

Databricks System Tables

Databricks System Tables provide essential metadata and logs for managing jobs, clusters, billing, and data access within the Databricks platform. Here's a simplified, point-by-point overview of these tables and their real-world applications.



with the new
ER DIAGRAM



Get ready to dive deep into tables with:

- 🎯 Job Tracking, Execution, Data Lineage and Access
- 🎯 Query Execution History, Marketplace and API Events
- 🎯 Billing, Usage, Cluster and Compute Management
- 🎯 Sample Queries & Entity Relationship Diagram

What are system tables?

System tables are a Databricks-hosted analytical store of your account's operational data found in the system catalog. System tables can be used for historical observability across your account.

Requirements

- To access system tables, your workspace must be enabled for Unity Catalog.
- Must be in a supported region.

Enable / Disable / List Schemas

CLI QUERIES

Bash

```
databricks system-schemas enable METASTORE_ID SCHEMA_NAME
```

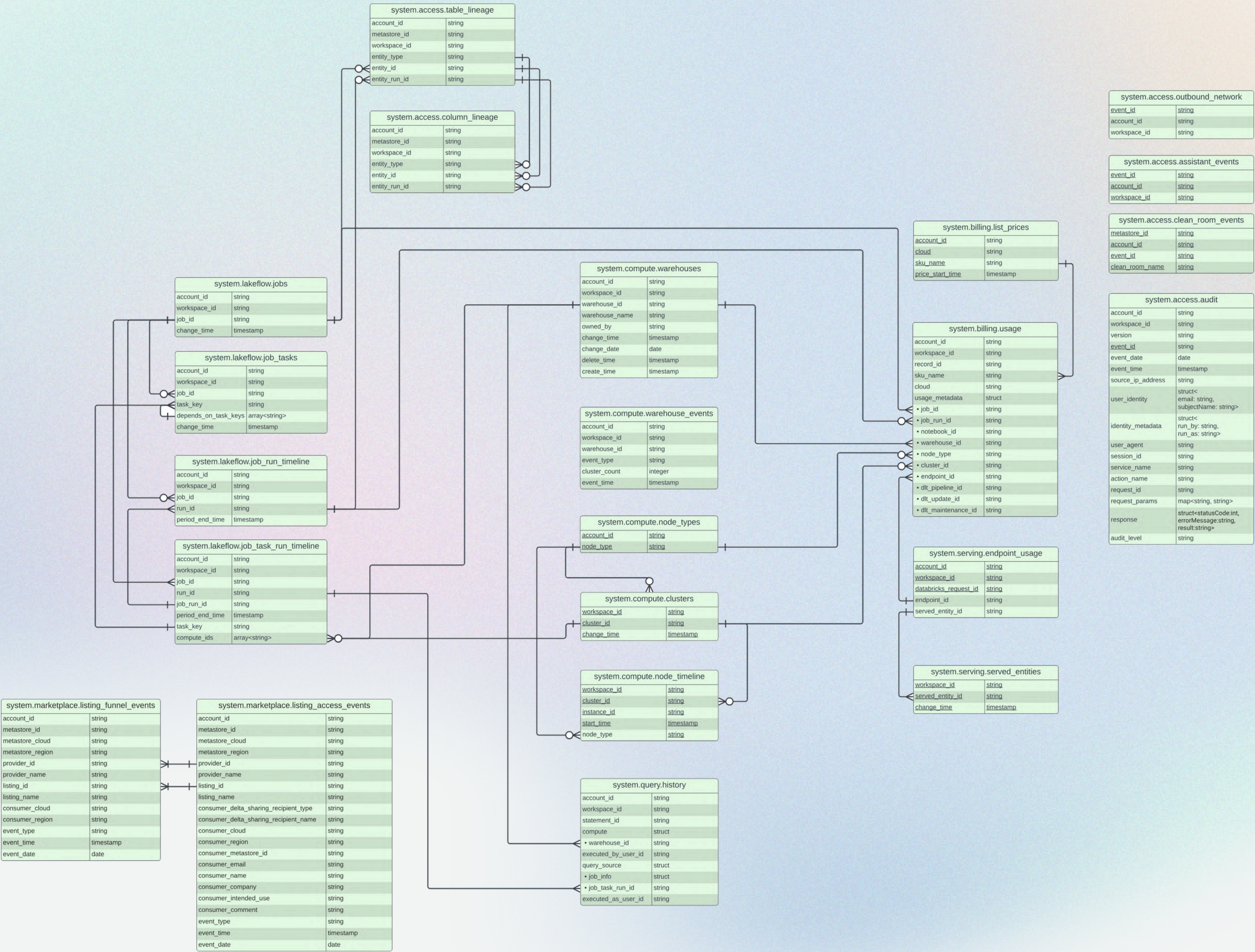
Bash

```
databricks system-schemas disable METASTORE_ID SCHEMA_NAME
```

Bash

```
databricks system-schemas list METASTORE_ID
```


Entity Relationship Diagram



Job Tracking and Execution

Analyze job performance, identify delays, and troubleshoot failed jobs.

| TABLE | USAGE |
|----------------------------------|--|
| system.lakeflow.jobs | Stores job metadata like job_id and job_name . |
| system.lakeflow.job_tasks | Tracks tasks within jobs. |
| system.lakeflow.job_run_timeline | Monitors when jobs start and finish. |

Sample QUERIES

Fetch job names and their recent execution status

```
SELECT job_id, job_name, storage, latest_run_id
FROM system.lakeflow.jobs
ORDER BY latest_run_id DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Get a timeline of task runs from the past 7 days

```
SELECT task_key, status, start_time, end_time
FROM system.lakeflow.job_run_timeline
WHERE start_time >= CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() - INTERVAL '7 DAYS'
ORDER BY start_time DESC;
```


Cluster and Compute Management

Optimize cluster configurations and reduce idle time for cost savings

| TABLE | USAGE |
|------------------------------|--|
| system.compute.clusters | Contains cluster-level details (cluster_id , node_type , memory). |
| system.compute.node_timeline | Tracks changes to cluster nodes over time. |
| system.compute.node_types | Lists available node types (useful for cost and resource planning). |

Sample QUERIES

Fetch cluster details, including cluster ID, memory, and node type

```
SELECT cluster_id, driver_memory_mb, worker_memory_mb, node_type
FROM system.compute.clusters
ORDER BY created_time DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Get a list of node types and their details

```
SELECT node_type_id, num_cores, memory_mb
FROM system.compute.node_types
ORDER BY num_cores DESC;
```


Query Execution History

Track slow queries, troubleshoot query performance, and audit user activity

| TABLE | USAGE |
|-----------------------------|--|
| system.query.history | Stores executed query details such as query_id , user_id , and warehouse_id . |

Sample **QUERIES**

List the most recent queries executed, along with user information and status

```
SELECT query_id, user_id, warehouse_id, status, start_time
FROM system.query.history
ORDER BY start_time DESC
LIMIT 10;
```


Data Lineage and Access

Enhance data governance, ensure regulatory compliance, and track sensitive data

| TABLE | USAGE |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| system.access.table_lineage | Tracks lineage of tables to identify data sources. |
| system.access.column_lineage | Tracks lineage of individual columns. |
| system.access.audit | Logs access events, including user IPs and workspace actions. |

Sample QUERIES

Get table lineage to see data sources used in transformations

```
SELECT entity_id, source_type, source_id
FROM system.access.table_lineage
ORDER BY source_type, entity_id;
```

Track user access events (IP, timestamp, and actions)

```
SELECT user_id, workspace_id, ip_address, access_time, operation
FROM system.access.audit
WHERE access_time >= CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() - INTERVAL '1 DAY'
ORDER BY access_time DESC;
```


Billing and Usage

Monitor and optimize cloud costs by analyzing real-time usage data.

| TABLE | USAGE |
|----------------------------------|--|
| system.billing.usage | Tracks cloud usage, including clusters and SQL warehouses. |
| system.billing.sku_prices | Stores SKU pricing details for cost tracking. |

Sample
QUERIES

Get cluster usage information for the last month

```
SELECT cluster_id, warehouse_id, usage_date, total_dbu_consumed
FROM system.billing.usage
WHERE usage_date >= CURRENT_DATE - 30
ORDER BY usage_date DESC;
```

Fetch SKU pricing details

```
SELECT sku_name, unit_price_usd, change_time
FROM system.billing.sku_prices
ORDER BY change_time DESC;
```


Marketplace and API Events

Analyze marketplace service performance and track API activity.

| TABLE | USAGE |
|---|---|
| system.marketplace.listing_funnel_events | Tracks usage for external marketplace integrations. |
| system.marketplace.listing_access_events | Logs API usage for marketplace services. |

Sample
QUERIES

Get recent marketplace listing access events

```
SELECT consumer_cloud, event_time, provider_id, listing_id
FROM system.marketplace.listing_access_events
ORDER BY event_time DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Analyze API usage trends based on funnel events

```
SELECT listing_id, event_type, COUNT(*) AS event_count
FROM system.marketplace.listing_funnel_events
GROUP BY listing_id, event_type
ORDER BY event_count DESC;
```


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