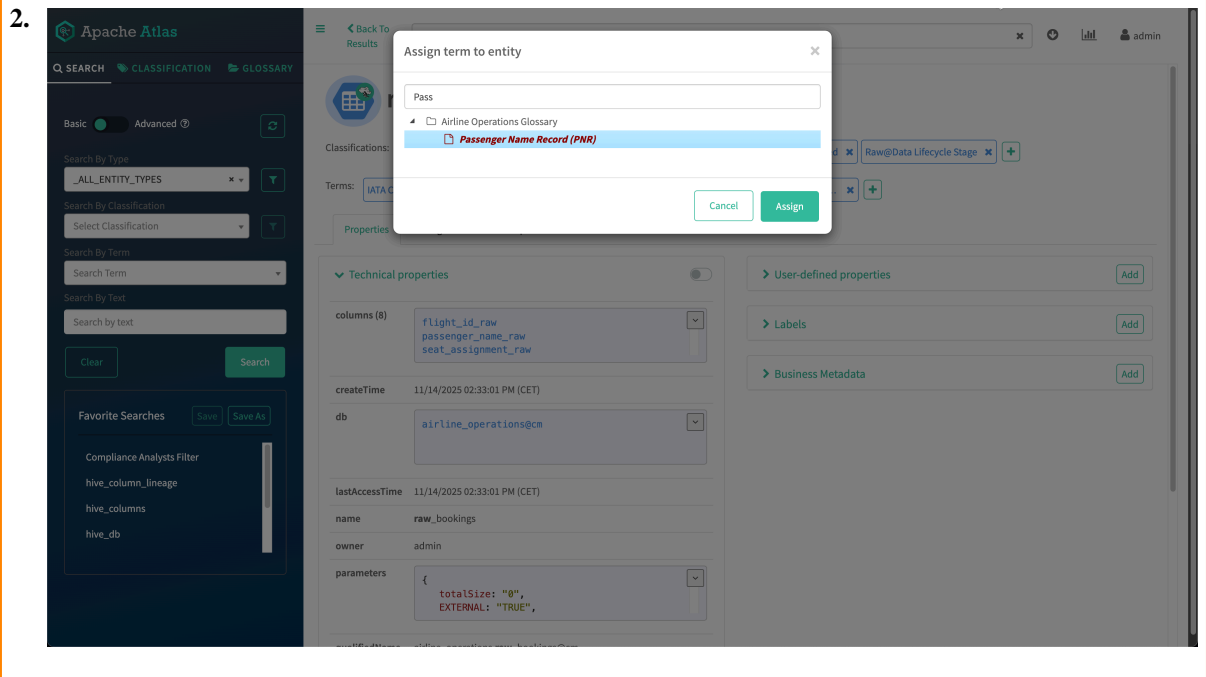


2.



For Classic user interface

1. 

2. 

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 shows the Apache Atlas interface for editing a glossary term. The left sidebar contains a 'Glossary' menu with various categories like 'Airline Operations Gloss...', 'Aircraft Capacity', 'Airline Alliance', etc. The main content area is titled 'Passenger Name Record' and shows the term's details, including a short description and a long description. Below this, there are tabs for 'Entities', 'Properties', 'Classifications', and 'Related Terms'. The 'Entities' tab is selected, showing a table of related terms.

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

Showing 3 records from 1 - 25. Page Limit: 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

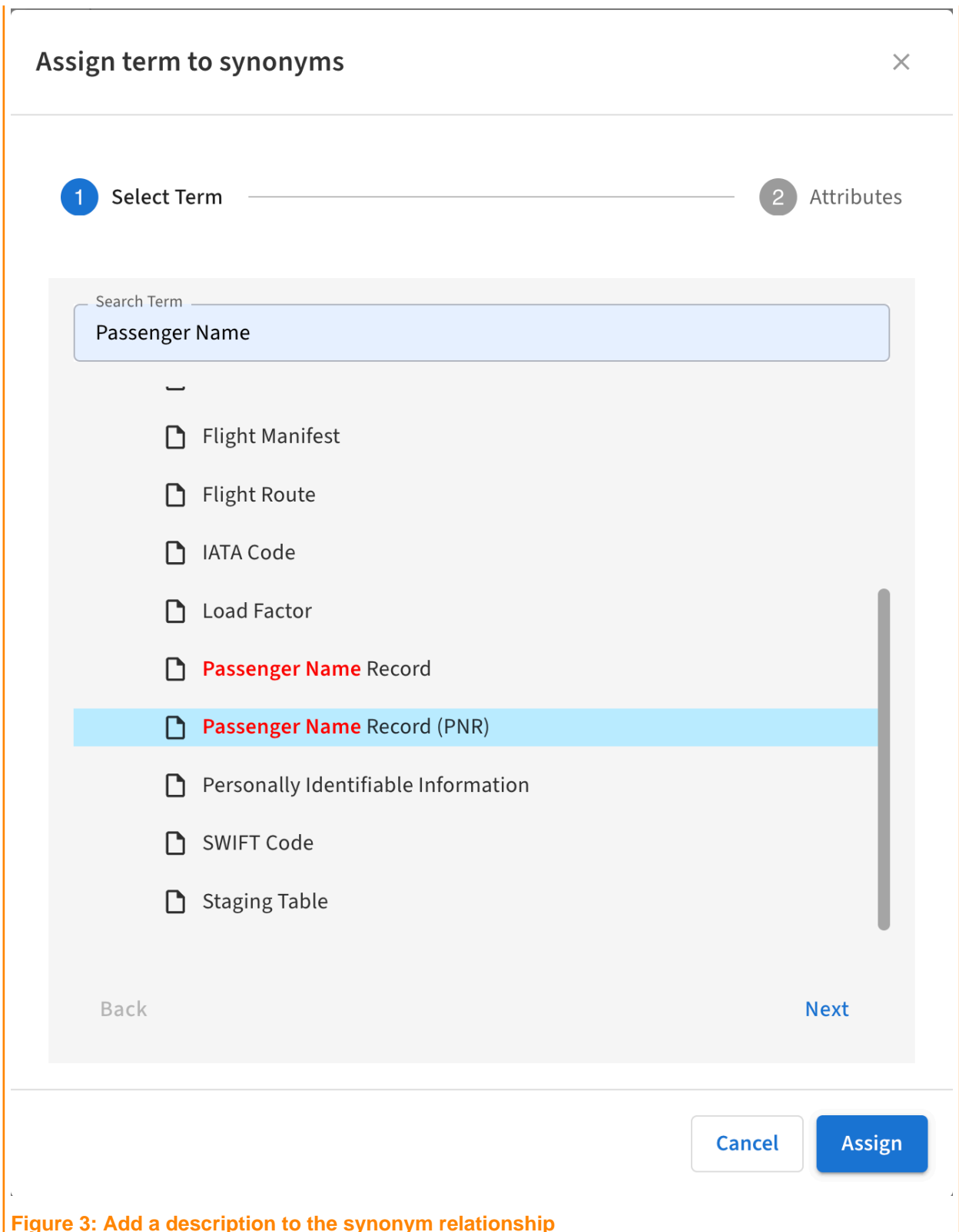


Figure 3: Add a description to the synonym relationship

Assign term to synonyms ×

1 Select Term 2 Attributes

description

expression

steward

source

Back Next

Figure 4: Synonym set up

Passenger Name Record

Short Description: A record in a reservation system containing a passenger's itinerary.

Long Description: 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](#)

Classifications: [+](#) Categories: [+](#)

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	+	
synonyms	Passenger Name Record ... +	+ +
antonyms	+	
preferredTerms	+	
preferredToTerms	+	
replacementTerms	+	
replacedBy	+	
translationTerms	+	
translatedTerms	+	
isA	+	

For Classic user interface

Passenger Name Record

Short Description: A record in a reservation system containing a passenger's itinerary.

Long Description: 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 names, flight segments, seat assignments, and contact information.

Classifications: [+](#) Categories: [+](#)

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	+	
synonyms	+	
antonyms	+	
preferredTerms	+	
preferredToTerms	+	
replacementTerms	+	
replacedBy	+	
translationTerms	+	

Figure 5: Select your synonym

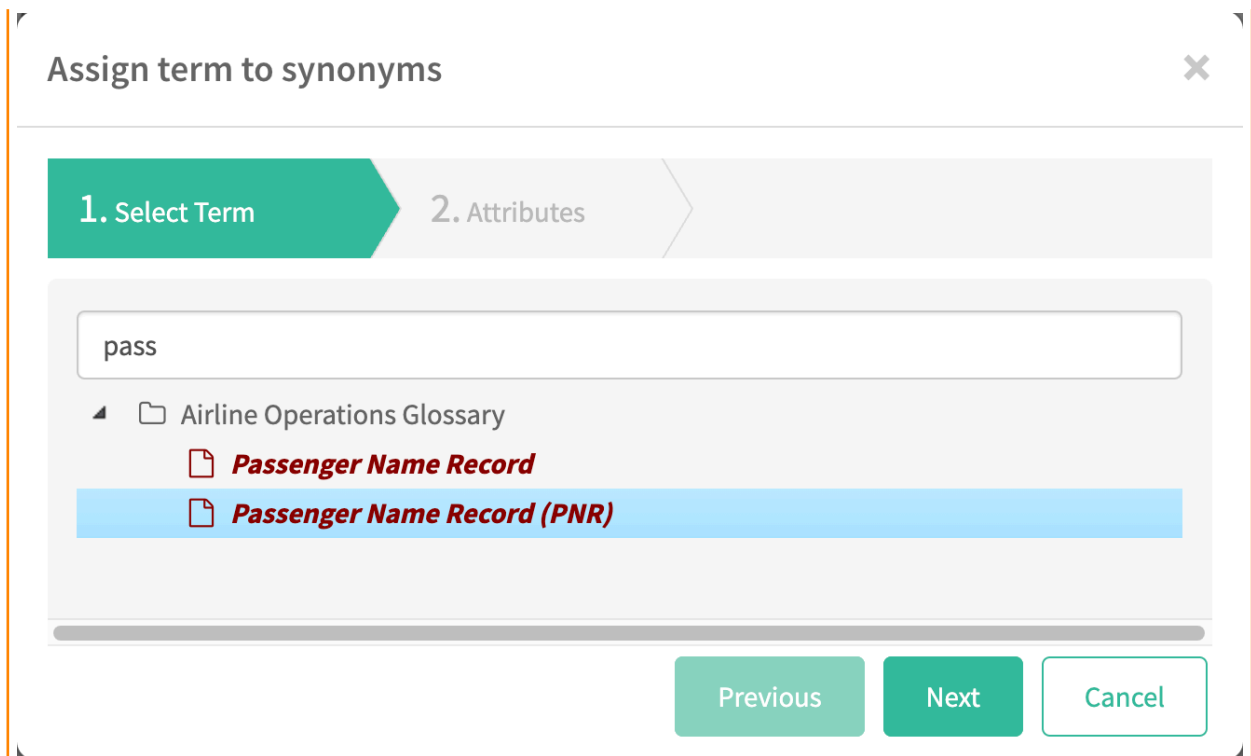


Figure 6: Add a description to the synonym relationship

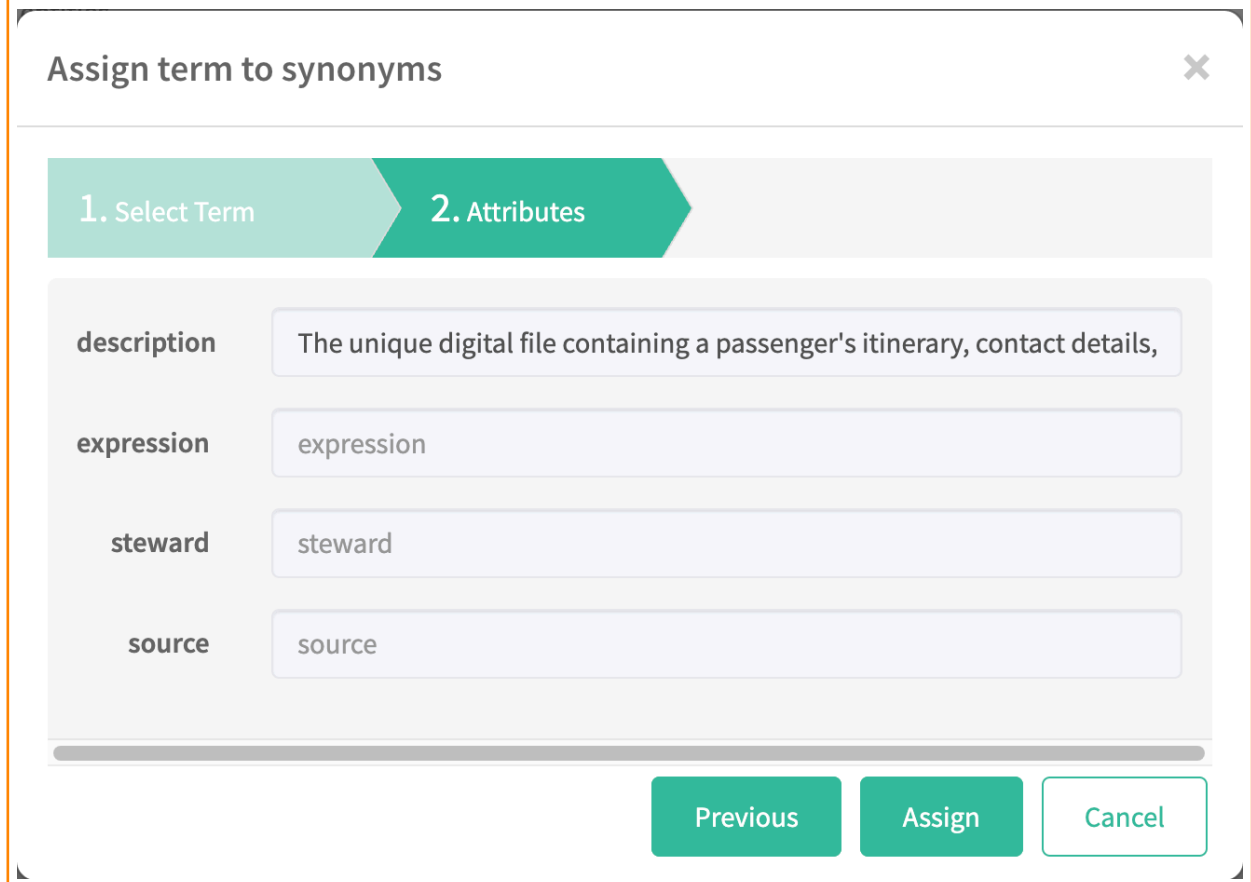


Figure 7: Synonym set up

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas interface for defining a term. The main content area is titled "Passenger Name Record" and includes a short description, a long description, and tabs for "Entities", "Properties", "Classifications", and "Related Terms". The "Related Terms" tab is selected, displaying a table with the following structure:

Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	[+]	
synonyms	Passenger Name Record (PNR)@Airline Operations Glossary [x] [+]	[eye] [edit]
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.

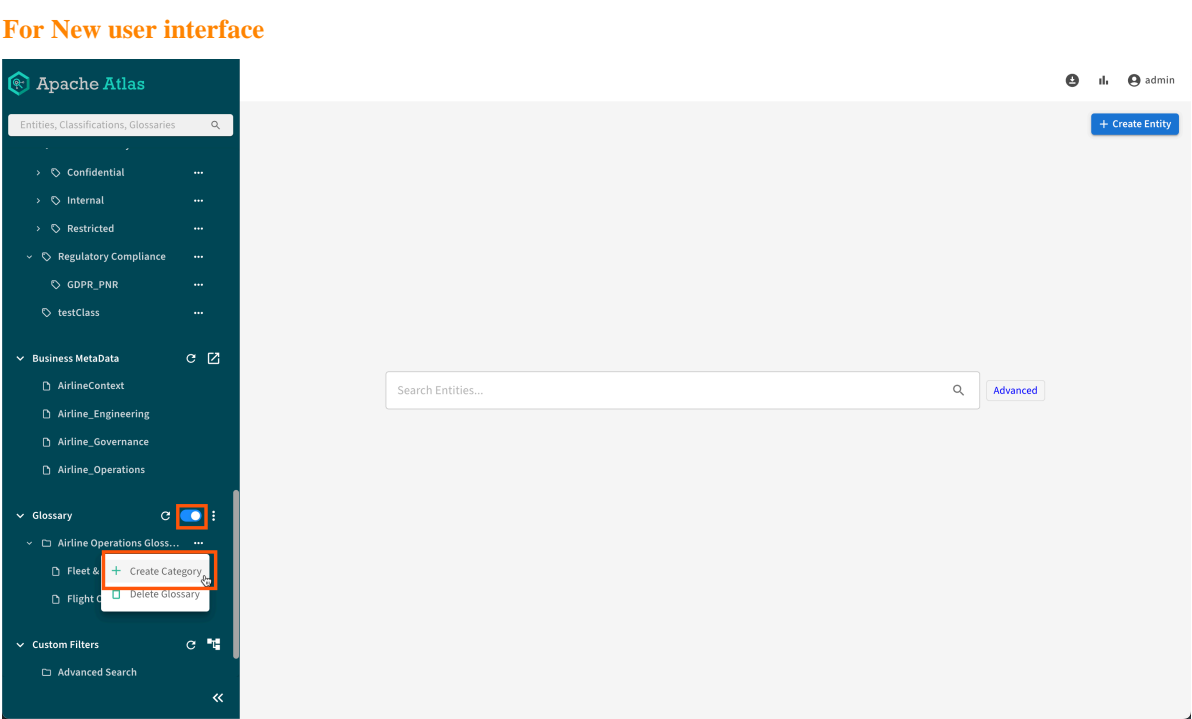
Creating categories

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

Procedure

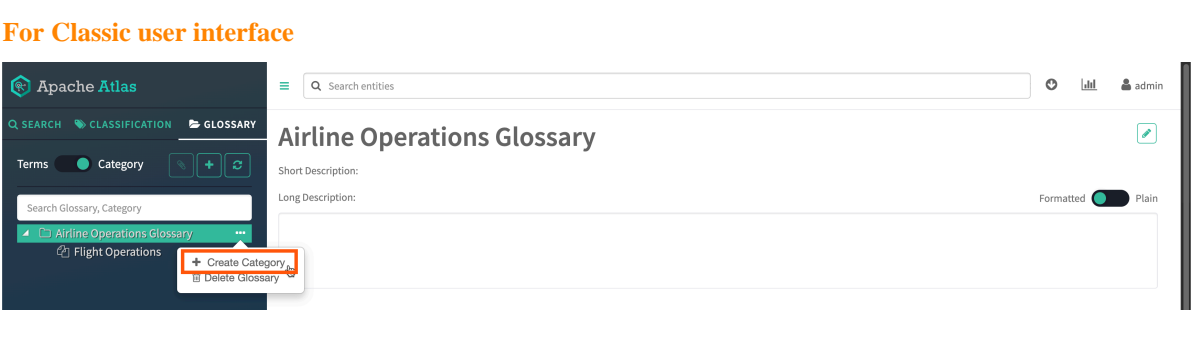
1. Create a glossary category by switching the toggle to Category, then click **+** Create Category.

For New user interface



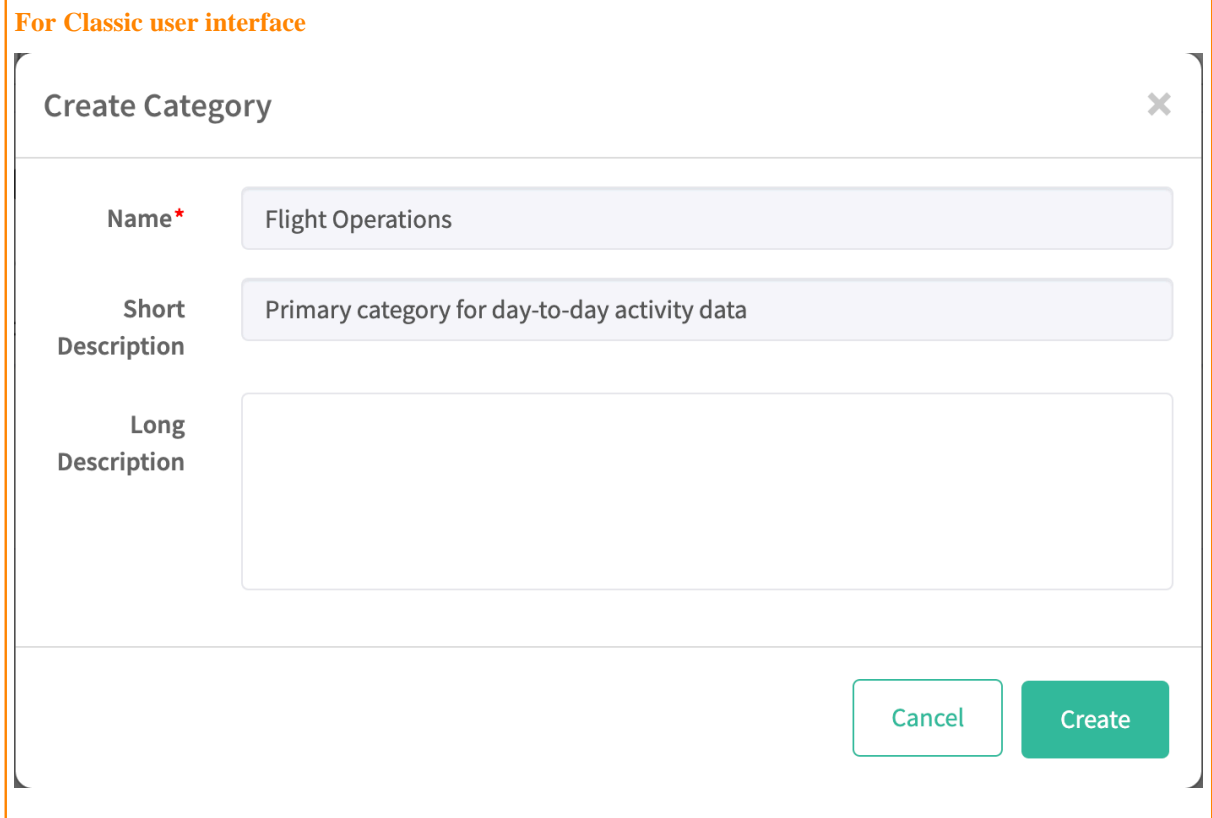
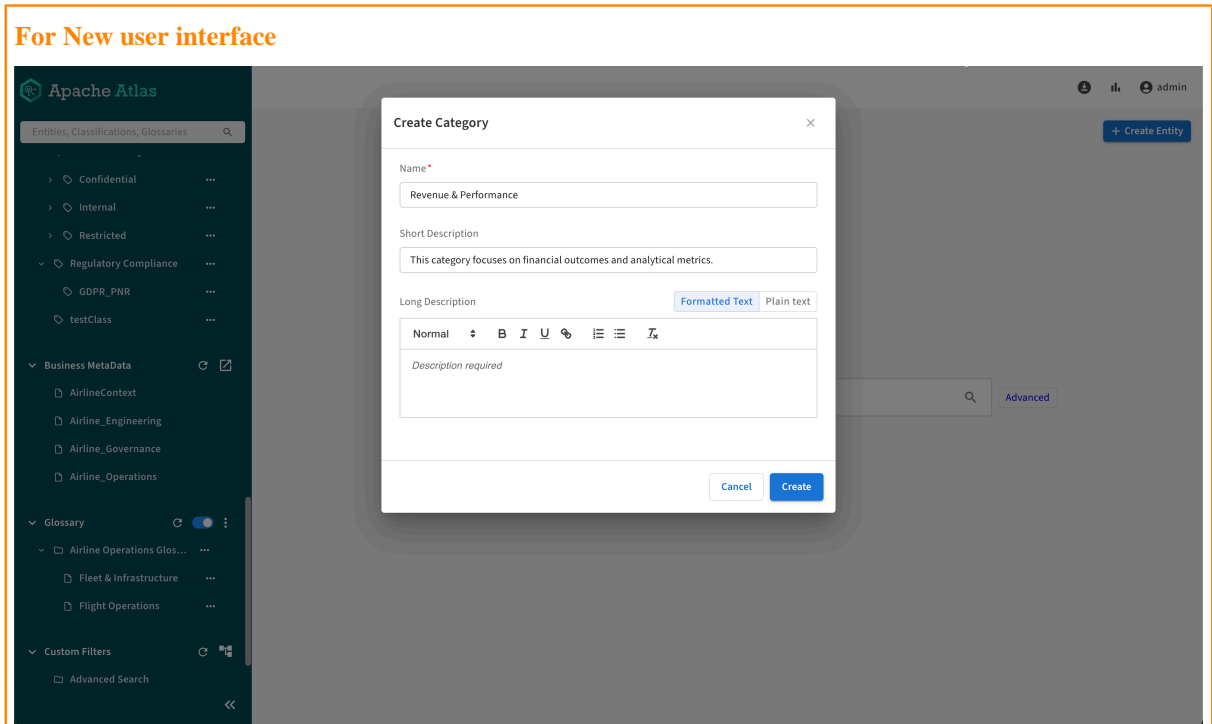
The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas New user interface. On the left, a dark sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Confidential, Internal, Restricted, Regulatory Compliance, Business MetaData, Glossary, and Custom Filters. The Glossary section is expanded, showing 'Airline Operations Gloss...' with a '+ Create Category' button highlighted by a red box. The main content area is light gray and contains a search bar labeled 'Search Entities...' and a '+ Create Entity' button in the top right corner.

For Classic user interface



The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas Classic user interface. The top navigation bar includes 'SEARCH', 'CLASSIFICATION', and 'GLOSSARY'. The 'GLOSSARY' tab is active, displaying the 'Airline Operations Glossary' page. The page has a dark sidebar on the left with a search bar and a list of glossary items. The main content area is white and contains a 'Short Description' and 'Long Description' field. The 'Create Category' button is highlighted with a red box.

2. Enter the name and description of your category.

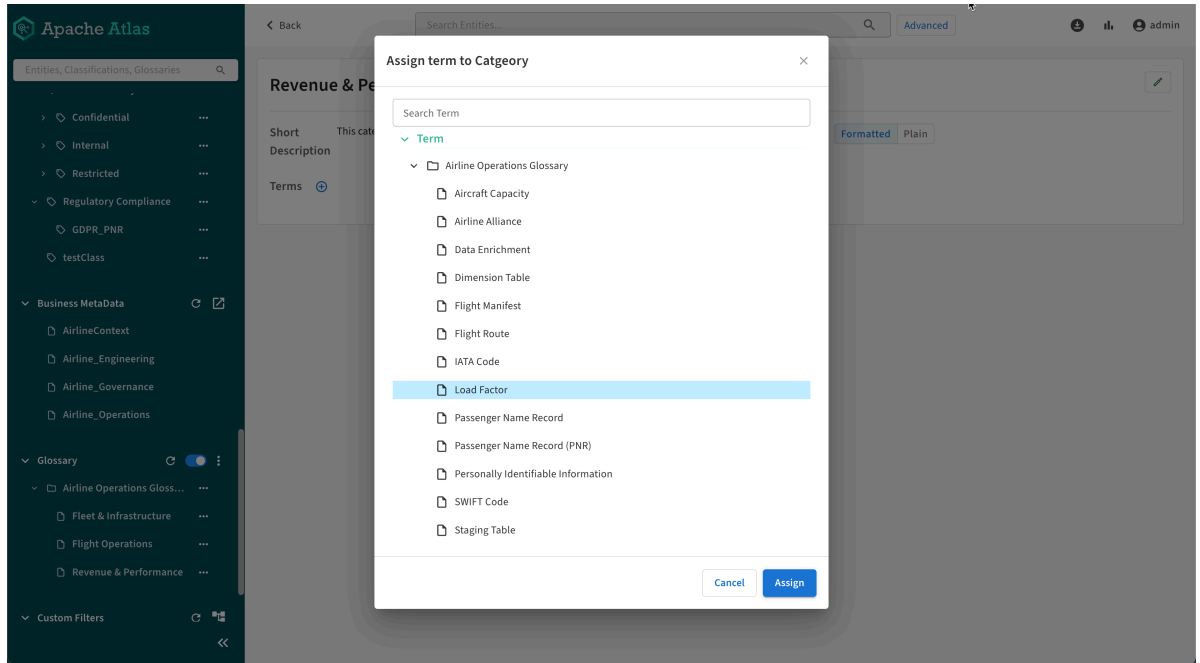


3.

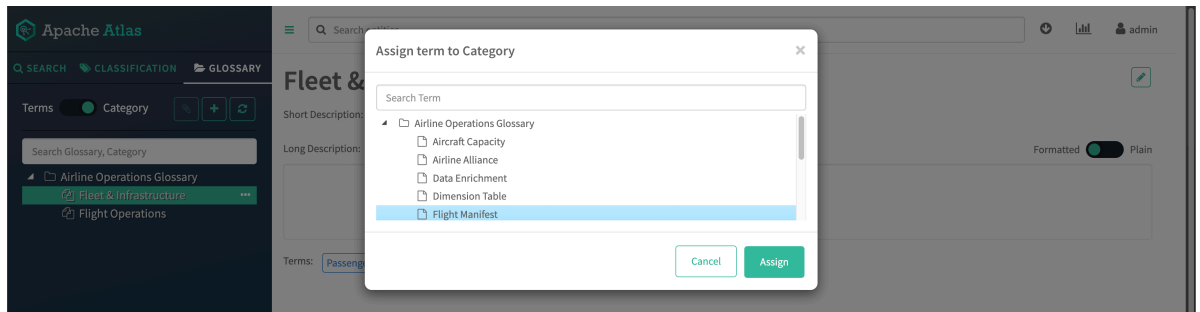


Assign terms to your category by selecting one, then clicking the / icon.

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 teal sidebar with a search bar and a navigation menu. The menu includes categories like 'Regulatory Compliance', 'Business MetaData', 'Glossary', and 'Custom Filters'. The main content area is titled 'Partner & Alliance Management'. It features a search bar at the top with the text 'Search Entities...' and an 'Advanced' button. Below the search bar, there are fields for 'Short Description' (N/A) and 'Long Description' (NA). A 'Terms' section contains a tag for 'Airline Alliance'. The interface is clean and modern with a light gray background.

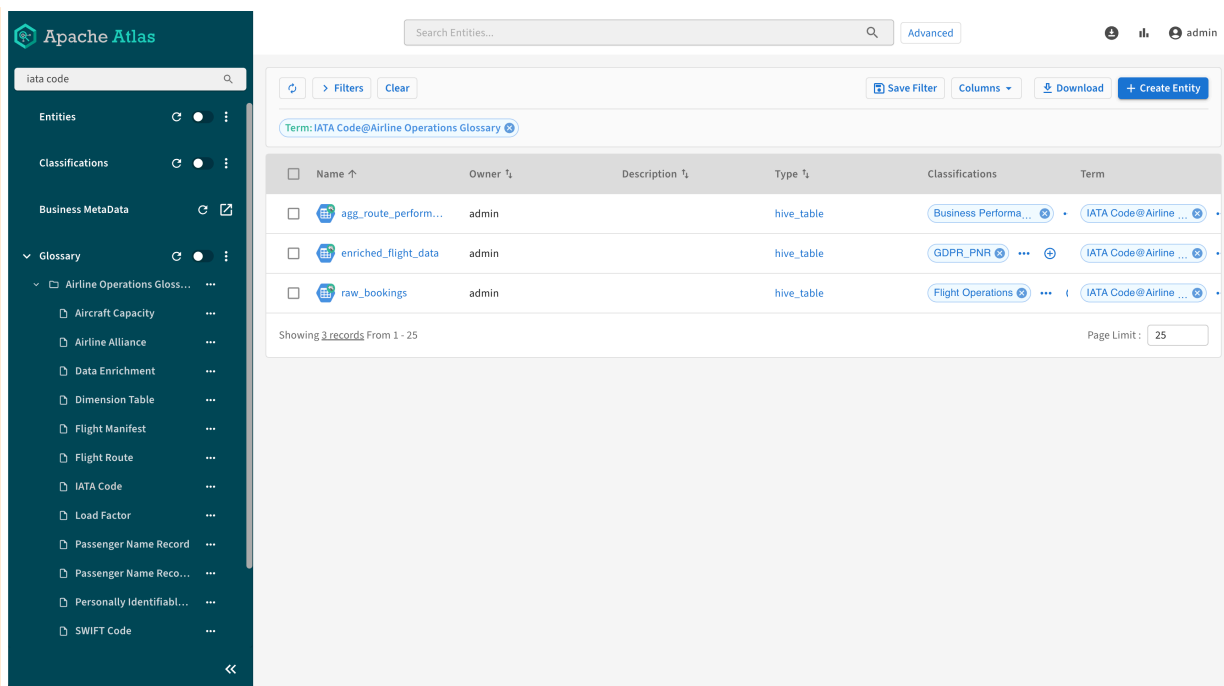
For Classic user interface

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas Classic user interface. The top navigation bar is dark with the Apache Atlas logo and tabs for 'SEARCH', 'CLASSIFICATION', and 'GLOSSARY'. A search bar is present with the text 'Search entities'. The main content area is titled 'Fleet & Infrastructure'. It includes a 'Short Description' field with the text 'This category groups data regarding physical assets and logistics.' and a 'Long Description' field. A 'Terms' section at the bottom contains tags for 'Passenger Name Record (PNR)', 'Flight Manifest', and another 'Passenger Name Record'. The interface is more traditional and functional in style.

Searching using terms

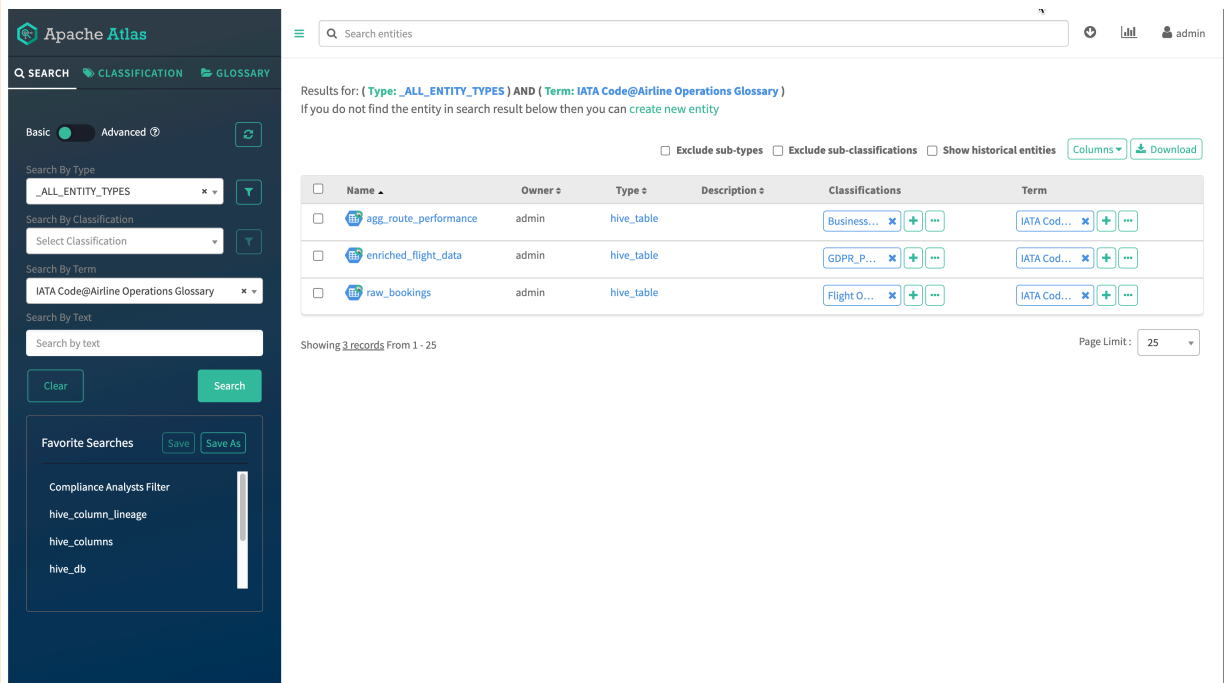
Now that you have terms defined and associated with entities, you have a search index that lets you quickly find data assets based on their value in your organization.

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. On the left is a sidebar with a tree view of glossary categories, including 'Airline Operations Glossary' and 'IATA Code'. The main content area displays the details for the 'IATA Code' term, including a short description, a long description, and a table of 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




















< Back admin

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		

< Back admin

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		

< Back admin

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	+	

term_3

Short Description: short desc

Long Description:

Formatted Plain

Classifications:

Categories:

Entities Properties Classifications **Related Terms**

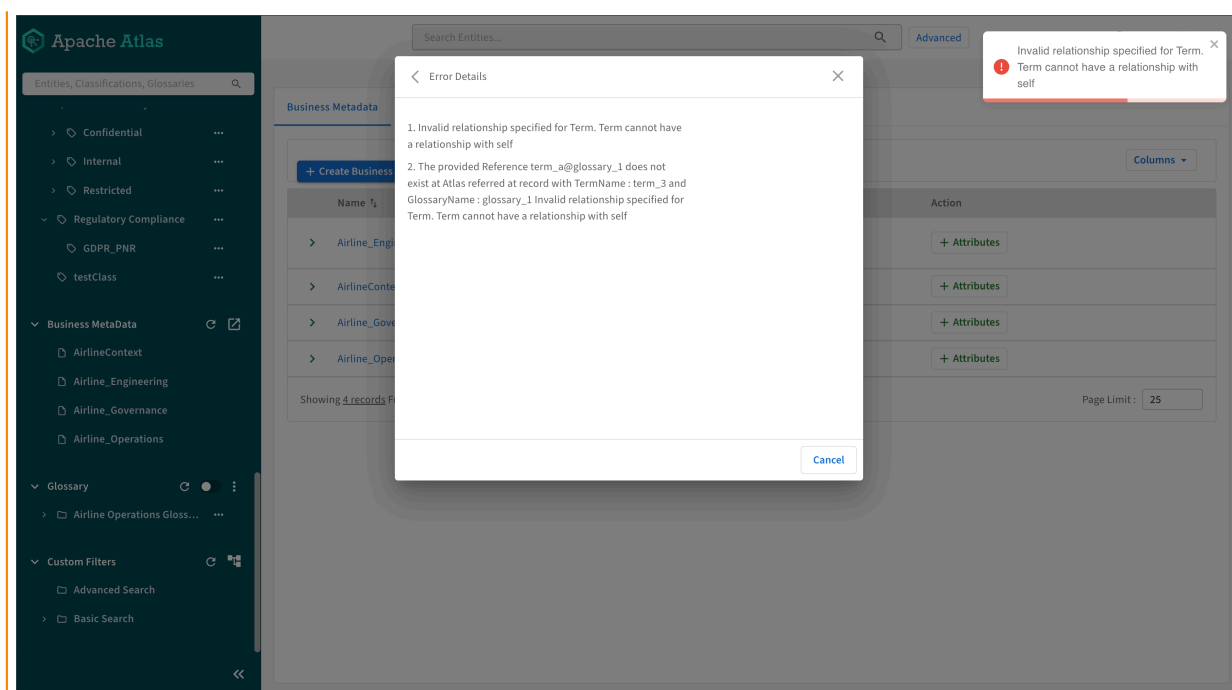
Relation Types	Related Terms	Attributes
seeAlso	<input data-bbox="634 680 651 701" type="button" value="+"/>	
synonyms	<input data-bbox="634 728 651 749" type="button" value="+"/>	
antonyms	term_2@glossary_1 <input data-bbox="792 779 808 800" type="button" value="x"/> <input data-bbox="797 779 813 800" type="button" value="+"/>	<input data-bbox="1182 772 1214 793" type="button" value="eye"/> <input data-bbox="1219 772 1252 793" type="button" value="pencil"/>
preferredTerms	<input data-bbox="634 827 651 848" type="button" value="+"/>	
preferredToTerms	term_1@glossary_1 <input data-bbox="792 877 808 898" type="button" value="x"/> <input data-bbox="797 877 813 898" type="button" value="+"/>	<input data-bbox="1182 871 1214 892" type="button" value="eye"/> <input data-bbox="1219 871 1252 892" type="button" value="pencil"/>
replacementTerms	<input data-bbox="634 926 651 947" type="button" value="+"/>	
replacedBy	<input data-bbox="634 974 651 995" type="button" value="+"/>	
translationTerms	<input data-bbox="634 1022 651 1043" type="button" value="+"/>	
translatedTerms	<input data-bbox="634 1071 651 1092" type="button" value="+"/>	
isA	<input data-bbox="634 1119 651 1140" type="button" value="+"/>	
classifies	term_1@glossary_1 <input data-bbox="792 1169 808 1190" type="button" value="x"/> <input data-bbox="797 1169 813 1190" type="button" value="+"/>	<input data-bbox="1182 1163 1214 1184" type="button" value="eye"/> <input data-bbox="1219 1163 1252 1184" type="button" value="pencil"/>
validValues	<input data-bbox="634 1218 651 1239" type="button" value="+"/>	
validValuesFor	<input data-bbox="634 1266 651 1287" type="button" value="+"/>	

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.

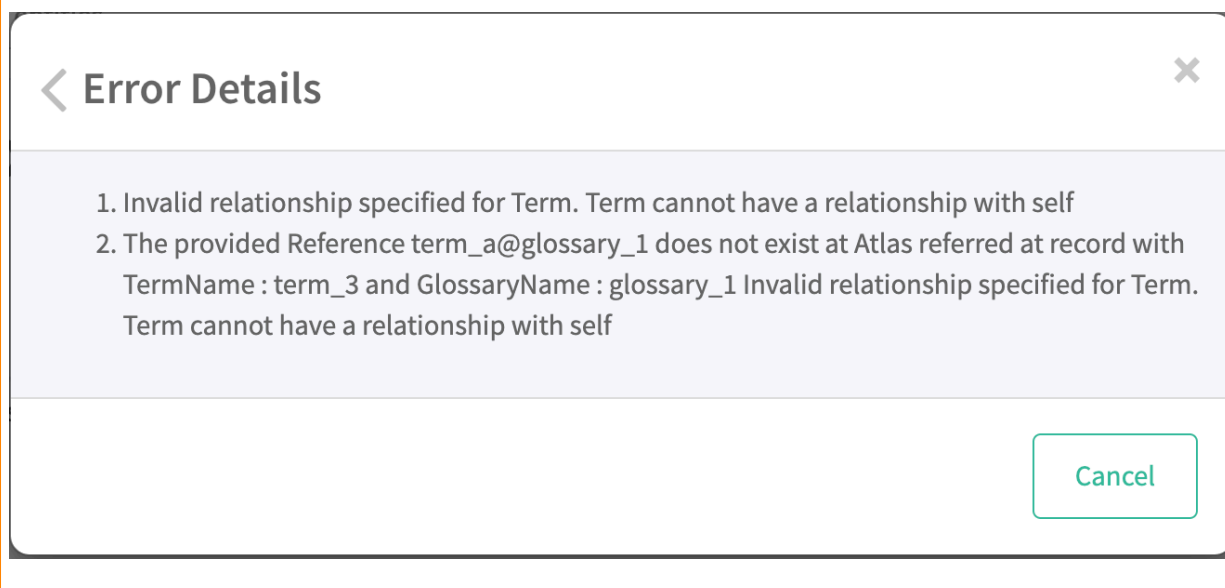
A new error message is displayed pertaining to the imported CSV file containing specific entries that are not in agreement with the conformed standards with which Atlas operates. The error might be due to a wrong format for including the terms or not adhering to the defined standards. The error message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