

Manage Data Access for Analytics



Module Objectives

By the end of this course, you will be able to:

- 1. Describe Unity Catalog key concepts and how it integrates with the Databricks platform
- 2. Access Unity Catalog through clusters and SQL warehouses
- 3. Create and govern data assets in Unity Catalog
- 4. Adopt Databricks recommendations into your organization's Unity Catalog-based solutions



Module Agenda

Manage Data Access for Analytics with Unity Catalog

Introduction to Unity Catalog

DE 6.1 - Introduction to Unity Catalog

DE 6.2 - Overview of Data Governance

DE 6.3 - Unity Catalog Key Concepts

DE 6.4 - Unity Catalog Architecture

DE 6.5 - Unity Catalog Identities

DE 6.6 - Managing Principals in Unity Catalog

DE 6.7 - Managing Catalog Metastores

Compute Resources in Unity Catalog

DE 6.8 - Compute Resources

DE 6.9 - Creating Compute Resources

Data Access Control in Unity Catalog

DE 6.10 - Data Access Control in Databricks

DE 6.11 - Security Model

DE 6.12 - External Storage

DE 6.13 - Creating and Governing Data

DE 6.14 - Create and Share Tables

DE 6.15 - Create External Tables

Unity Catalog Best Practices

DE 6.16 - Best Practices

DE 6.17 - Data Segregation

DE 6.18 - Identity Management

DE 6.19 - External Storage

DE 6.20 - Upgrade a Table to Unity Catalog

DE 6.21 - Create Views and Limiting Table Access

Introduction to Unity Catalog



Overview of Data Governance



80% of organizations seeking to scale digital business will fail because they do not take a modern approach to data and analytics governance

Source: Gartner



Data Governance

Four key functional areas

Data Access Control

Control who has access to which data

Data Access Audit

Capture and record all access to data

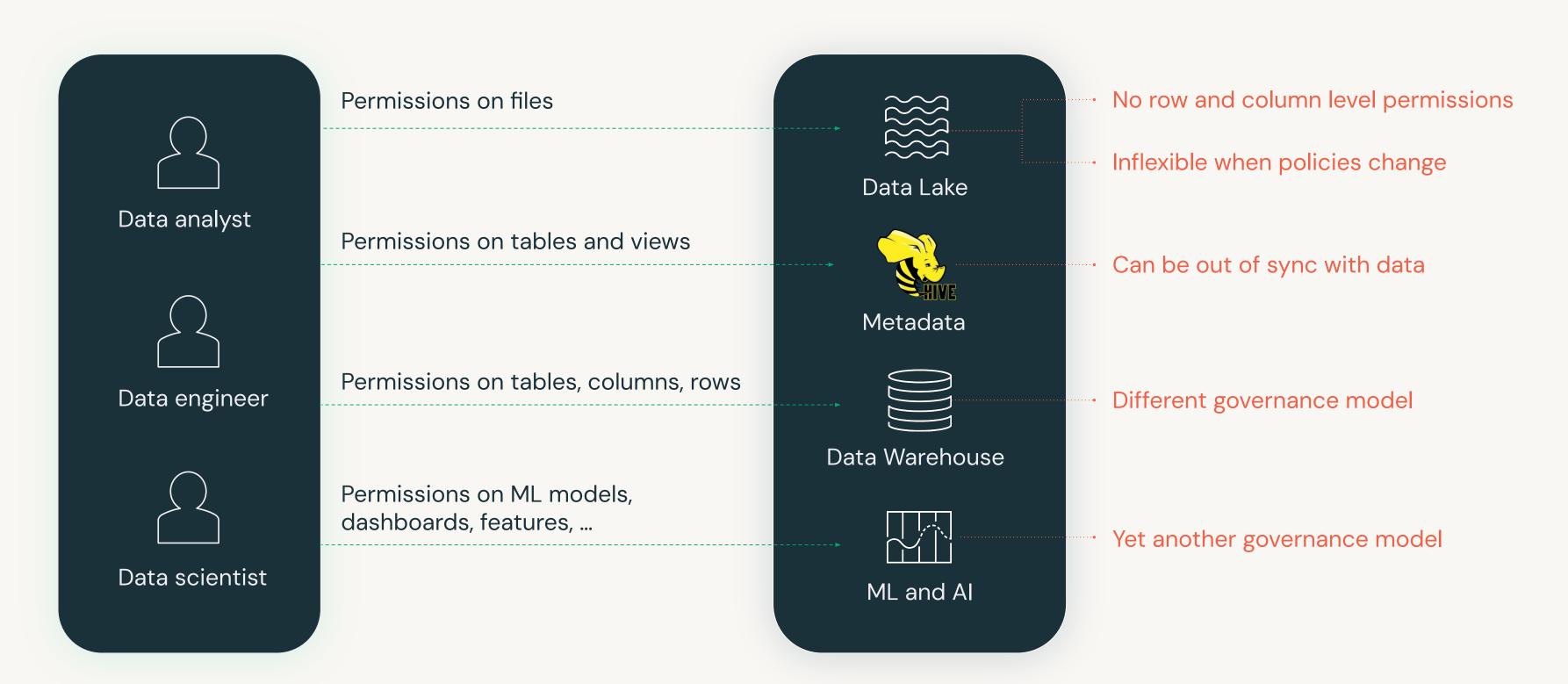
Data Lineage

Capture upstream sources and downstream consumers

Data Discovery

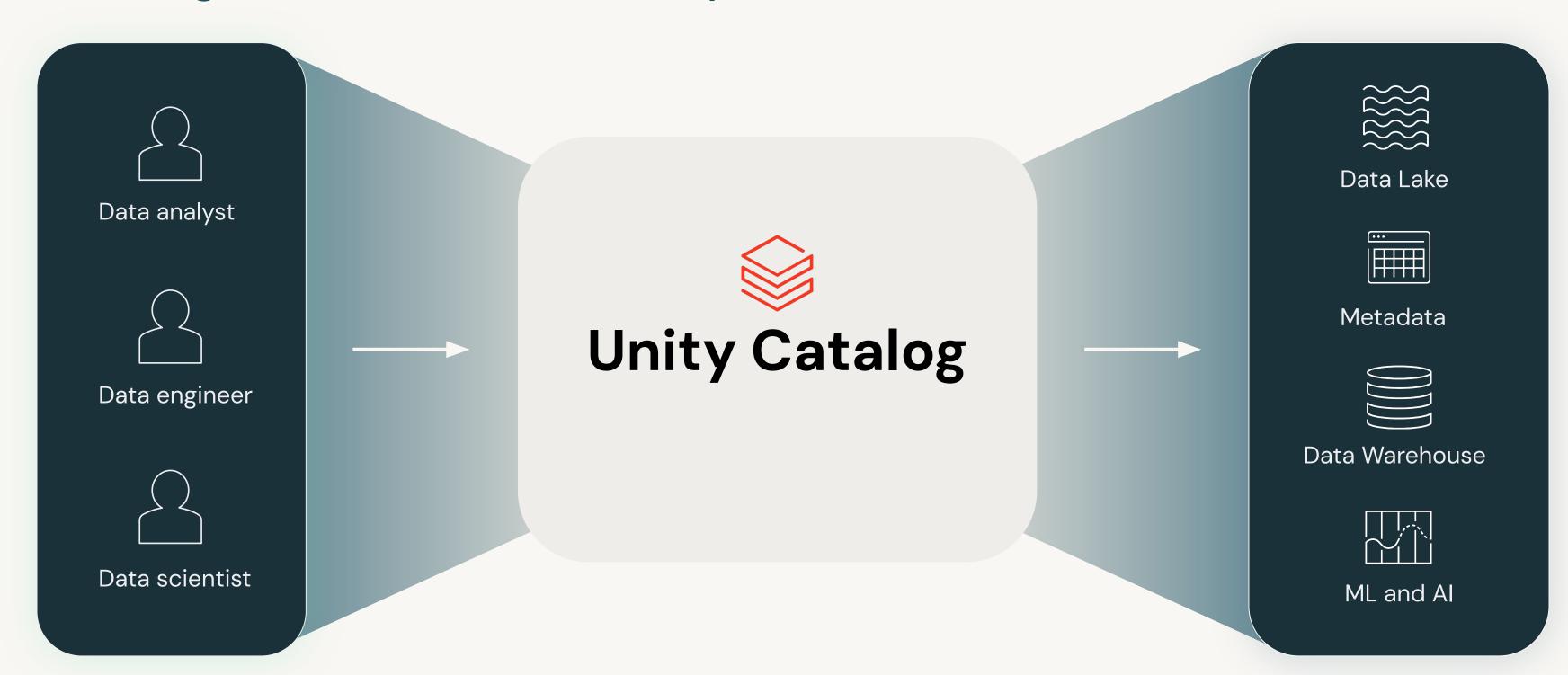
Ability to search for and discover authorized assets

Governance for data, analytics and Al is complex



Databricks Unity Catalog

Unified governance for data, analytics and Al



Overview



Unified governance across clouds

Fine-grained governance for data lakes across clouds - based on open standard ANSI SQL.





Unified data and Al assets

Centrally share, audit, secure and manage all data types with one simple interface.





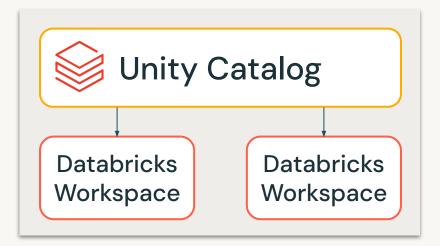
Unified existing catalogs

Works in concert with existing data, storage, and catalogs – no hard migration required.



Key Capabilities

- Centralized metadata and user management
- Centralized data access controls
- Data access auditing
- Data lineage
- Data search and discovery
- Secure data sharing with Delta Sharing



```
GRANT ... ON ... TO ...
REVOKE ... ON ... FROM ...
```

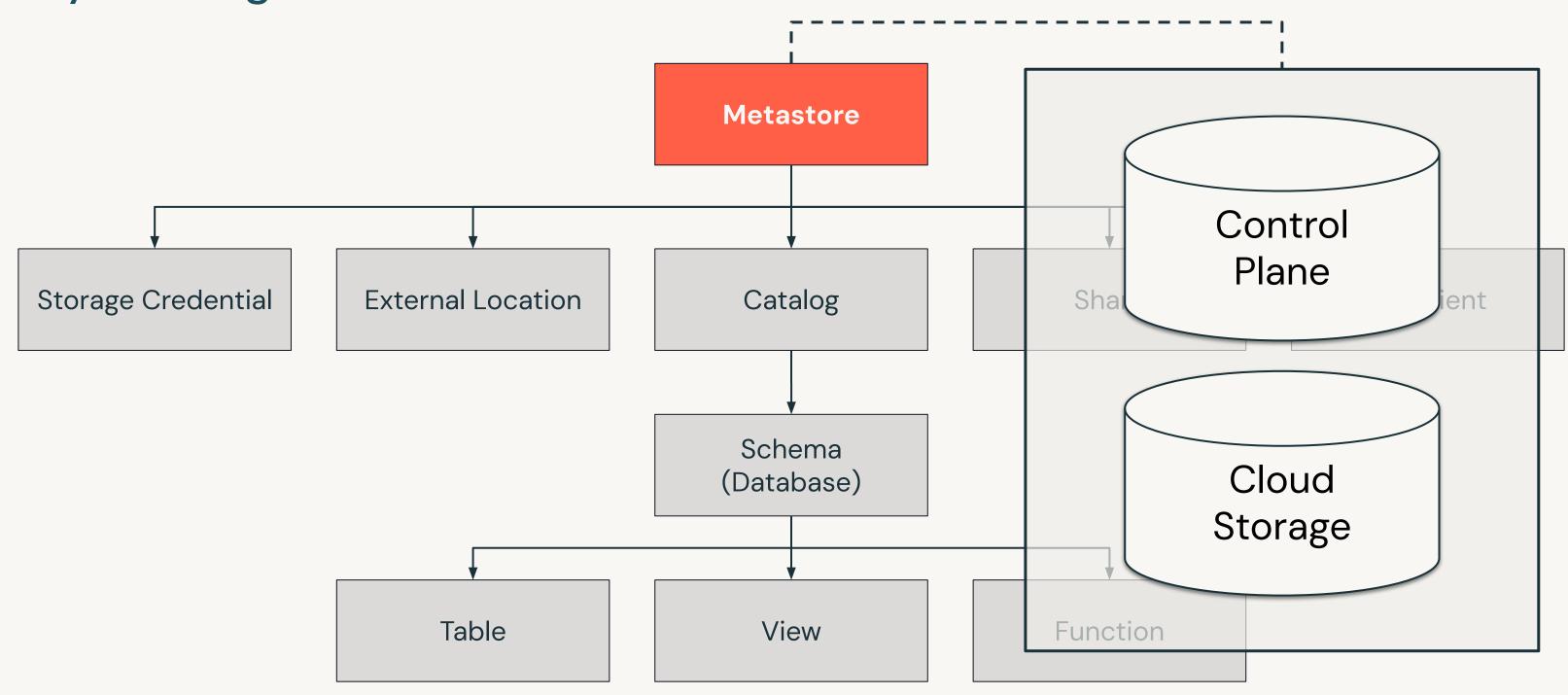
Catalogs, Databases (schemas), Tables, Views, Storage credentials, External locations

Unity Catalog Key Concepts



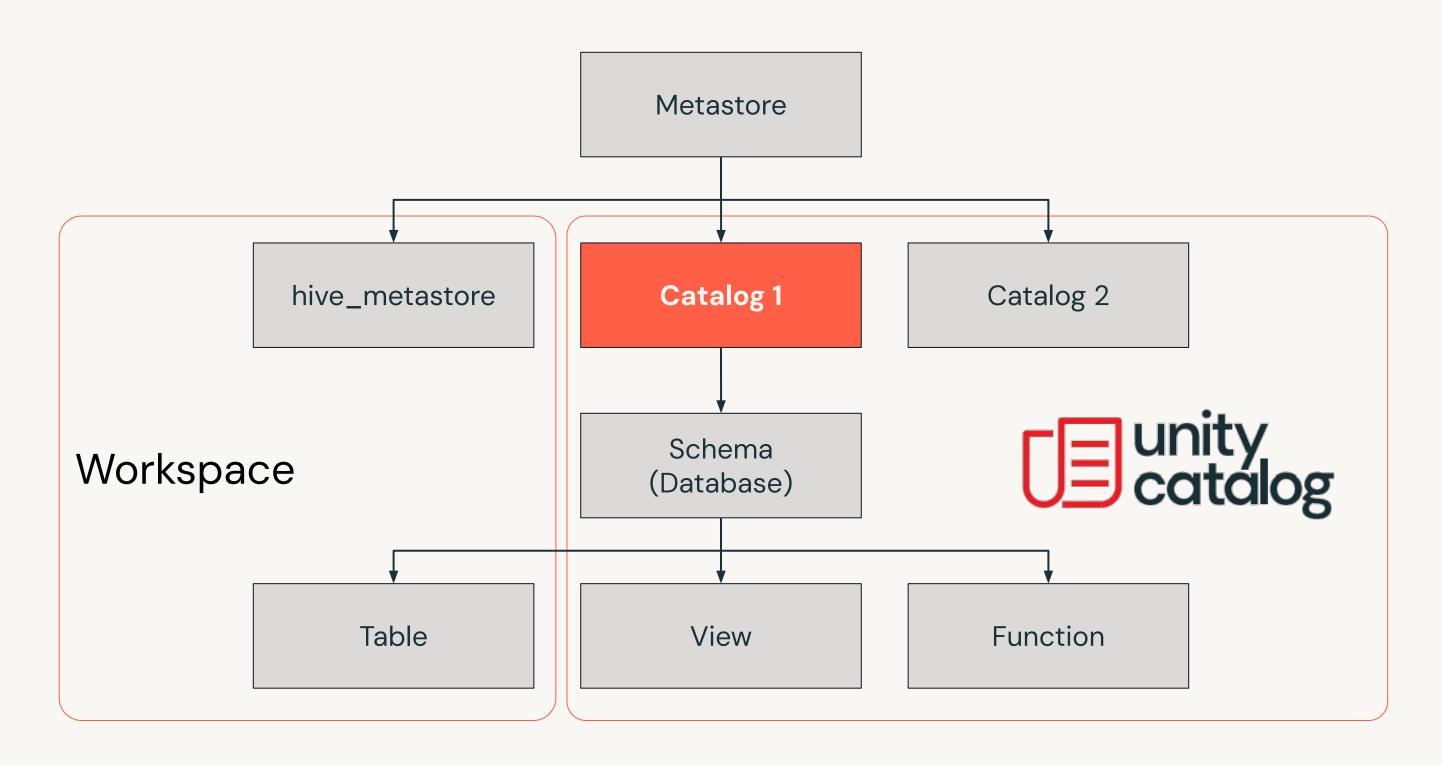
Metastore

Unity Catalog metastore elements



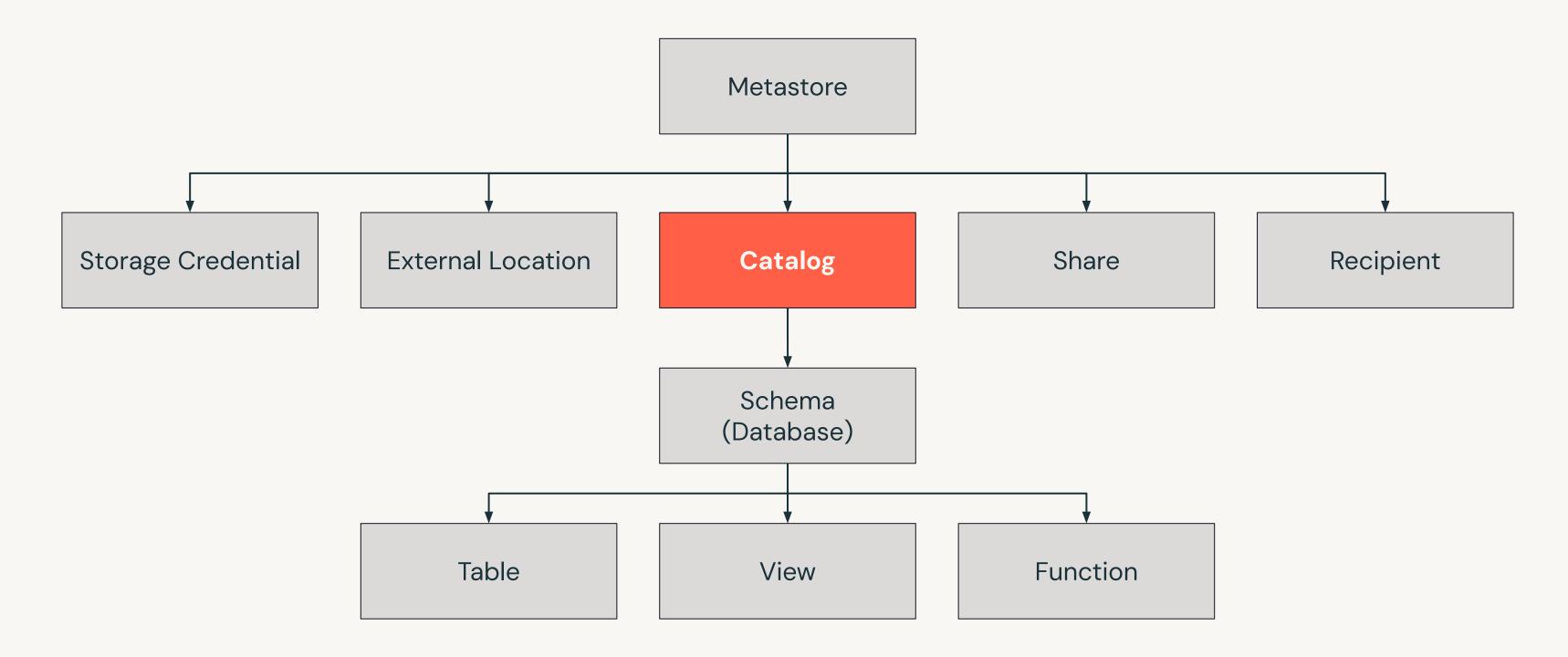
Metastore

Accessing legacy Hive metastore



Catalog

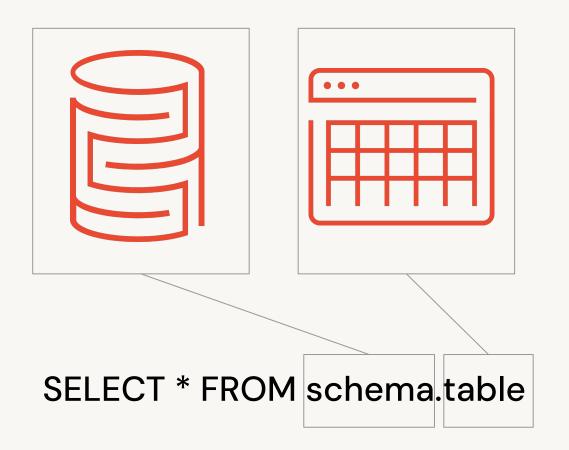
Top-level container for data objects



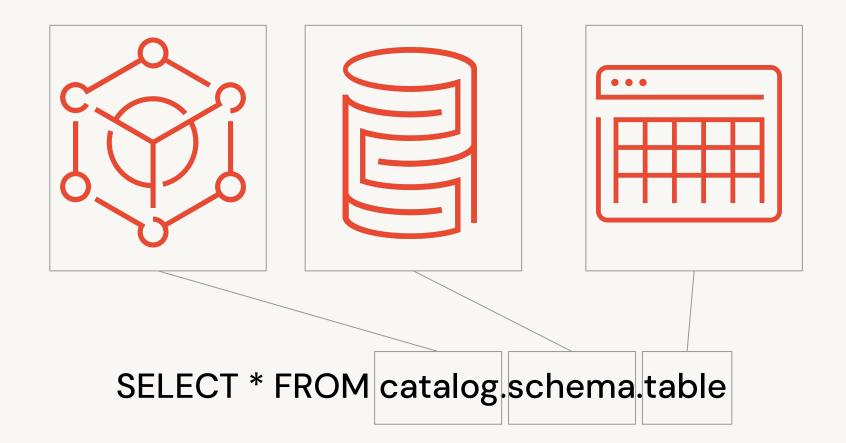
Catalog

Three-level namespace

Traditional SQL two-level namespace

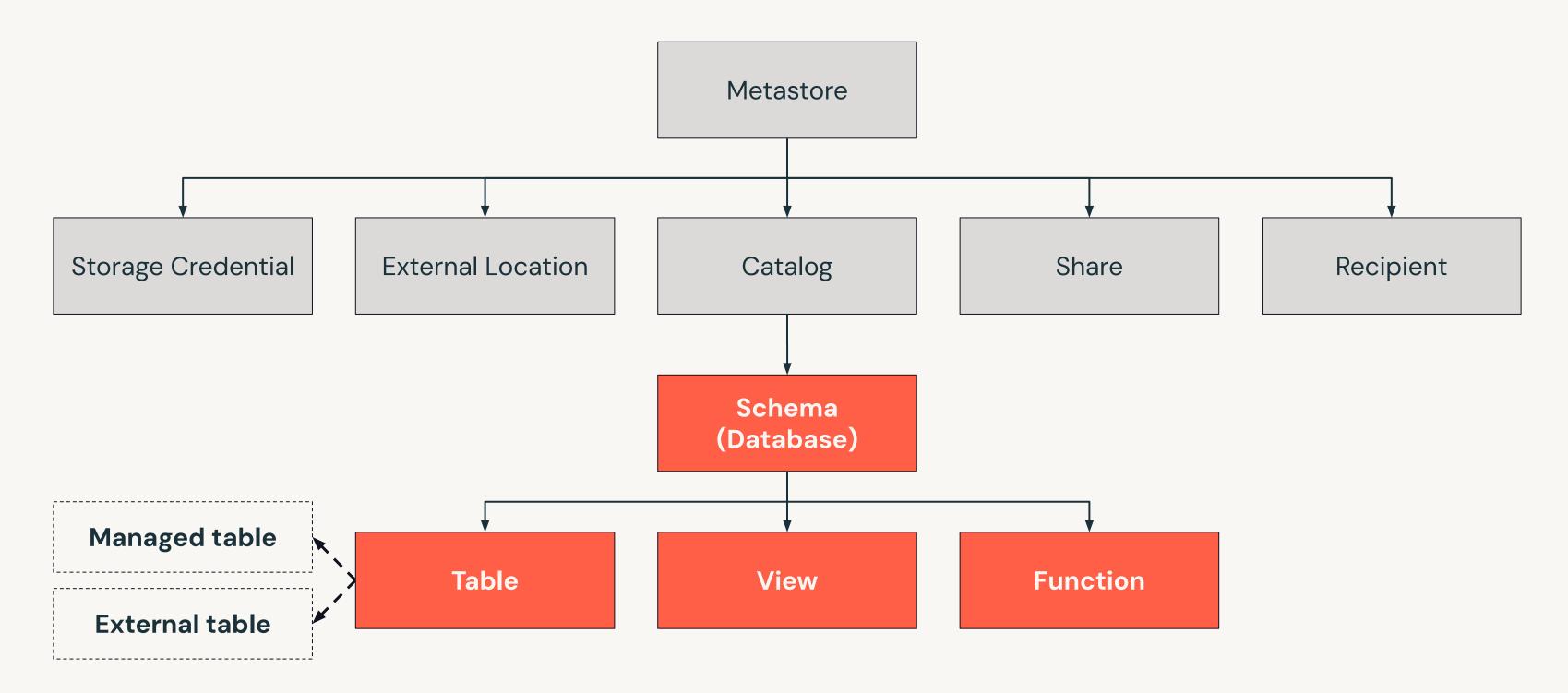


Unity Catalog three-level namespace



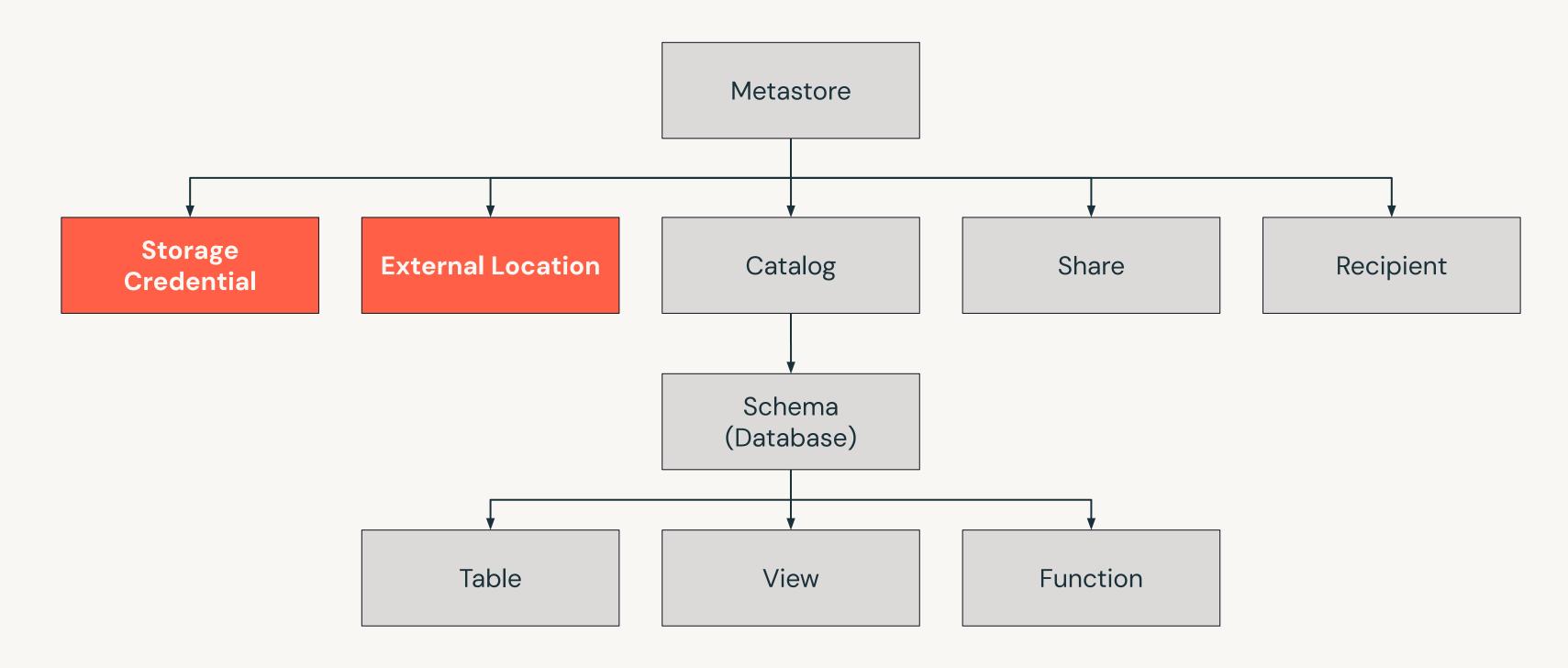
Data Objects

Schema (database), tables, views, functions



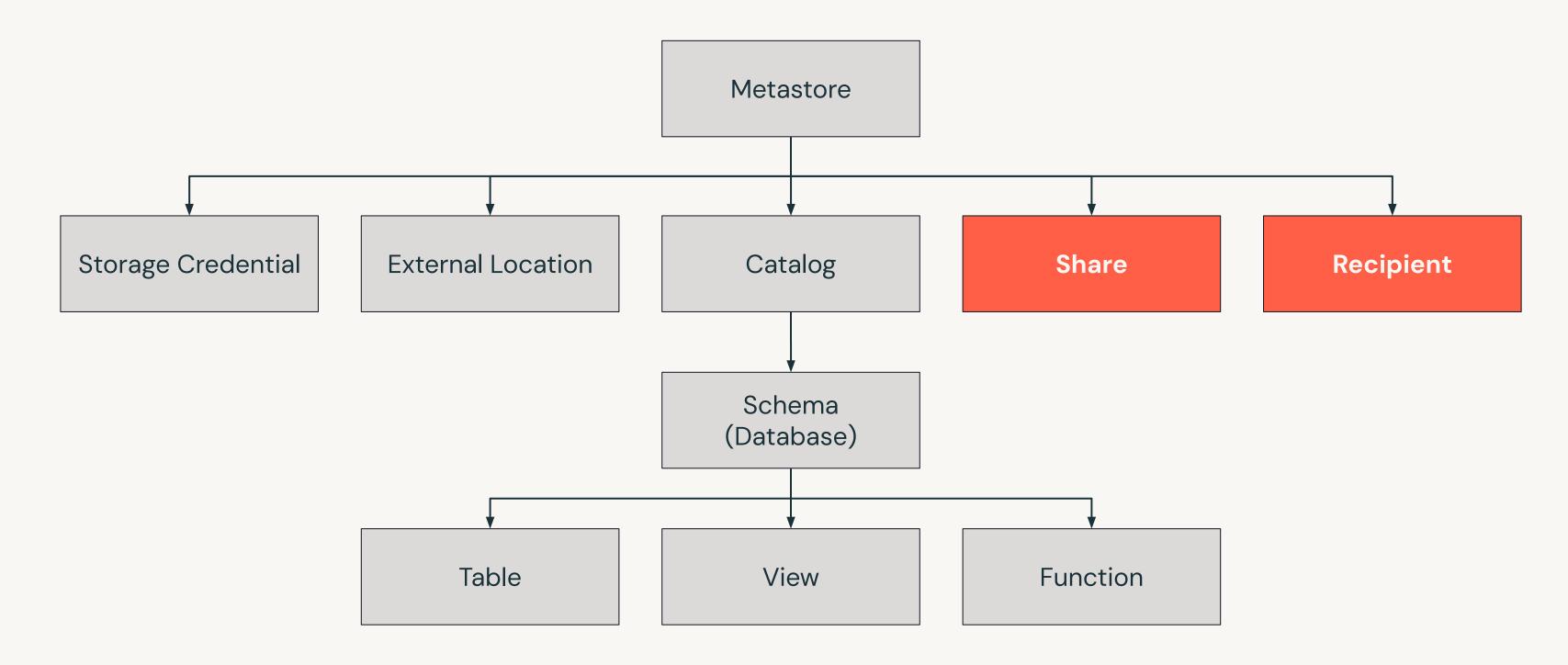
External Storage

Storage credentials and external locations



Delta Sharing

Shares and recipients



Unity Catalog Architecture



Architecture

Before Unity Catalog

Workspace 1

User/group management

Metastore

Access controls

Compute resources

Workspace 2

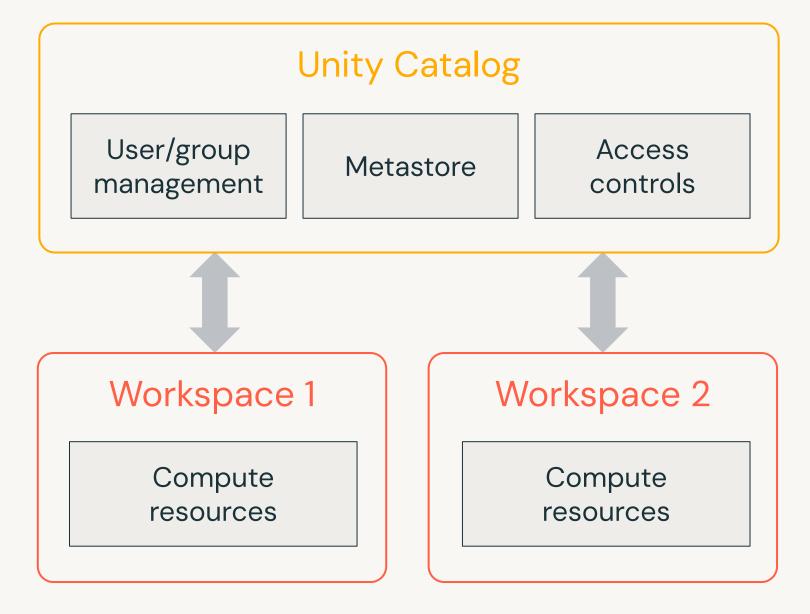
User/group management

Metastore

Access controls

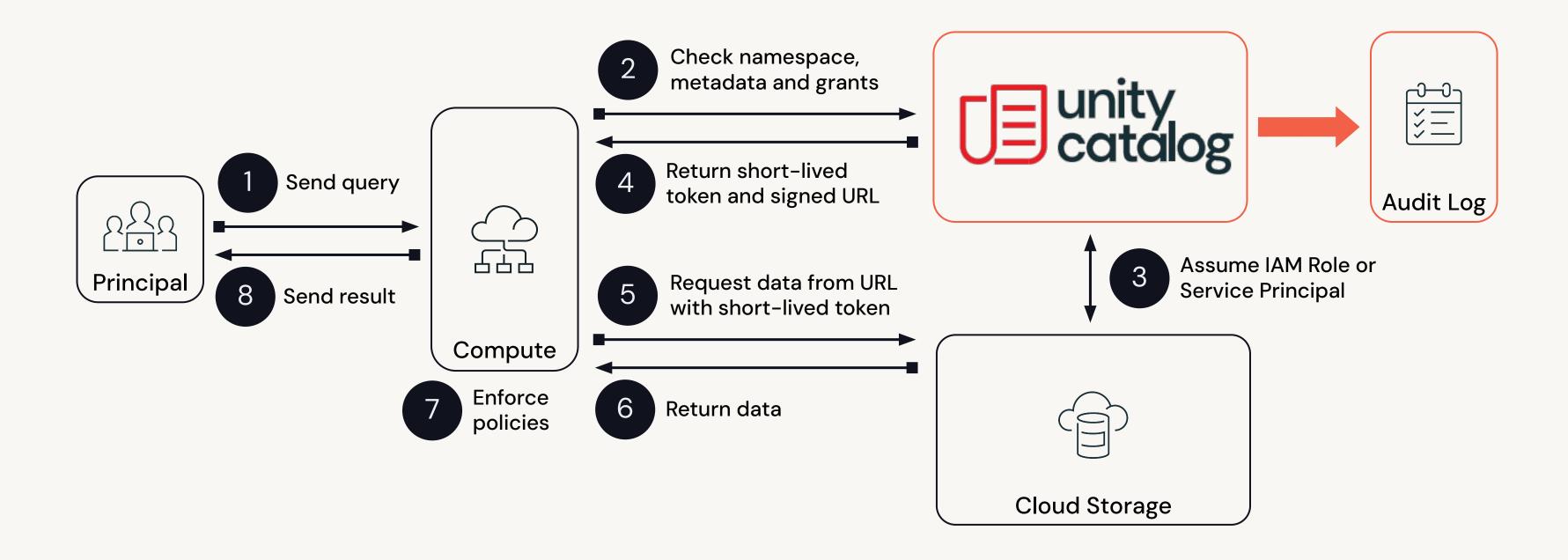
Compute resources

With Unity Catalog



Query Lifecycle

Unity Catalog Security Model



Compute Resources and Unity Catalog



Compute Resources for Unity Catalog

Cluster Access Mode

Modes supporting UC

Single user

Multiple language support, not shareable

Shared

Shareable, Python and SQL, legacy table ACLs

Modes not supporting UC

No isolation shared

Multiple language support

Cluster Access Mode

Feature matrix

Access mode	Supported languages	Legacy table ACL	Credential passthrough	Shareable	RDD API	DBFS Fuse mounts	Init scripts and libraries	Dynamic views	Machine learning
No Isolation Shared	All								
Single user	All								
Shared	SQL Python								

Roles and Identities in Unity Catalog



Roles

Cloud Admin

Identity Admin

Account Admin

Metastore Admin

Data Owner

Workspace Admin

Cloud Admin

- Manage underlying cloud resources
 - Storage accounts/buckets
 - IAM role/service principals/managed identities

Identity Admin

- Manage users and groups in the identity provider (IdP)
- Provision into account (with account admin)

Roles

Cloud Admin

Identity Admin

Account Admin

Metastore Admin

Data Owner

Workspace Admin

Account Admin

- Create or delete metastores, assign metastores to workspaces
- Manage users and groups, integrate with IdP
- Full access to all data objects

Metastore Admin

 Create or drop, grant privileges on, and change ownership of catalogs and otherdata objects

Data Owner - owns data objects they created

• Create nested objects, grant privileges on, and change ownership of owned objects

Roles

Cloud Admin

Identity Admin

Account Admin

Metastore Admin

Data Owner

Workspace Admin

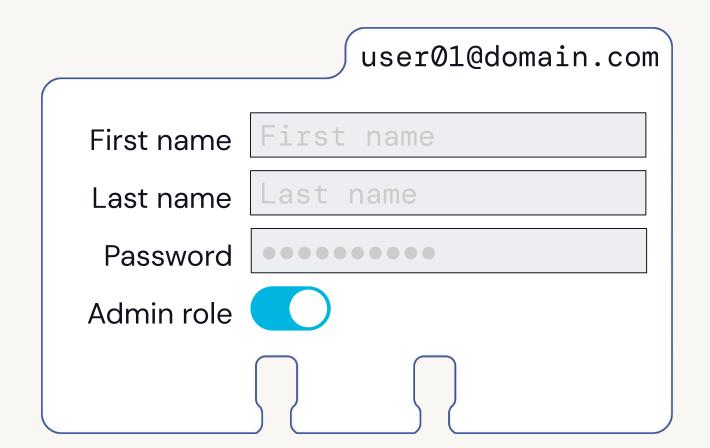
Workspace Admin

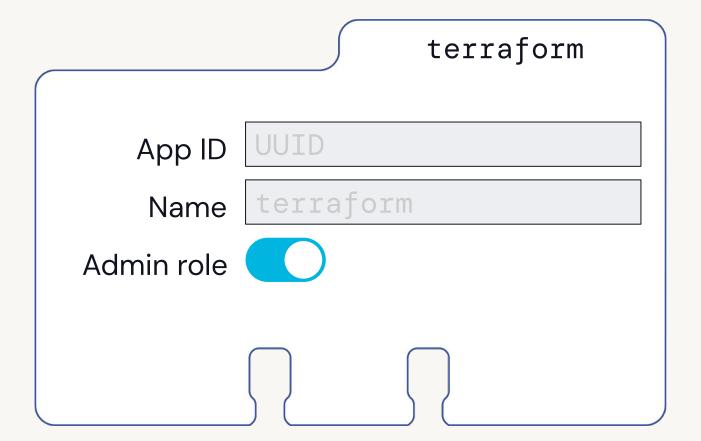
- Manages permissions on workspace assets
- Restricts access to cluster creation
- Adds or removes users
- Elevates users permissions
- Grant privileges to others
- Change job ownership

Identities

- User
- Account Administrator

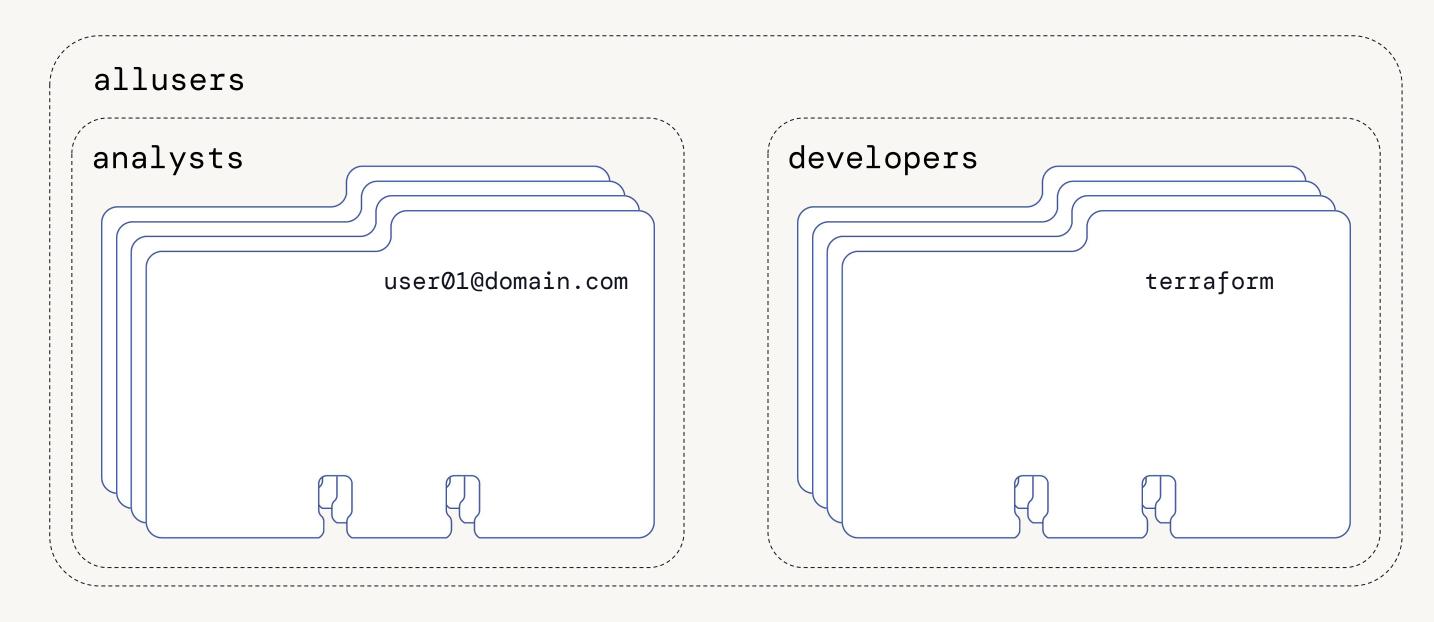
- Service Principal
- Service Principal with administrative privileges



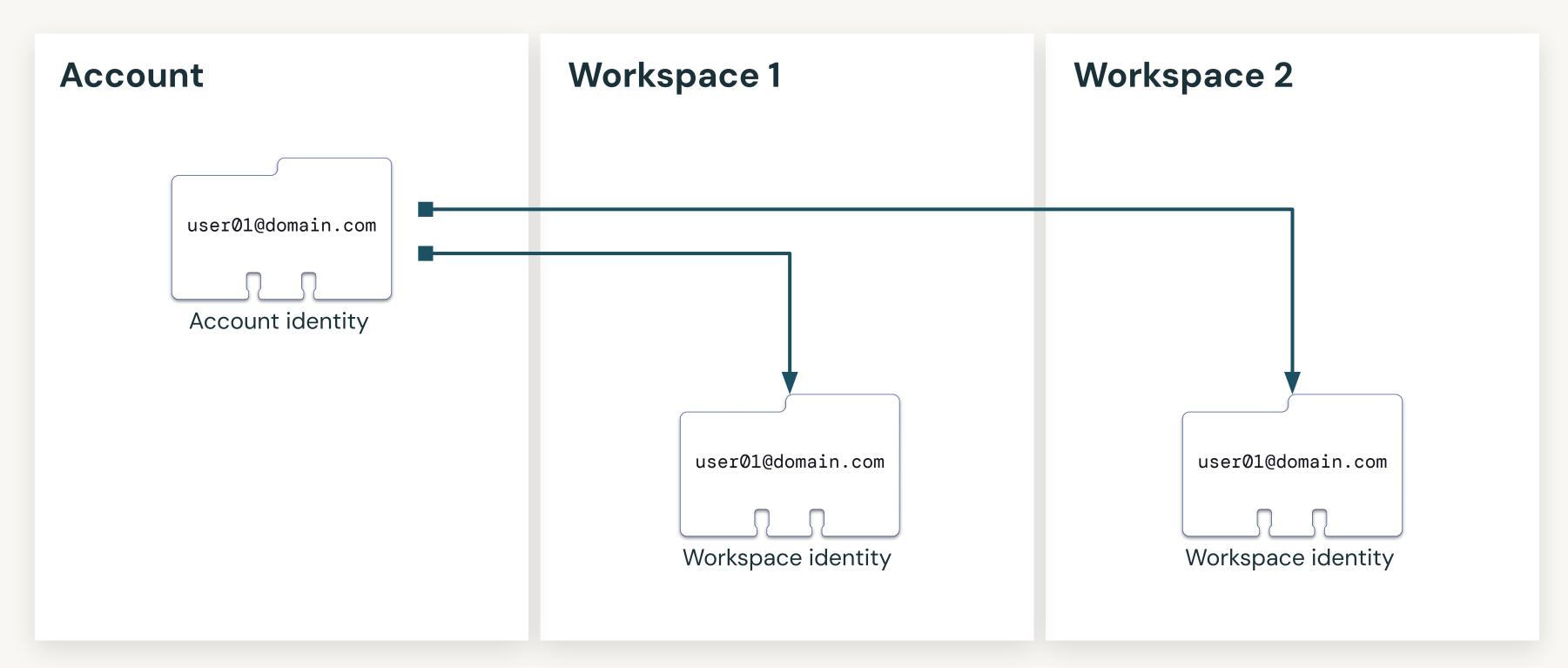


Identities

Groups



Identity Federation



Data Access Control in Unity Catalog



Security model

Principals

Account admin

Metastore admin

Data owner

User

Service principal

Group

Privileges

CREATE

USAGE

SELECT

MODIFY

CREATE TABLE

READ FILES

WRITE FILES

EXECUTE

Securables

Catalog

Schema

Table

View

Function

Storage credential

External location

Share

Recipient

Security model

Principals

Data owner

Account admin

Metastore admin

User

Service principal

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Service principal

Group

Privileges

CREATE

USAGE

SELECT

MODIFY

CREATE TABLE

READ FILES

WRITE FILES

EXECUTE

Securables

Table

Catalog

Schema

View

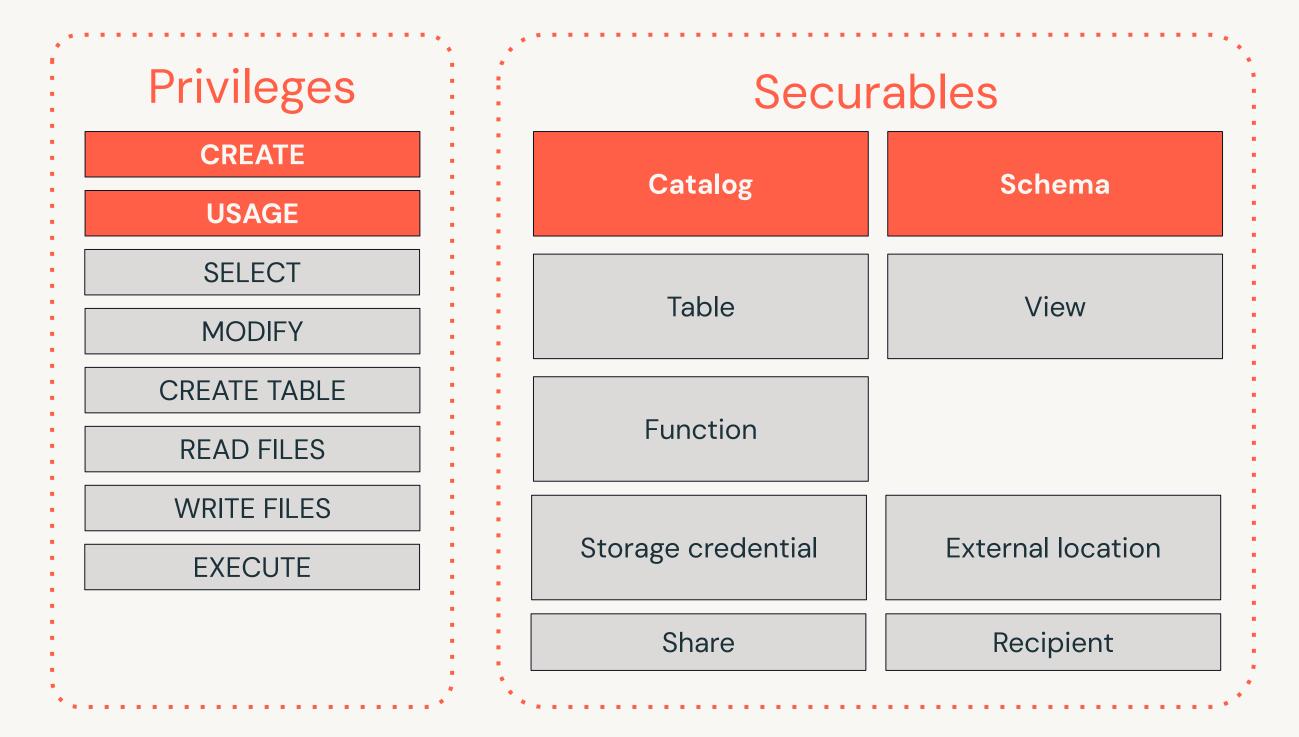
Function

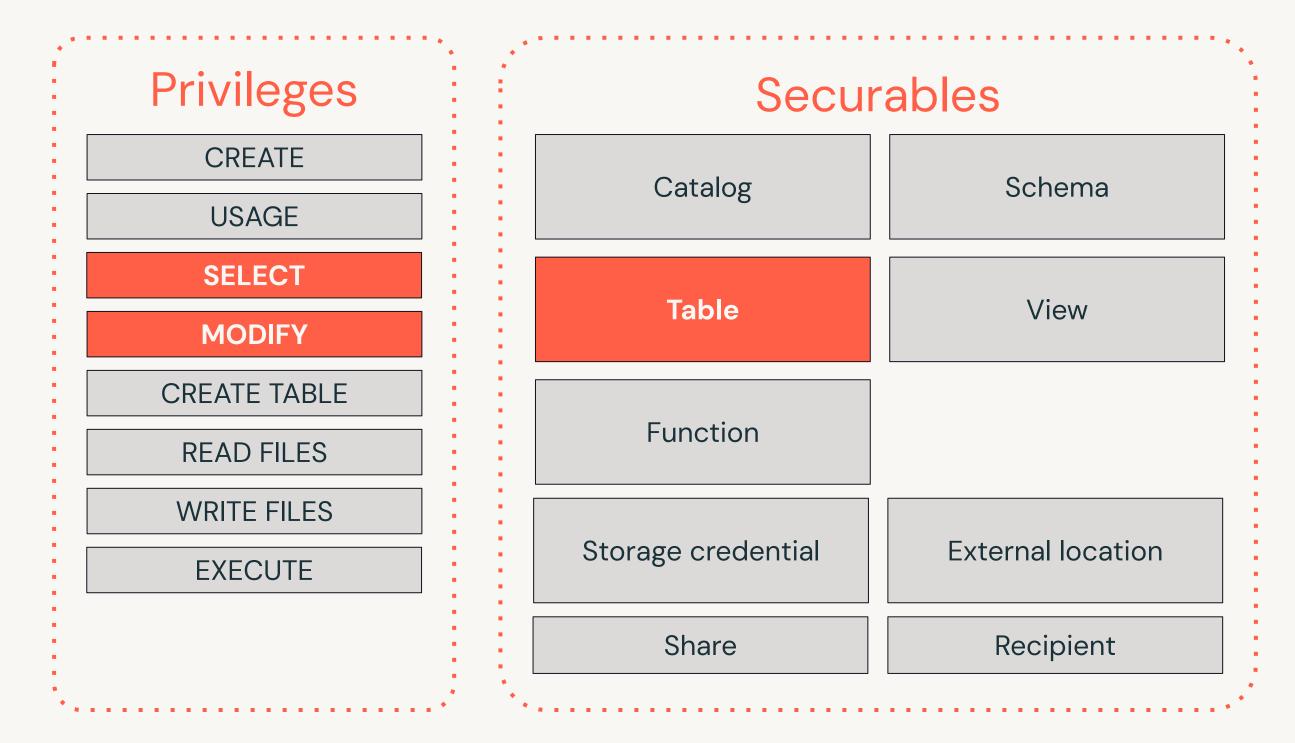
Storage credential

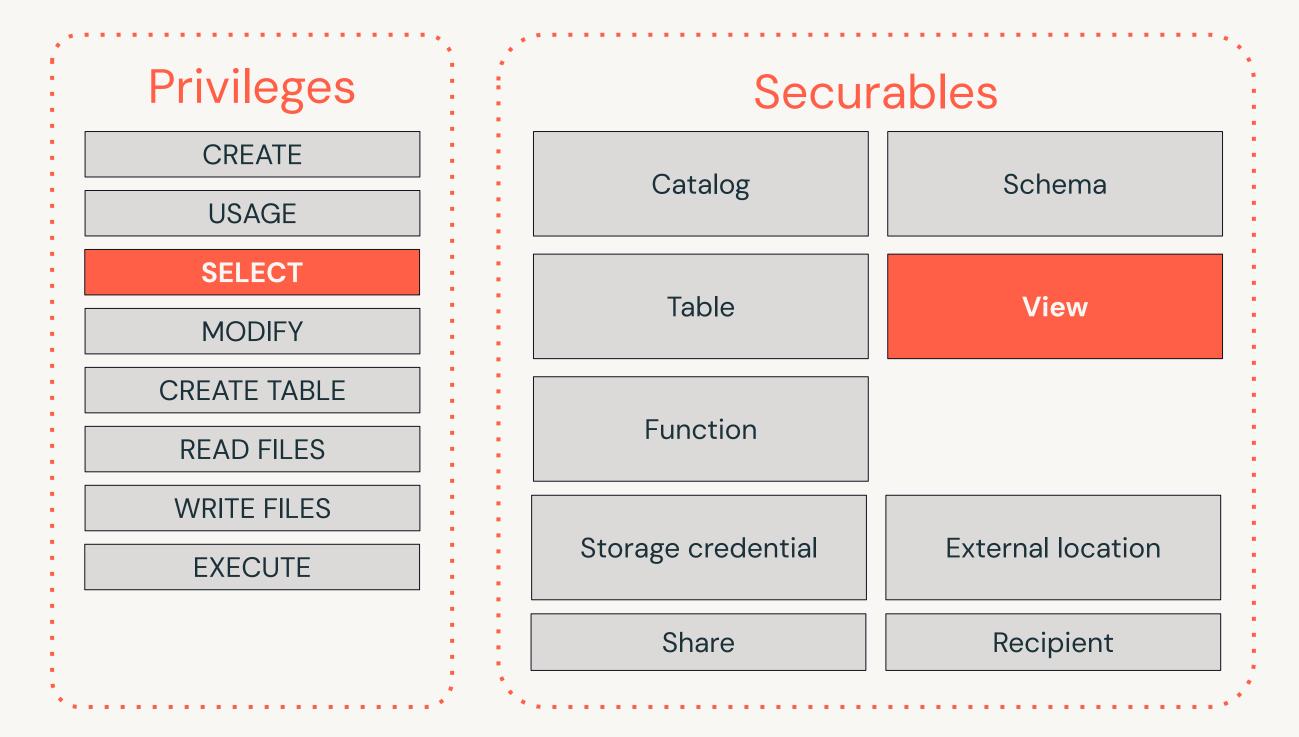
External location

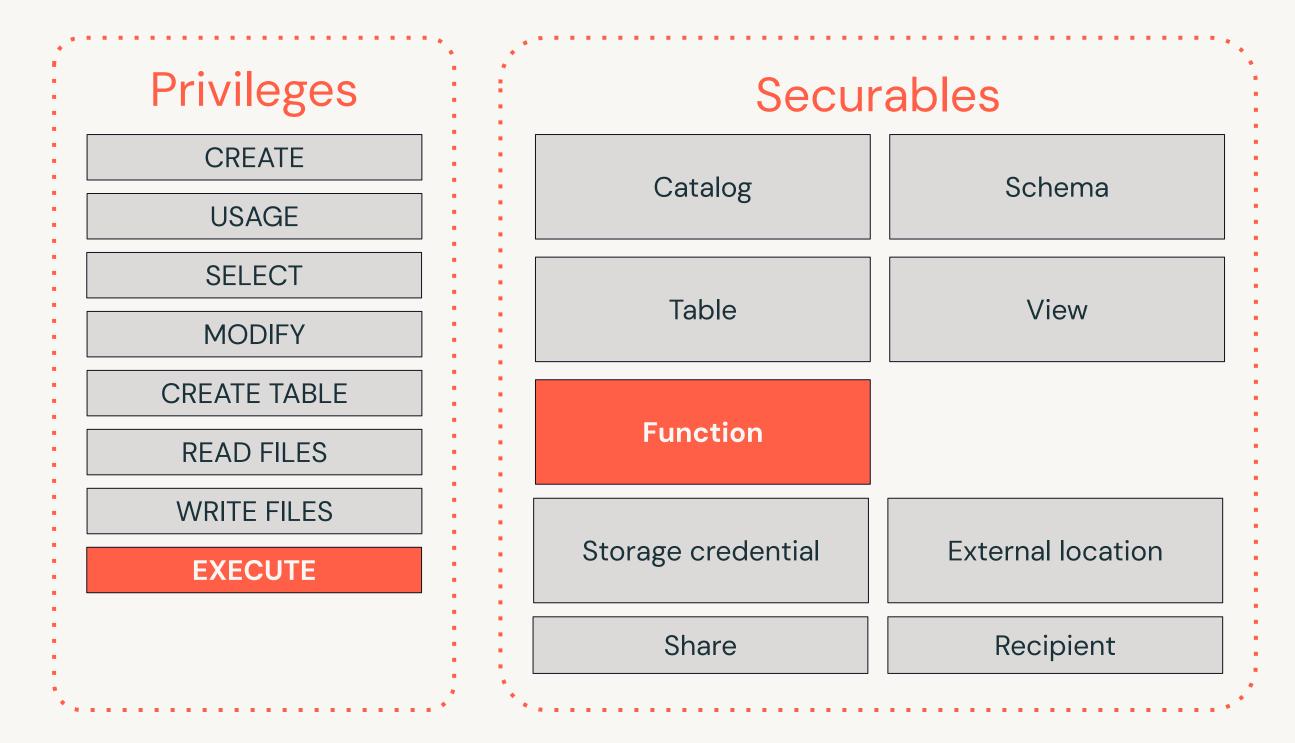
Share

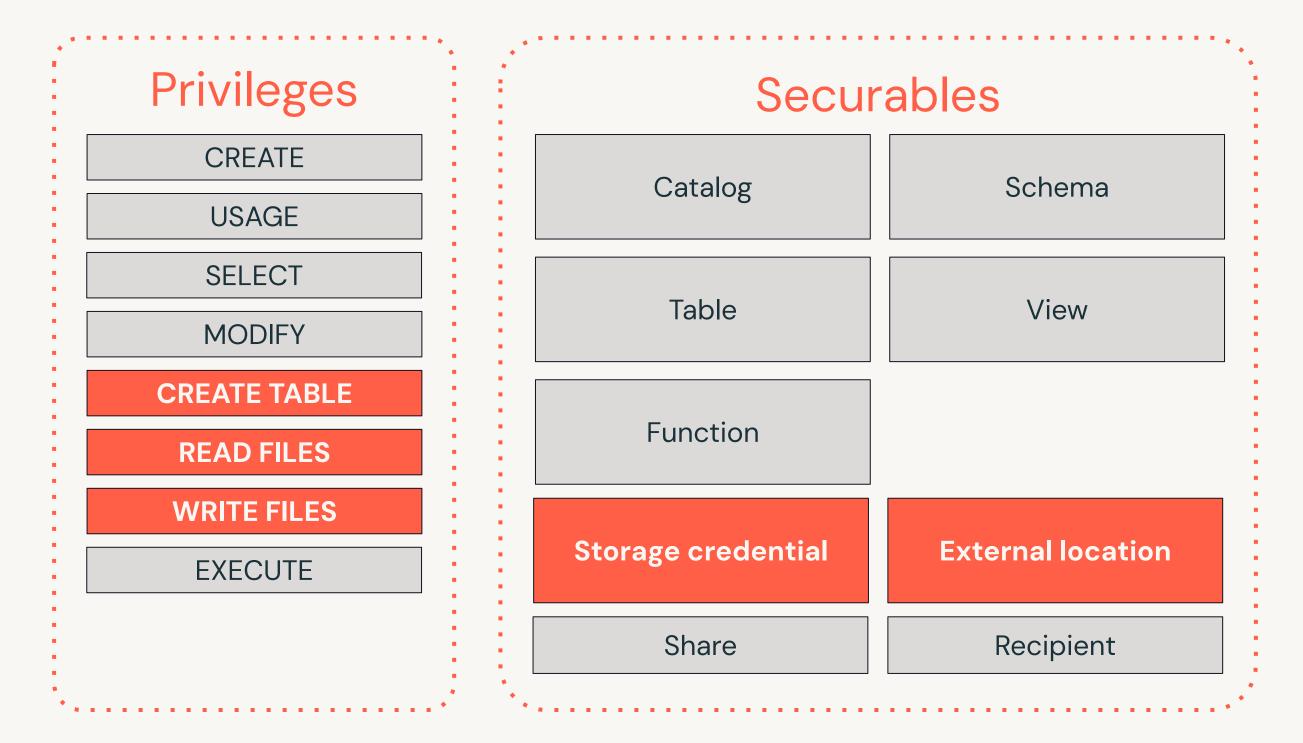
Recipient

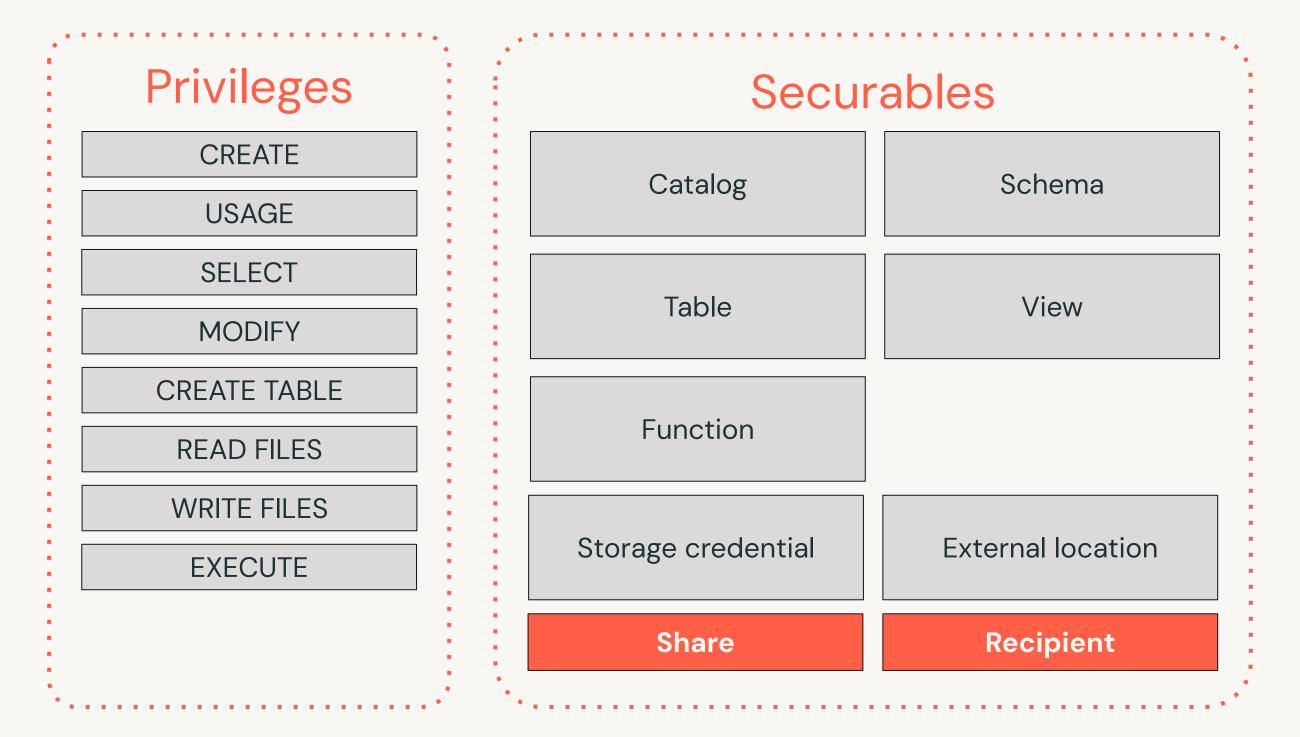






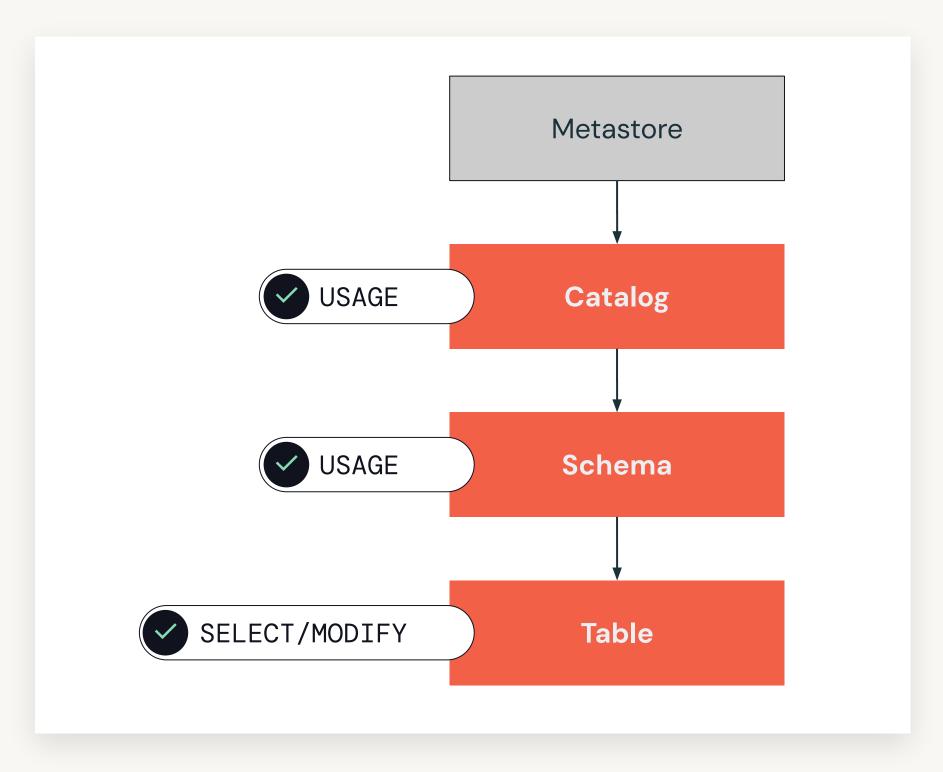






Privilege Recap

Tables



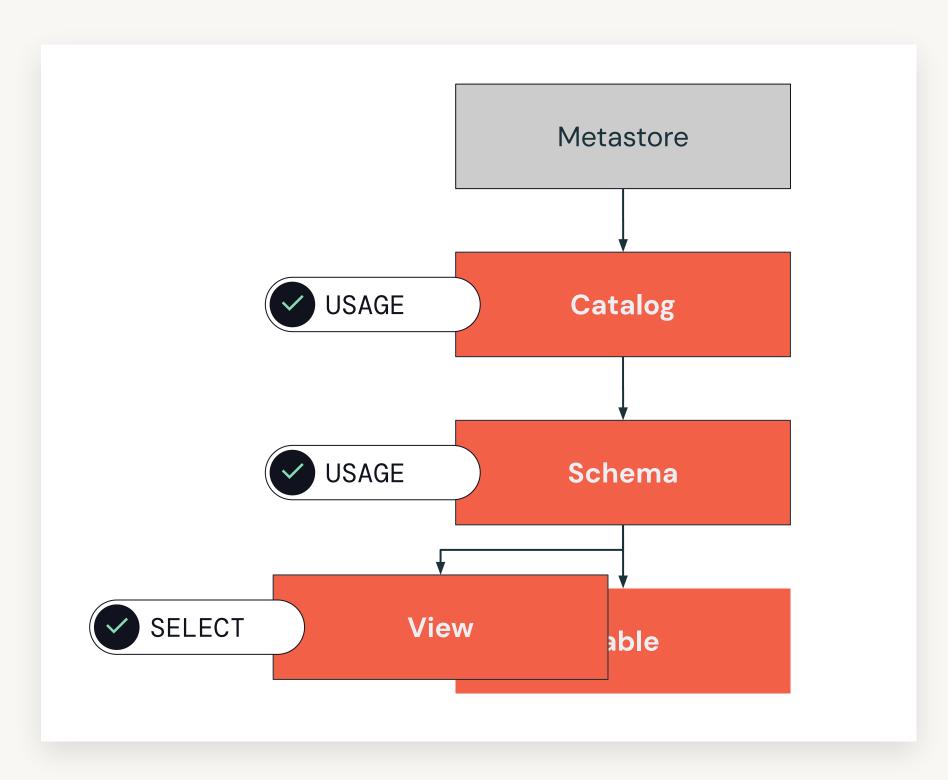
Querying tables (SELECT)

Modifying tables (MODIFY)

- Data (INSERT, DELETE)
- Metadata (ALTER)

Privilege Recap

Views



Abstract complex queries

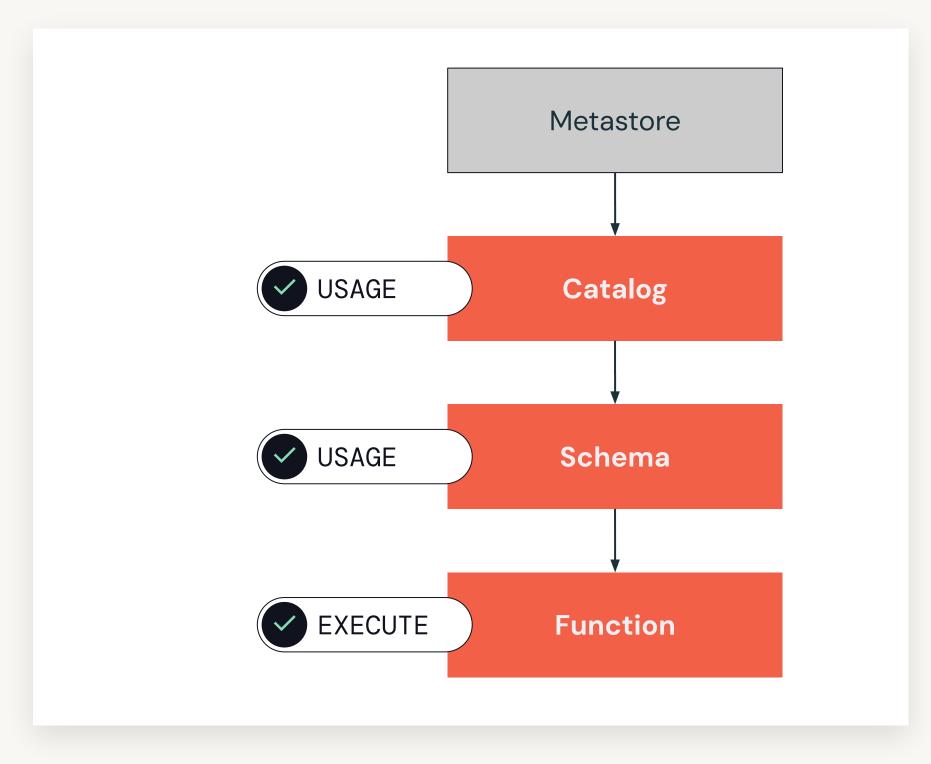
- Aggregations
- Transformations
- Joins
- Filters

Enhanced table access control

Querying views (SELECT)

Privilege Recap

Functions



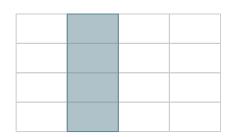
Provide custom code via user-defined functions

Using functions (EXECUTE)

Dynamic Views

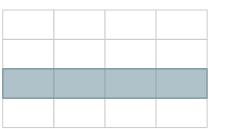
Limit access to columns

Omit column values from output



Limit access to rows

Omit rows from output



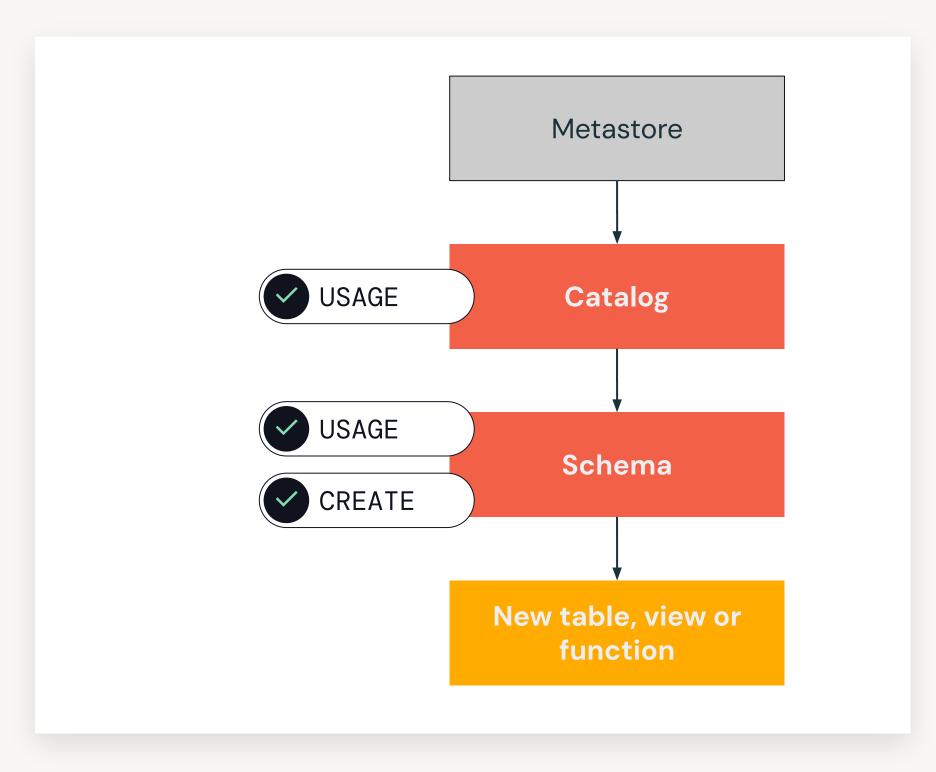
Data Masking

Obscure data

•••••@databricks.com

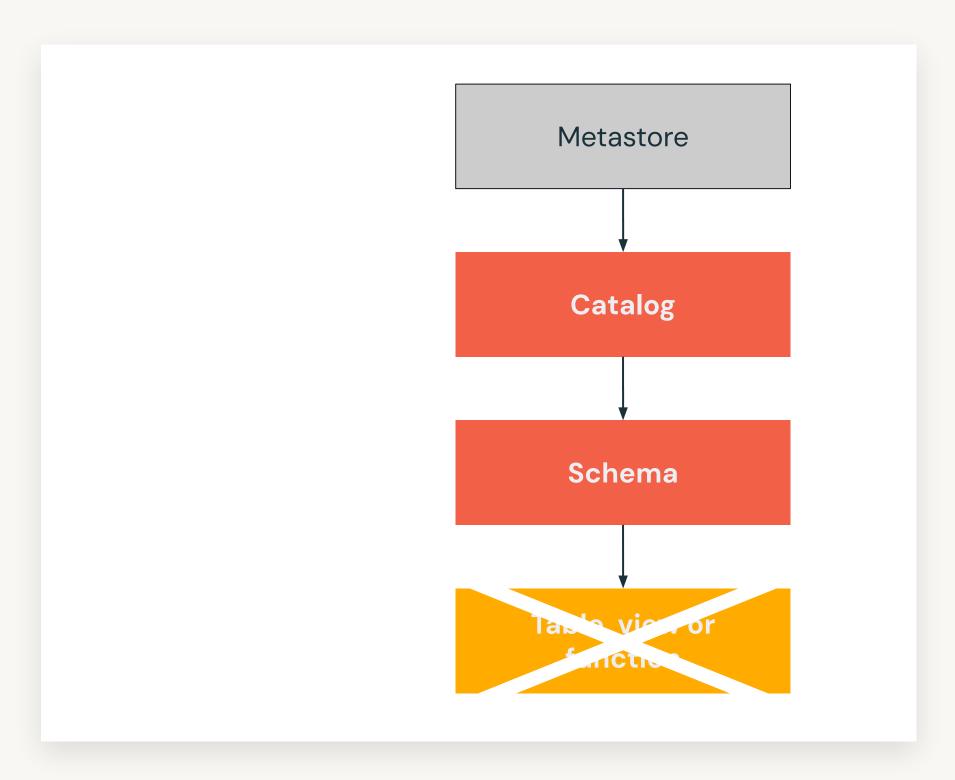
Can be conditional on a specific user/service principal or group membership through Databricks-provided functions

Creating New Objects



Creating new objects (CREATE)

Deleting Objects



DROP objects

Unity Catalog External Storage



Storage Credentials and External Locations

Storage Credential

Enables Unity Catalog to connect to an external cloud storage

Examples include:

- IAM role for AWS S3
- Service principal for Azure Storage

External Location

Cloud storage path + storage credential

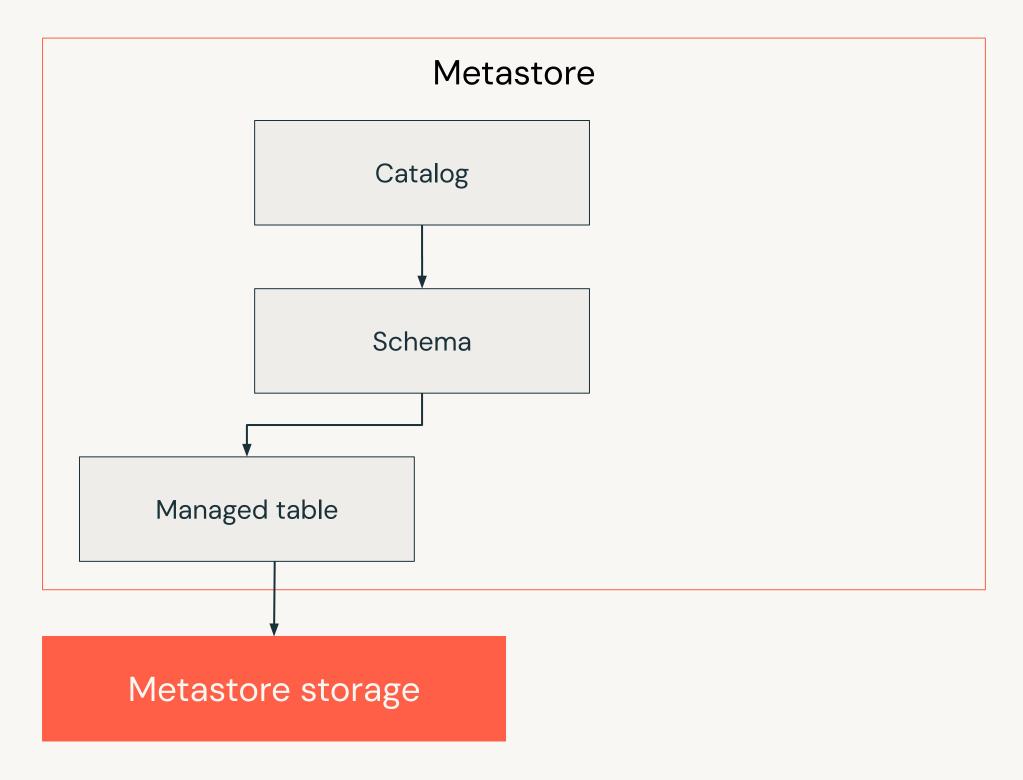
- Self-contained object for accessing specific locations in cloud storage
- Fine-grained control over external storage

Storage Credentials and External Locations

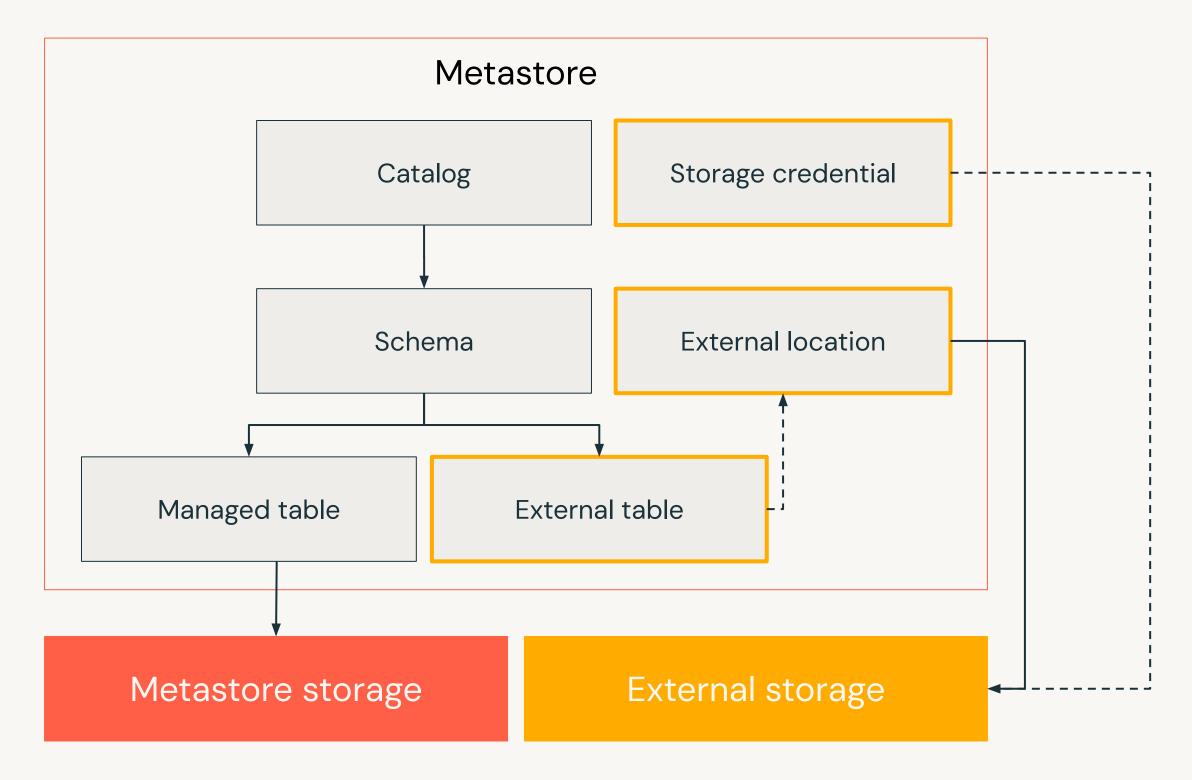
Access Control

CREATE TABLE	READ FILES	WRITE FILES
Create an External Table directly using this Storage Credential	Read files directly using this Storage Credential	Write files directly using this Storage Credential
	Storage Credential	
	External Location	
Create an External Table from files governed by this External Location	External Location Read files governed by this External Location	Write files governed by this External Location

Managed Tables

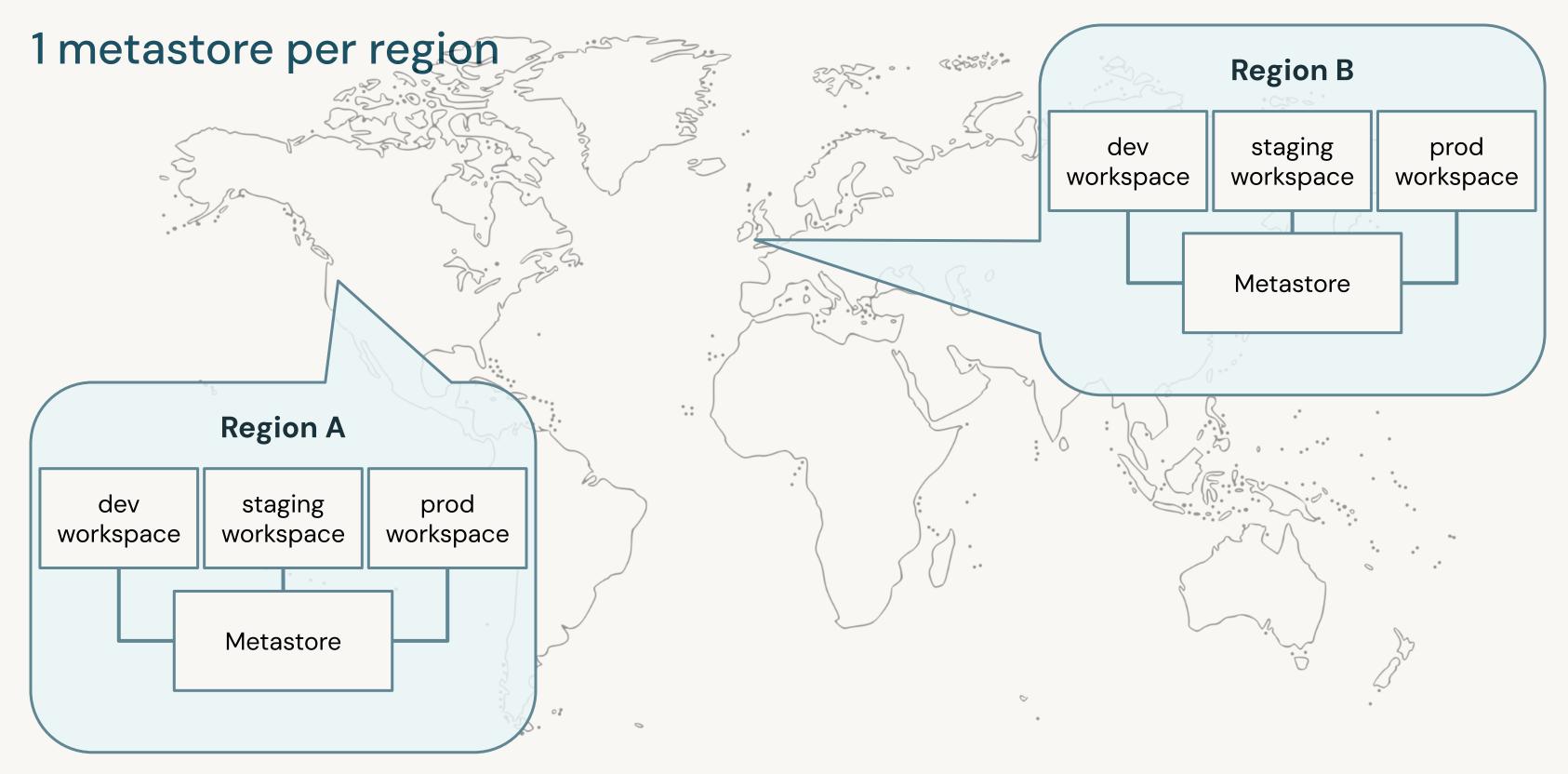


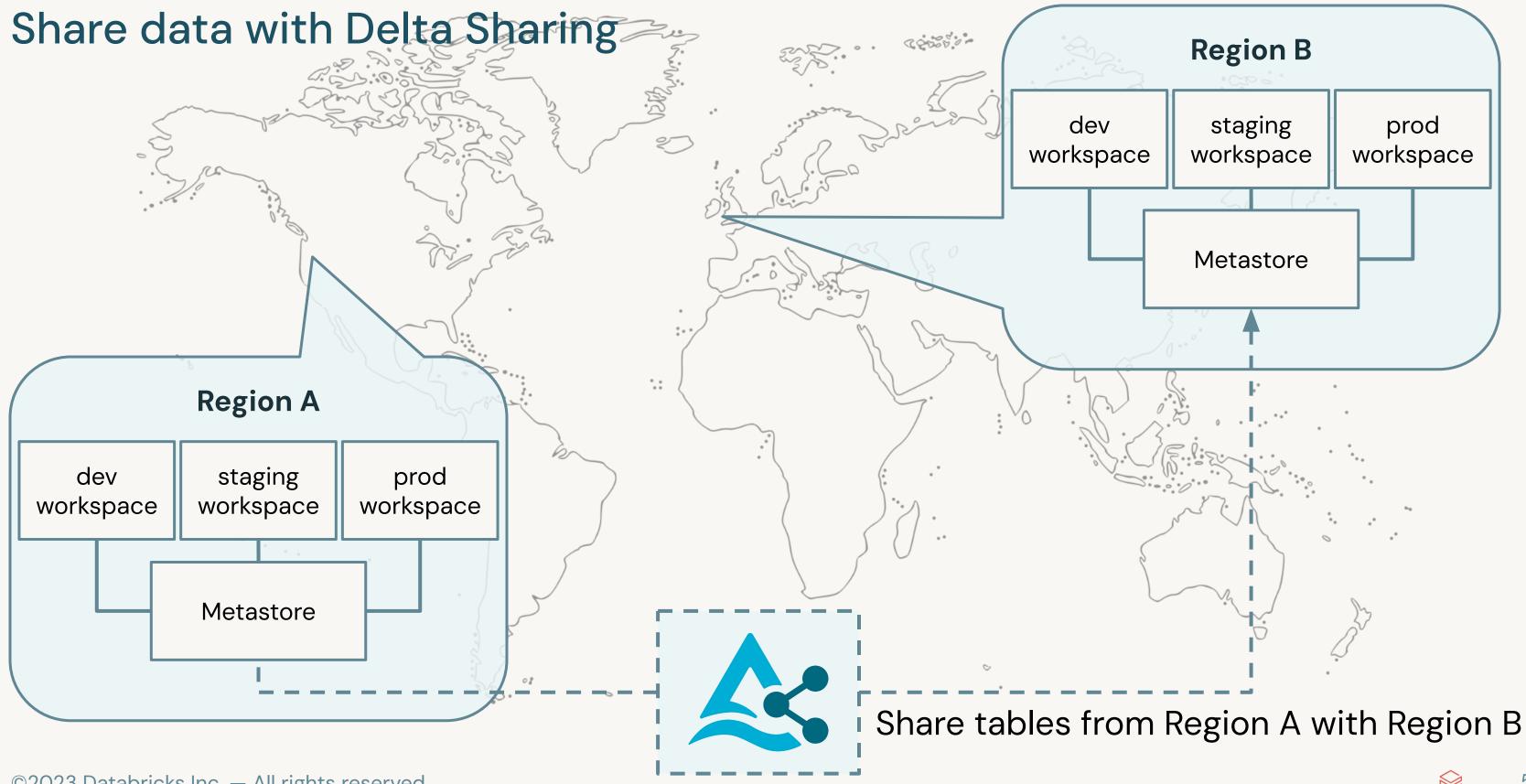
External Tables



Unity Catalog Patterns and Best Practices







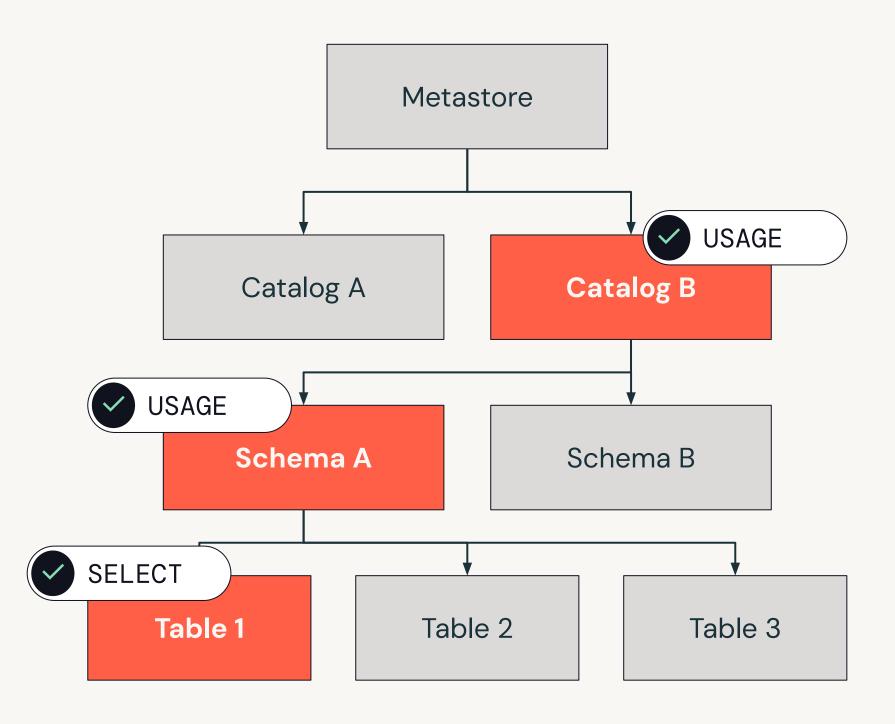
Data Segregation

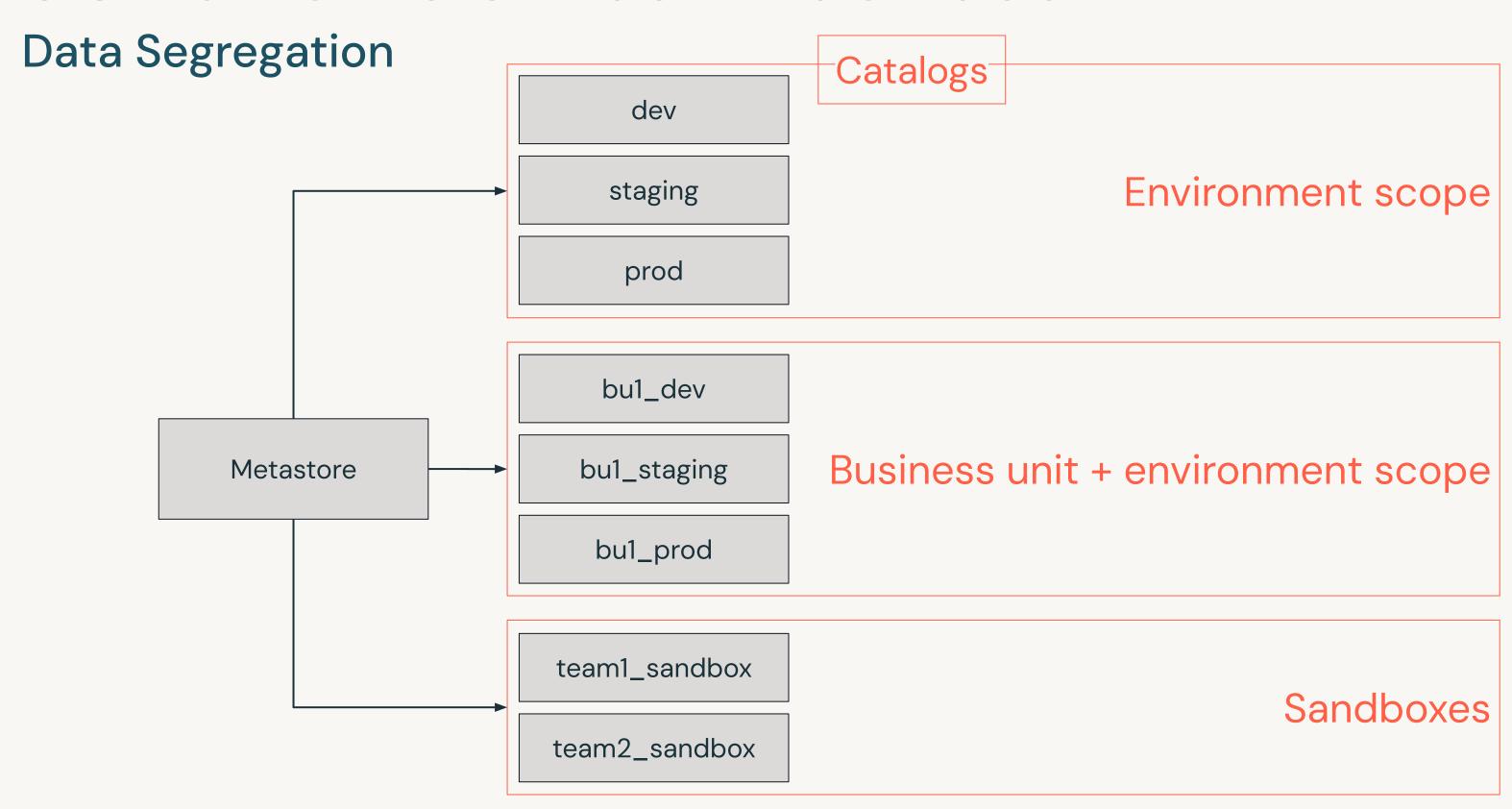
Use catalogs (not metastores) to segregate data

Apply permissions appropriately

For example, grant to group B:

- USAGE on catalog B
- USAGE on all applicable schemas in catalog B
- SELECT/MODIFY on applicable tables





Identity Management

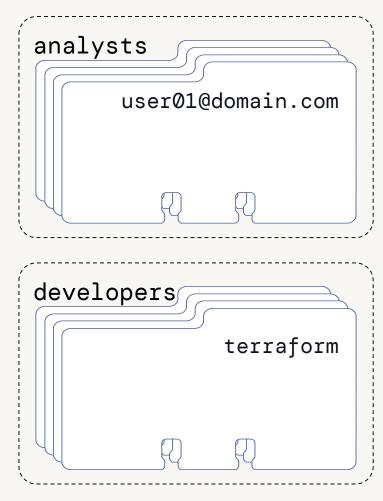
Account-level Identities

Manage all identities at the account-level

Enable UC for workspaces to enable identity federation

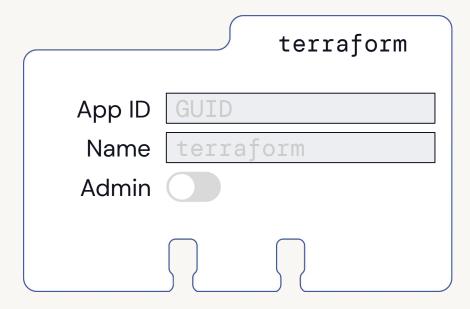
Groups

Use groups rather than users to assign access and ownership to securable objects

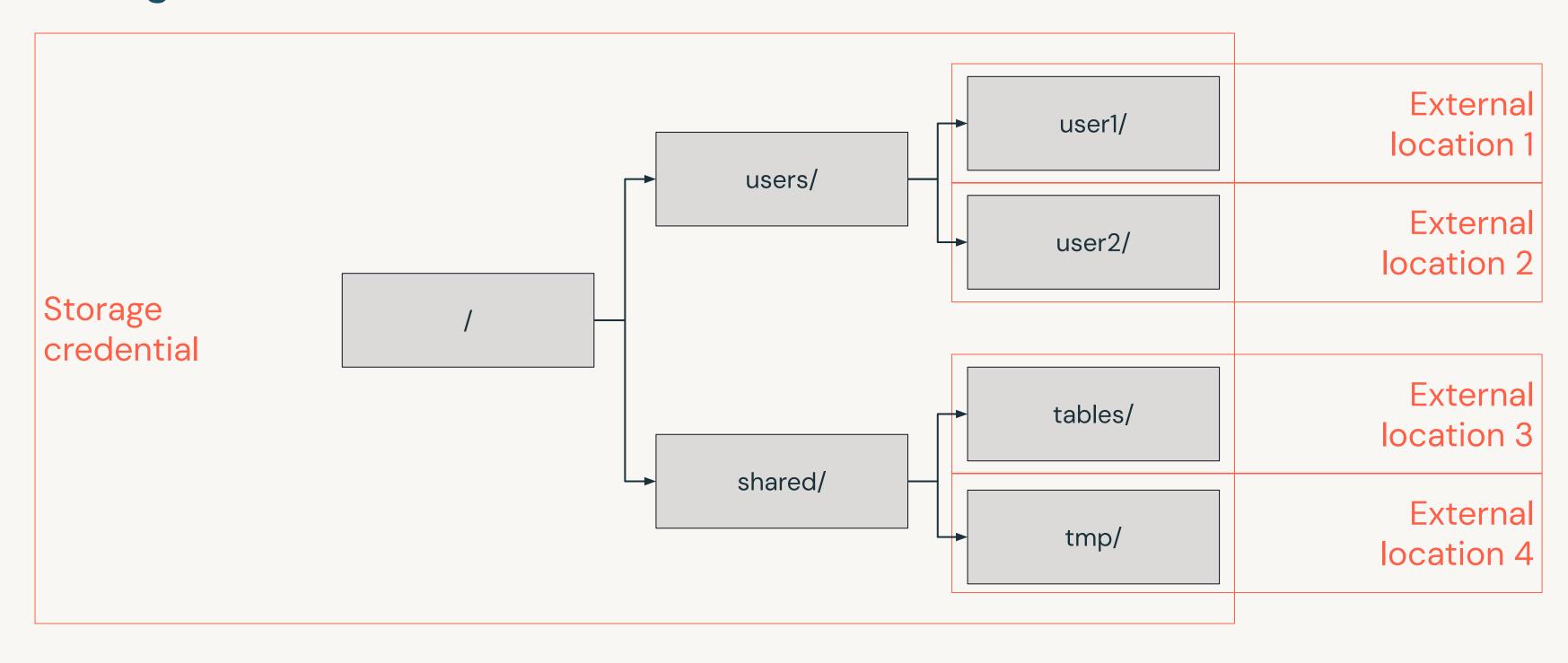


Service Principals

Use service principals to run production jobs



Storage Credentials and External Locations



databricks

Unity Catalog Key Capabilities



Centralized metadata and user management

Unity Catalog Architecture

Before Unity Catalog

Workspace 1

User/group management

Metastore

Access controls

Compute resources

Workspace 2

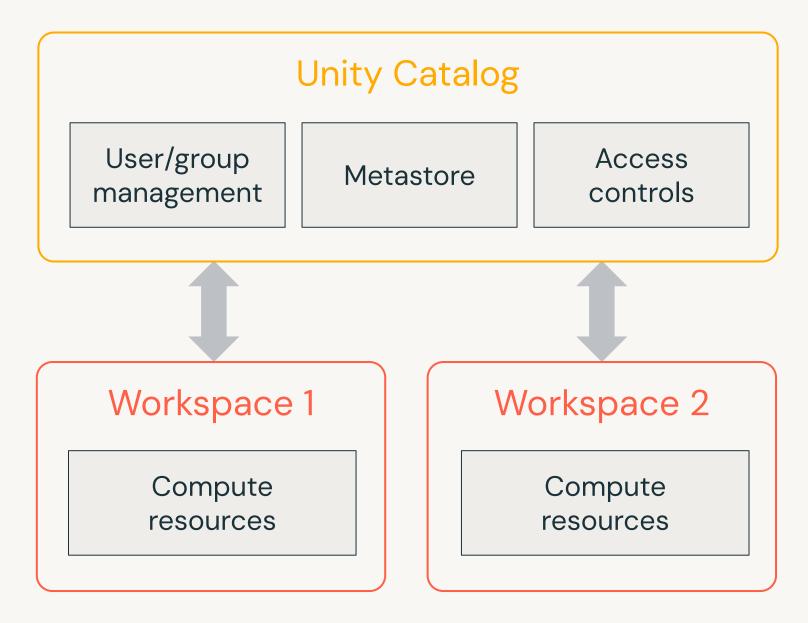
User/group management

Metastore

Access controls

Compute resources

With Unity Catalog



Centralized Access Controls

Centrally grant and manage access permissions across workloads

Using ANSI SQL DCL

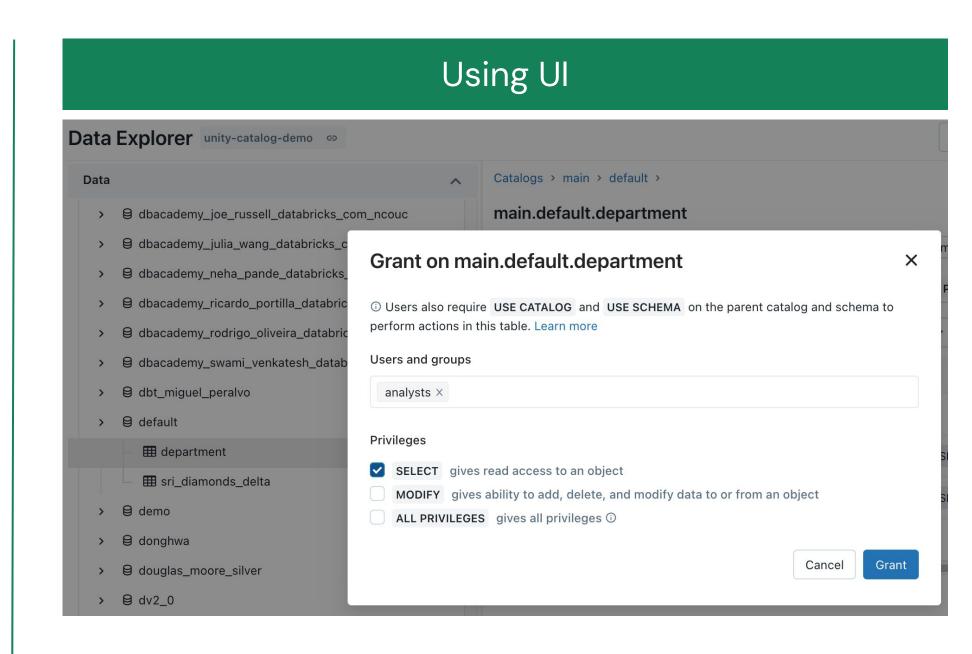
GRANT <privilege> ON <securable_type>
<securable_name> TO `<principal>`

GRANT SELECT ON iot.events TO engineers

Choose permission level

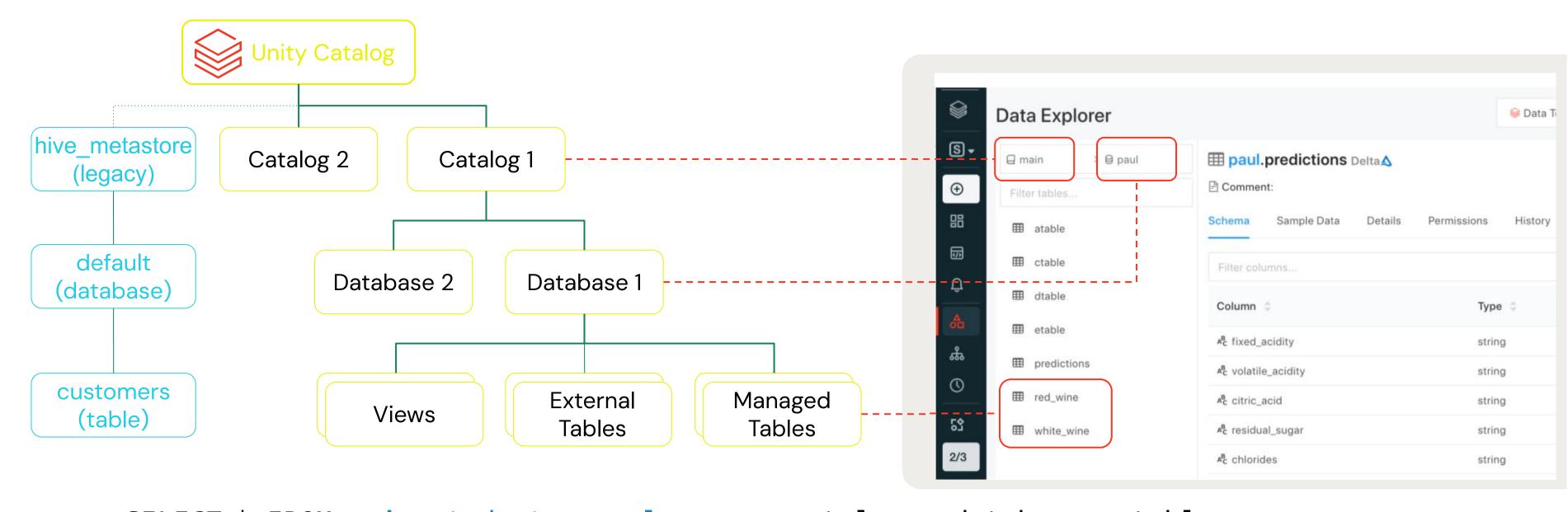
'Table' = collection of files in S3/ADLS

Sync groups from your identity provider



Three level namespace

Seamless access to your existing metastores

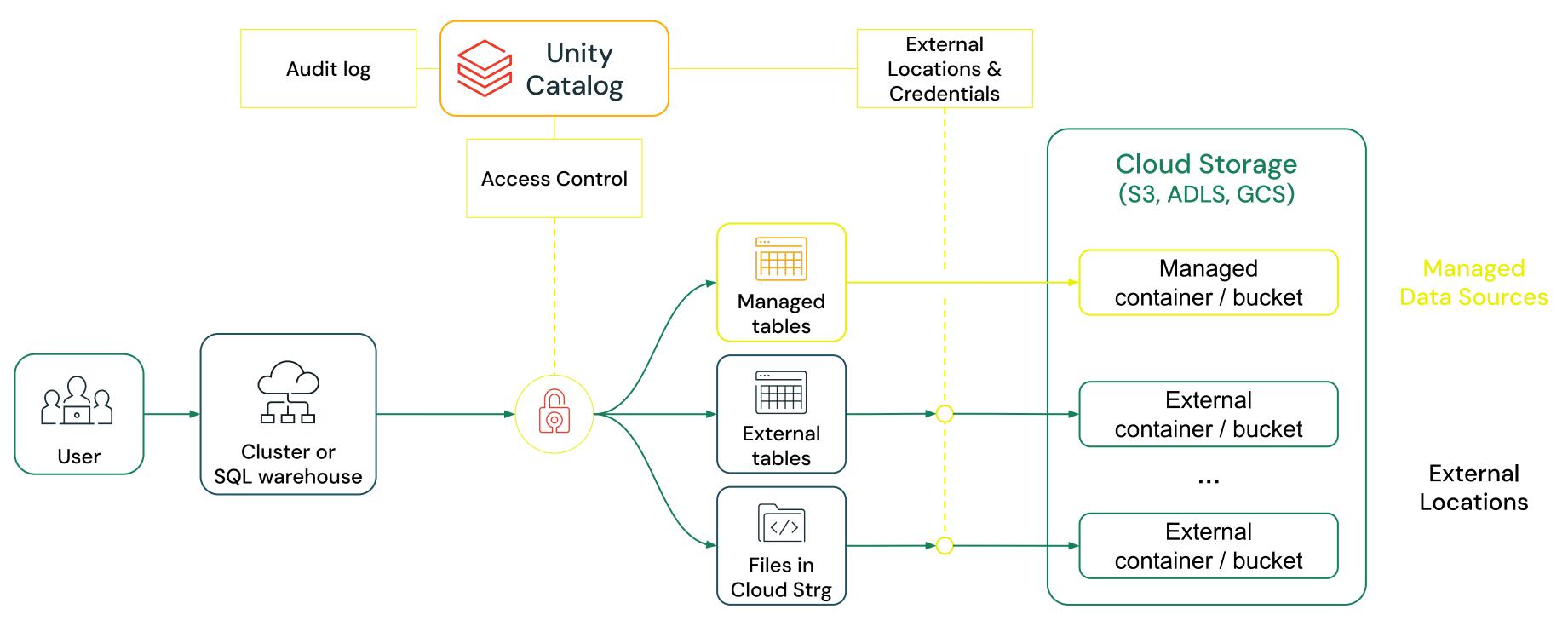


```
SELECT * FROM main.student.example; -- <catalog>.<database>.
```

SELECT * FROM hive_metastore.default.customers;

Managed Data Sources & External Locations

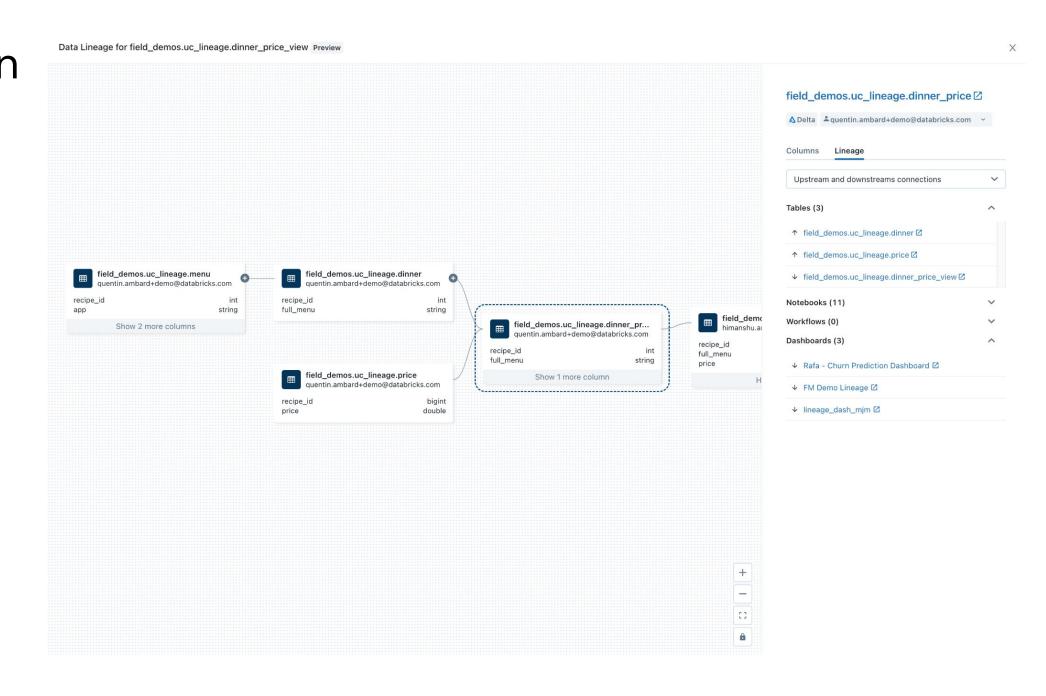
Simplify data access management across clouds

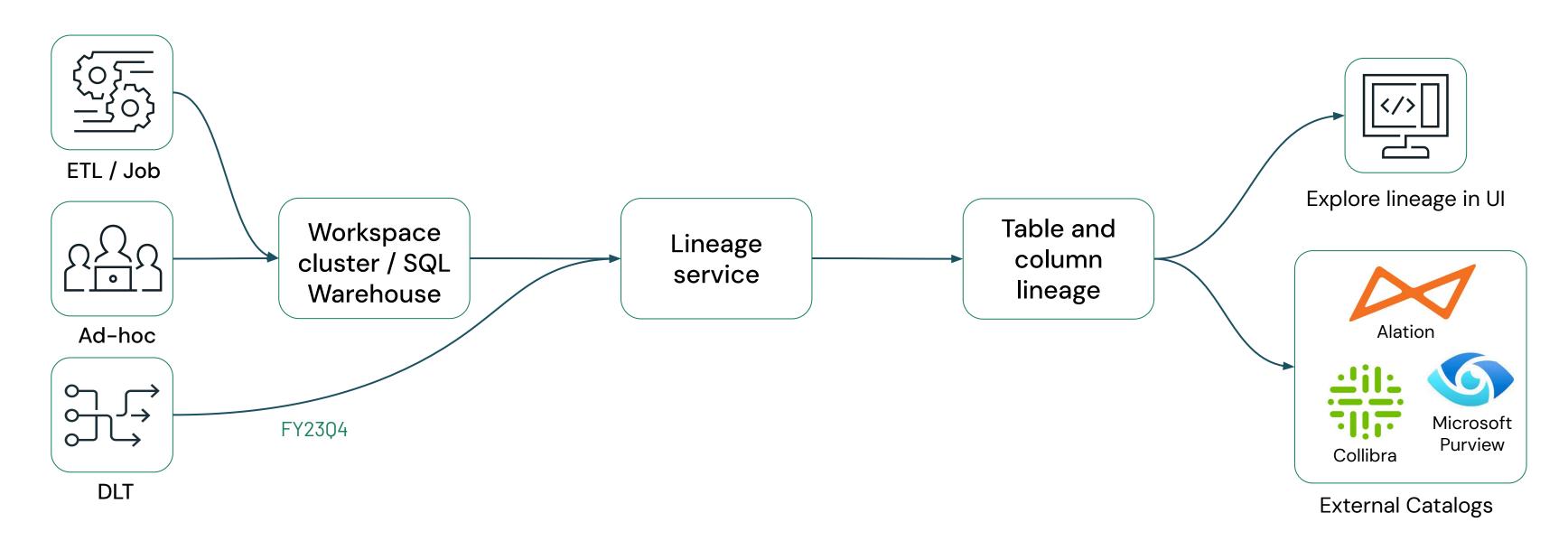


Automated lineage for all workloads

End-to-end visibility into how data flows and consumed in your organization

- Auto-capture runtime data lineage on a Databricks cluster or SQL warehouse
- Track lineage down to the table and column level
- Leverage common permission model from Unity Catalog
- Lineage across tables, dashboards, workflows, notebooks





 Code (any language) is submitted to a cluster or SQL warehouse or DLT* executes data flow

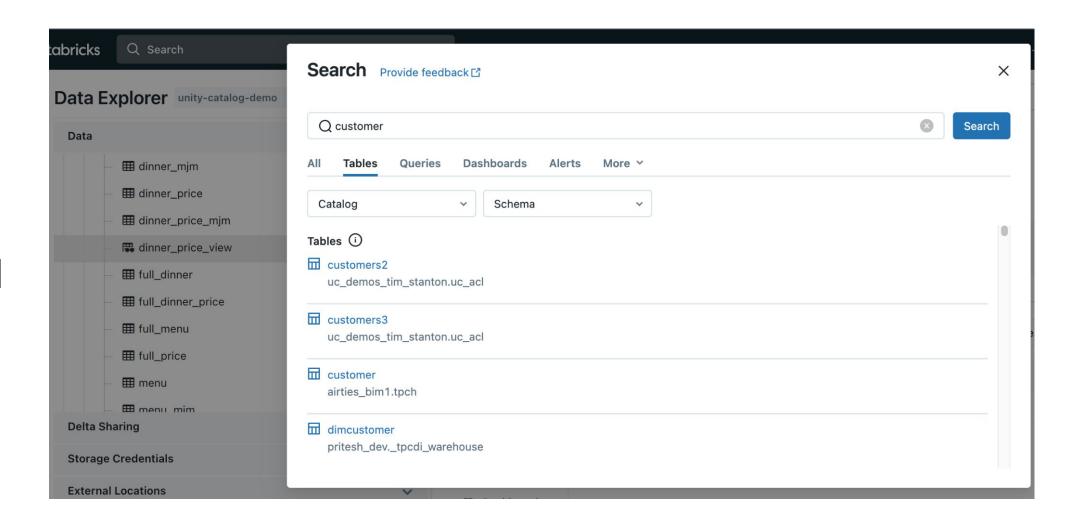
- Lineage service analyzes logs emitted from the cluster, and pulls metadata from DLT
- Assembles column and table level lineage

- Presented to the end user graphically in Databricks
- Lineage can be exported via API and imported into other tool

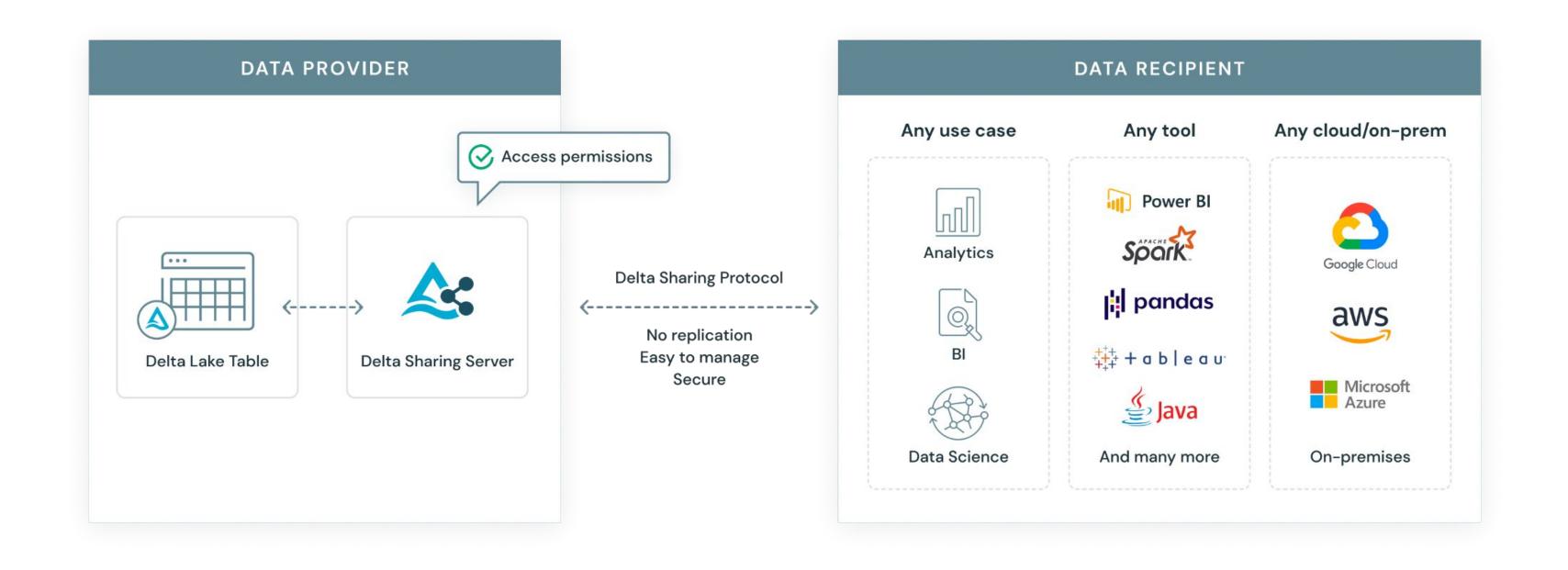
Built-in search and discovery

Accelerate time to value with low latency data discovery

- Ul to search for data assets stored in Unity Catalog
- Unified UI across DSML + DBSQL
- Leverage common permission model from Unity Catalog



An open standard for secure sharing of data assets



Unity Catalog -Architecture

