Data Governance

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Data Access with Unity Catalog

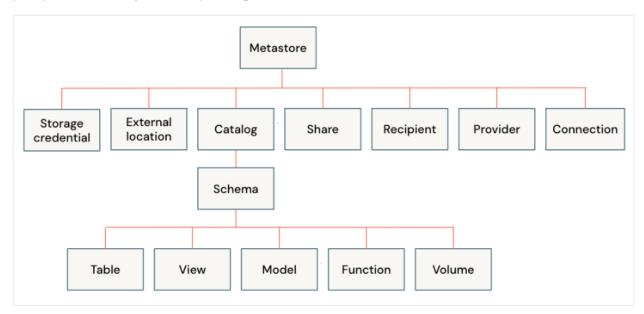
- 1. Identify one of the four areas of data governance. [1]
 - Data Access Control
 - Data Access Audit
 - Data Lineage
 - Data Discovery

Data Governance Overview Four key functional areas	
Data Access Control	Data Access Audit
Control who has access to which data	Capture and record all access to data
Data Lineage	Data Discovery
Capture upstream sources and downstream consumers	Ability to search for and discover authorized assets

- 2. Compare and contrast metastores and catalogs. [1]
 - Metastores are the top level container which has catalogs. By default, we have hive metastore.
 - Metastores include storage credentials, external locations, shares, and recipients.
- 3. Identify Unity Catalog securables. [1]
 - Securables are the things we can grant or revoke privileges onto.

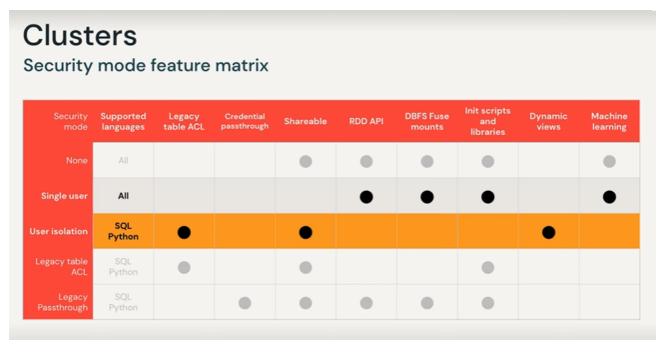
Securable objects in Unity Catalog

A securable object is an object defined in the Unity Catalog metastore on which privileges can be granted to a principal. Securable objects in Unity Catalog are hierarchical.

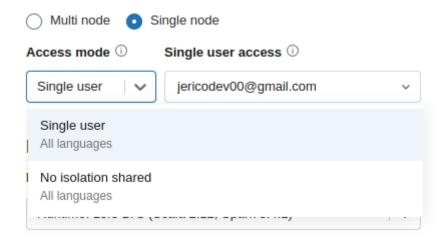


- 4. Define a service principal.
 - these are like accounts that can be used for connecting to databricks via API on an external IDE/platform. Similar to service accounts which will have credentials usable by several users.
- 5. Identify the cluster security modes compatible with Unity Catalog.
 - Single user
 - User isolation

Clusters Security modes **Modes supporting Unity Catalog** Modes not supporting Unity Catalog Single user None Multiple language support, not No security shareable Table ACL only User isolation Legacy table ACLs, multiple languages, Shareable, Python and SQL, legacy shareable table ACLs Passthrough only Credential passthrough, multiple languages, shareable

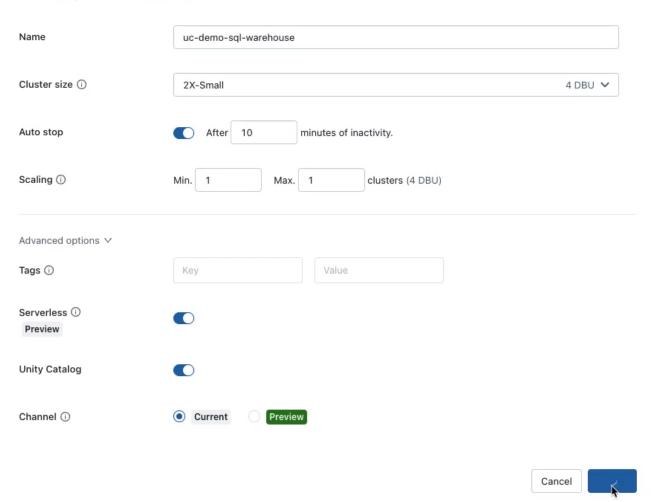


- 6. Create a UC-enabled all-purpose cluster.
 - use access mode/security mode to specify the cluster type. Only single user and user isolation modes are supported by UC.



7. Create a DBSQL warehouse.

New SQL Warehouse ①



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8. Identify how to query a three-layer namespace.

```
SELECT * FROM <catalog>.<schema>.
```

- 9. Implement data object access control
 - Go to the Catalog tab, and under the catalogs/metastores, you can grant/revoke privileges to the data objects
 - For tables/views, use <u>is_accont_group_member()</u> function to redact columns or rows using dynamic views

```
is account group member('analysts') THEN 'REDACTED'
        ELSE name
        END AS name,
        MEAN(heartrate) avg heartrate,
        DATE_TRUNC("DD", time) date
        FROM heartrate device
        GROUP BY mrn, name, DATE TRUNC("DD", time)
# Redact rows
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW agg_heartrate AS
SELECT
        mrn,
        time,
        device id,
        heartrate
FROM heartrate device
WHERE
        CASE WHEN
                is_account_group_member('developers') THEN device id < 30</pre>
                ELSE TRUE
        END
```

- 10. Identify colocating metastores with a workspace as best practice.
 - Add the metastore to the same region as the workspace, to enable low latency. Not sure with what the key point is actually referring to lol.
- 11. Identify using service principals for connections as best practice.
 - "Databricks recommends using a service principal and its OAuth token or personal
 access token instead of your Azure Databricks user account and personal access
 token. Benefits include: Granting and restricting access to resources
 independently of a user. Enabling users to better protect their own access tokens."
 [1]
- 12. Identify the segregation of business units across catalog as best practice
 - You can do all governance for several workspaces using Unity Catalog.

