

Hortonworks Data Platform

Data Governance

(Aug 29, 2016)

Hortonworks Data Platform: Data Governance

Copyright © 2012-2016 Hortonworks, Inc. Some rights reserved.

The Hortonworks Data Platform, powered by Apache Hadoop, is a massively scalable and 100% open source platform for storing, processing and analyzing large volumes of data. It is designed to deal with data from many sources and formats in a very quick, easy and cost-effective manner. The Hortonworks Data Platform consists of the essential set of Apache Hadoop projects including MapReduce, Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS), HCatalog, Pig, Hive, HBase, ZooKeeper and Ambari. Hortonworks is the major contributor of code and patches to many of these projects. These projects have been integrated and tested as part of the Hortonworks Data Platform release process and installation and configuration tools have also been included.

Unlike other providers of platforms built using Apache Hadoop, Hortonworks contributes 100% of our code back to the Apache Software Foundation. The Hortonworks Data Platform is Apache-licensed and completely open source. We sell only expert technical support, [training](#) and partner-enablement services. All of our technology is, and will remain, free and open source.

Please visit the [Hortonworks Data Platform](#) page for more information on Hortonworks technology. For more information on Hortonworks services, please visit either the [Support](#) or [Training](#) page. Feel free to [contact us](#) directly to discuss your specific needs.



Except where otherwise noted, this document is licensed under
Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 3.0 License.
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode>

Table of Contents

1. HDP Data Governance	1
1.1. Apache Atlas Features	1
1.2. Atlas-Ranger Integration	2
2. Installing and Configuring Apache Atlas	4
2.1. Installing and Configuring Apache Atlas Using Ambari	4
2.1.1. Authentication Settings	4
2.1.2. Authorization Settings	8
2.2. Configuring Atlas Tagsync in Ranger	10
2.3. Configuring Atlas High Availability	10
2.4. Configuring Atlas Security	10
2.4.1. Additional Requirements for Atlas with Ranger and Kerberos	10
2.4.2. Enabling Atlas HTTPS	11
2.4.3. Hive CLI Security	11
2.5. Installing Sample Atlas Metadata	12
2.6. Updating the Atlas Ambari Configuration	12
3. Searching and Viewing Assets	13
3.1. Using Text and DSL Search	13
3.2. Viewing Asset Data Lineage	15
3.3. Viewing Asset Details	17
4. Working with Atlas Tags	23
4.1. Creating Atlas Tags	23
4.2. Associating Tags with Assets	24
4.3. Searching for Assets Associated with Tags	27
5. Managing the Atlas Business Taxonomy (Technical Preview)	29
5.1. Enabling the Atlas Taxonomy Technical Preview	29
5.2. Creating Taxonomy Terms	33
5.3. Associating Taxonomy Terms with Assets	41
5.4. Navigating the Atlas Taxonomy	44
5.4.1. Navigation Arrows	44
5.4.2. Breadcrumb Trail	45
5.4.3. Search Terms	46
5.4.4. Back Button	46
5.5. Searching for Assets Associated with Taxonomy Terms	47
6. Apache Atlas REST API Reference	49
6.1. Data Model	49
6.2. AdminResource	49
6.3. DataSetLineageResource	50
6.4. EntityService	51
6.5. LineageResource	55
6.6. MetadataDiscoveryResource	55
6.7. TaxonomyService	57
6.8. TypesResource	60

List of Figures

1.1. Atlas Overview	2
---------------------------	---

List of Tables

2.1. Apache Atlas File-based Configuration Settings	5
2.2. Apache Atlas LDAP Configuration Settings	6
2.3. Apache Atlas AD Configuration Settings	7
2.4. Apache Atlas Simple Authorization	8

1. HDP Data Governance

Apache Atlas provides governance capabilities for Hadoop that use both prescriptive and forensic models enriched by business taxonomical metadata. Atlas is designed to exchange metadata with other tools and processes within and outside of the Hadoop stack, thereby enabling platform-agnostic governance controls that effectively address compliance requirements.

Apache Atlas enables enterprises to effectively and efficiently address their compliance requirements through a scalable set of core governance services. These services include:

- Search and Proscriptive Lineage – facilitates pre-defined and *ad hoc* exploration of data and metadata, while maintaining a history of data sources and how specific data was generated.
- Metadata-driven data access control.
- Flexible modeling of both business and operational data.
- Data Classification – helps you to understand the nature of the data within Hadoop and classify it based on external and internal sources.
- Metadata interchange with other metadata tools.

1.1. Apache Atlas Features

Apache Atlas is a low-level service in the Hadoop stack that provides core metadata services. Atlas currently provides metadata services for the following components:

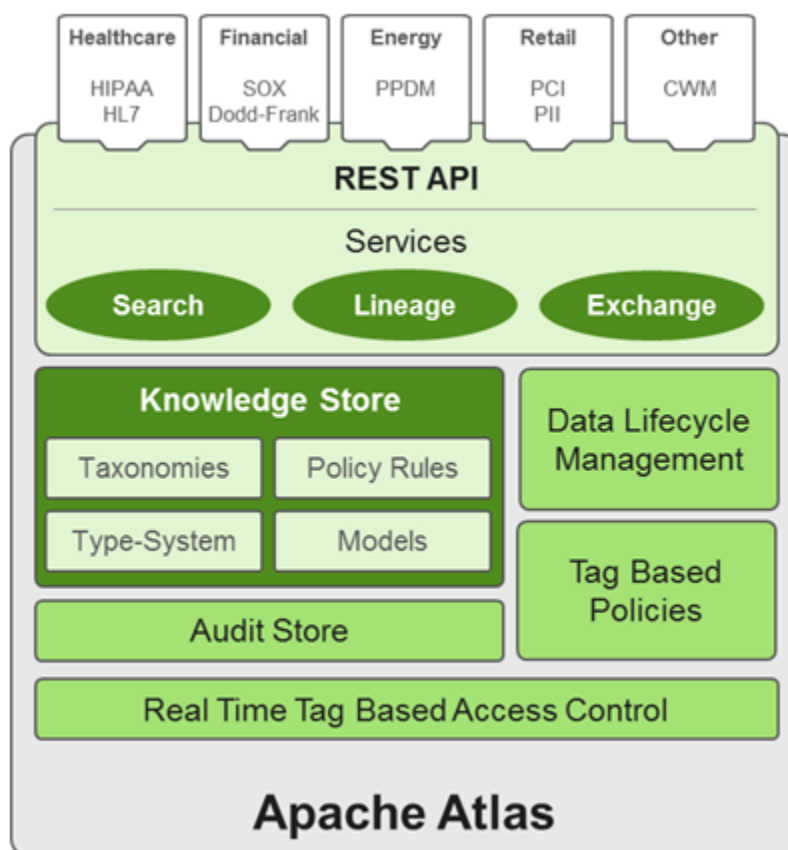
- Hive
- Ranger
- Sqoop
- Storm/Kafka (limited support)
- Falcon (limited support)

Apache Atlas provides the following features:

- **Knowledge store that leverages existing Hadoop metastores:** Categorized into a business-oriented taxonomy of data sets, objects, tables, and columns. Supports the exchange of metadata between HDP foundation components and third-party applications or governance tools.
- **Data lifecycle management:** Leverages existing investment in Apache Falcon with a focus on provenance, multi-cluster replication, data set retention and eviction, late data handling, and automation.
- **Audit store:** Historical repository for all governance events, including security events (access, grant, deny), operational events related to data provenance and metrics. The Atlas audit store is indexed and searchable for access to governance events.

- **Security:** Integration with HDP security that enables you to establish global security policies based on data classifications and that leverages Apache Ranger plug-in architecture for security policy enforcement.
- **Policy engine:** Fully extensible policy engine that supports metadata-based, geo-based, and time-based rules that rationalize at runtime.
- **RESTful interface:** Supports extensibility by way of REST APIs to third-party applications so you can use your existing tools to view and manipulate metadata in the HDP foundation components.

Figure 1.1. Atlas Overview



1.2. Atlas-Ranger Integration

Atlas provides data governance capabilities and serves as a common metadata store that is designed to exchange metadata both within and outside of the Hadoop stack. Ranger provides a centralized user interface that can be used to define, administer and manage security policies consistently across all the components of the Hadoop stack. The Atlas-Ranger unites the data classification and metadata store capabilities of Atlas with security enforcement in Ranger.

You can use Atlas and Ranger to implement dynamic classification-based security policies, in addition to role-based security policies. Ranger's centralized platform empowers data

administrators to define security policy based on Atlas metadata tags or attributes and apply this policy in real-time to the entire hierarchy of assets including databases, tables, and columns, thereby preventing security violations.

Ranger-Atlas Access Policies

- **Classification-based access controls:** A data asset such as a table or column can be marked with the metadata tag related to compliance or business taxonomy (such as "PCI"). This tag is then used to assign permissions to a user or group. This represents an evolution from role-based entitlements, which require discrete and static one-to-one mapping between user/group and resources such as tables or files. As an example, a data steward can create a classification tag "PII" (Personally Identifiable Information) and assign certain Hive table or columns to the tag "PII". By doing this, the data steward is denoting that any data stored in the column or the table has to be treated as "PII". The data steward now has the ability to build a security policy in Ranger for this classification and allow certain groups or users to access the data associated with this classification, while denying access to other groups or users. Users accessing any data classified as "PII" by Atlas would be automatically enforced by the Ranger policy already defined.
- **Data Expiry-based access policy:** For certain business use cases, data can be toxic and have an expiration date for business usage. This use case can be achieved with Atlas and Ranger. Apache Atlas can assign expiration dates to a data tag. Ranger inherits the expiration date and automatically denies access to the tagged data after the expiration date.
- **Location-specific access policies:** Similar to time-based access policies, administrators can now customize entitlements based on geography. For example, a US-based user might be granted access to data while she is in a domestic office, but not while she is in Europe. Although the same user may be trying to access the same data, the different geographical context would apply, triggering a different set of privacy rules to be evaluated.
- **Prohibition against dataset combinations:** With Atlas-Ranger integration, it is now possible to define a security policy that restricts combining two data sets. For example, consider a scenario in which one column consists of customer account numbers, and another column contains customer names. These columns may be in compliance individually, but pose a violation if combined as part of a query. Administrators can now apply a metadata tag to both data sets to prevent them from being combined.

Cross Component Lineage

Apache Atlas now provides the ability to visualize cross-component lineage, delivering a complete view of data movement across a number of analytic engines such as Apache Storm, Kafka, Falcon, and Hive.

This functionality offers important benefits to data stewards and auditors. For example, data that starts as event data through a Kafka bolt or Storm Topology is also analyzed as an aggregated dataset through Hive, and then combined with reference data from a RDBMS via Sqoop, can be governed by Atlas at every stage of its lifecycle. Data stewards, Operations, and Compliance now have the ability to visualize a data set's lineage, and then drill down into operational, security, and provenance-related details. As this tracking is done at the platform level, any application that uses these engines will be natively tracked. This allows for extended visibility beyond a single application view.

2. Installing and Configuring Apache Atlas

2.1. Installing and Configuring Apache Atlas Using Ambari

To install Apache Atlas using Ambari, follow the procedure in [Adding a Service to your Hadoop cluster](#) in the Ambari User's Guide. On the Choose Services page, select the Atlas service. When you reach the Customize Services step in the Add Service wizard, set the following Atlas properties, then complete the remaining steps in the Add Service wizard. The Atlas user name and password are set to `admin/admin` by default.

2.1.1. Authentication Settings

You can set the Authentication Type to None, LDAP, or AD. If authentication is set to None, file-based authentication is used.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Service Wizard' interface in Ambari. The left sidebar contains a list of steps: 'ADD SERVICE WIZARD', 'Choose Services', 'Assign Masters', 'Assign Slaves and Clients', 'Customize Services' (highlighted), 'Configure Identities', 'Review', 'Install, Start and Test', and 'Summary'. The main content area is titled 'Customize Services' and includes a message: 'We have come up with recommended configurations for the services you selected. Customize them as you see fit.' Below this, there are tabs for various services: HDFS, YARN, MapReduce2, Tez, Hive, HBase, Pig, Cozie, ZooKeeper, Falcon, Storm, Ambari Infra, Ambari Metrics, Atlas (selected), Kafka, Knox, SmartSense, Spark, Slider, and Misc. A yellow banner indicates 'There are 2 configuration changes in 2 services Show Details'. Below this, there is a 'Group' dropdown set to 'Default (1)' and a 'Manage Config Groups' button. The 'Authentication' tab is selected, showing the 'Authentication Type' section. The 'Authentication Type' dropdown is set to 'None', with a dropdown menu open showing options: 'None', 'LDAP', and 'AD'. A green banner at the bottom states 'All configurations have been addressed.' and there are 'Back' and 'Next' buttons.

2.1.1.1. File-based Authentication

Select **None** to default to file-based authentication.

Add Service Wizard

ADD SERVICE WIZARD

- Choose Services
- Assign Masters
- Assign Slaves and Clients
- Customize Services**
- Configure Identities
- Review
- Install, Start and Test
- Summary

Customize Services

We have come up with recommended configurations for the services you selected. Customize them as you see fit.

HDFS YARN MapReduce2 Tez Hive HBase Pig Oozie ZooKeeper Falcon Storm Ambari Infra
Ambari Metrics **Atlas** Kafka Knox SmartSense Spark Slider Misc

There are 2 configuration changes in 2 services [Show Details](#)

Group: **Default (1)** [Manage Config Groups](#) Filter...

Authentication: **Advanced**

Authentication Type

atlas.authentication.method.kdap.type

None

☒ All configurations have been addressed.

[← Back](#) [Next →](#)

When file-based authentication is selected, the following properties are automatically set under **Advanced application-properties** on the Advanced tab.

Table 2.1. Apache Atlas File-based Configuration Settings

Property	Value
atlas.authentication.method.file	true
atlas.authentication.method.file.filename	{{conf_dir}}/users-credentials.properties

Add Service Wizard

Customize Services

Configure Identities

Review

Install, Start and Test

Summary

HDFS YARN MapReduce2 Tez Hive HBase Pig Oozie ZooKeeper Falcon Storm Ambari Infra

Ambari Metrics **Atlas** Kafka Knox SmartSense Spark Slider Misc

There are 2 configuration changes in 2 services [Show Details](#)

Group: Default (1) Manage Config Groups Filter...

Authentication Advanced

Advanced application-properties

atlas.audit.hbase.tableName	ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS	✓	✕
atlas.audit.hbase.zookeeper.quorum	c6406.ambari.apache.org	✓	✕
atlas.audit.zookeeper.session.timeout.ms	1000	✓	✕
atlas.auth.policy.file	[[conf_dir]]/policy-store.txt	✓	✕
atlas.authentication.keytab	/etc/security/keytabs/atlas.service.keytab	✓	✕
atlas.authentication.method.file	true	✓	✕
atlas.authentication.method.file.filename	[[conf_dir]]/users-credentials.properties	✓	✕
atlas.authentication.method.kerberos	false	✓	✕
atlas.authentication.method.idap	false	✓	✕
atlas.authentication.principal	atlas	✓	✕
atlas.authorizer.impl	simple	✓	✕
atlas.cluster.name	[[cluster_name]]	✓	✕

The `users-credentials.properties` file should have the following format:

```
username=group::sha256password
admin=ADMIN::e7cf3ef4f17c3999a94f2c6f612e8a888e5b1026878e4e19398b23bd38ec221a
```

The user group can be ADMIN, DATA_STEWARD, or DATA_SCIENTIST.

The password is encoded with the `sha256` encoding method and can be generated using the UNIX tool:

```
echo -n "Password" | sha256sum
e7cf3ef4f17c3999a94f2c6f612e8a888e5b1026878e4e19398b23bd38ec221a -
```

2.1.1.2. LDAP Authentication

To enable LDAP authentication, select **LDAP**, then set the following configuration properties.

Table 2.2. Apache Atlas LDAP Configuration Settings

Property	Sample Values
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.url	ldap://127.0.0.1:389
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.userDNpattern	uid={0},ou=users,dc=example,dc=com

Property	Sample Values
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.groupSearchBase	dc=example,dc=com
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.groupSearchFilter	(member=cn={0},ou=users,dc=example,dc=com
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.groupRoleAttribute	cn
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.base.dn	dc=example,dc=com
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.bind.dn	cn=Manager,dc=example,dc=com
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.bind.password	PassW0rd
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.referral	ignore
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.user.searchfilter	(uid={0})
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.default.role	ROLE_USER

2.1.1.3. AD Authentication

To enable AD authentication, select **AD**, then set the following configuration properties.

Table 2.3. Apache Atlas AD Configuration Settings

Property	Sample Values
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.url	ldap://127.0.0.1:389
Domain Name (Only for AD)	example.com
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.base.dn	DC=example,DC=com

Property	Sample Values
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.bind.dn	CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.bind.password	PassW0rd
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.referral	ignore
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.user.searchfilter	(sAMAccountName={0})
atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.default.role	ROLE_USER

Add Service Wizard

Customize Services

Configure Identities
Review
Install, Start and Test
Summary

HDFS YARN MapReduce2 Tez Hive HBase Pig Cozle ZooKeeper Falcon Storm Ambari Infra
Ambari Metrics **Atlas** Kafka Knox SmartSense Spark Slider Misc

There are 2 configuration changes in 2 services [Show Details](#)

Group: Default (1) Manage Config Groups Filter...

Authentication **Advanced**

Authentication Type

atlas.authentication.method.ldap.type
AD

LDAP/AD

atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.url
ldap://127.0.0.1:389

Domain Name (Only for AD)
example.com

atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.base.dn
DC=example,DC=com

atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.bind.dn
CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=example,DC=com

atlas.authentication.method.ldap.ad.bind.password

2.1.2. Authorization Settings

Two authorization methods are available for Atlas: Simple and Ranger.

2.1.2.1. Simple Authorization

The default setting is Simple, and the following properties are automatically set under **Advanced application-properties** on the Advanced tab.

Table 2.4. Apache Atlas Simple Authorization

Property	Value
atlas.authorizer.impl	simple
atlas.auth.policy.file	{{conf_dir}}/policy-store.txt

The screenshot shows the 'Add Service Wizard' window with the 'Advanced' tab selected. Under 'Advanced application-properties', the following configuration is visible:

Property Name	Value
atlas.audit.hbase.tablename	ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS
atlas.audit.hbase.zookeeper.quorum	c6406.ambari.apache.org
atlas.audit.zookeeper.session.timeout.ms	1000
atlas.auth.policy.file	[[conf_dir]]/policy-store.txt
atlas.authentication.keytab	/etc/security/keytabs/atlas.service.keytab
atlas.authentication.method.file	true
atlas.authentication.method.file.filename	[[conf_dir]]/users-credentials.properties
atlas.authentication.method.kerberos	false
atlas.authentication.method.idap	false
atlas.authentication.principal	atlas
atlas.authorizer.impl	simple
atlas.cluster.name	[[cluster_name]]
atlas.enableTLS	false
atlas.graph.index.search.backend	solr5
atlas.graph.index.search.solr.mode	cloud
atlas.graph.index.search.solr.zookeeper.url	c6406.ambari.apache.org:2181/infra-solr
atlas.graph.storage	hbase

The policy-store.txt file has the following format:

```
Policy_Name;;User_Name:Operations_Allowed;;Group_Name:Operations_Allowed;;Resource_Type:Resource
```

For example:

```
adminPolicy;;admin:rwud;;ROLE_ADMIN:rwud;;type:*,entity:*,operation:*,
taxonomy:*,term:*
userReadPolicy;;readUser1:r,readUser2:r;;DATA_SCIENTIST:r;;type:*,entity:*,
operation:*,taxonomy:*,term:*
userWritePolicy;;writeUser1:rwu,writeUser2:rwu;;BUSINESS_GROUP:rwu,
DATA_STEWARD:rwud;;type:*,entity:*,operation:*,taxonomy:*,term:*
```

In this example readUser1, readUser2, writeUser1 and writeUser2 are the user IDs, each with its corresponding access rights. The User_Name, Group_Name and Operations_Allowed are comma-separated lists.

Authorizer Resource Types:

- Operation
- Type
- Entity
- Taxonomy

- Term
- Unknown

Operations_Allowed are r = read, w = write, u = update, d = delete

2.1.2.2. Ranger Authorization

Ranger Authorization is activated by [enabling the Ranger Atlas plug-in](#) in Ambari.

2.2. Configuring Atlas Tagsync in Ranger



Note

Before configuring Atlas Tagsync in Ranger, you must enable Ranger Authorization in Atlas by [enabling the Ranger Atlas plug-in](#) in Ambari.

For information about configuring Atlas Tagsync in Ranger, see [Configure Ranger Tagsync](#).

2.3. Configuring Atlas High Availability

For information about configuring High Availability (HA) for Apache Atlas, see [Apache Atlas High Availability](#).

2.4. Configuring Atlas Security

2.4.1. Additional Requirements for Atlas with Ranger and Kerberos

Currently additional configuration steps are required for Atlas with Ranger and in Kerberized environments.

2.4.1.1. Additional Requirements for Atlas with Ranger

When Atlas is used with Ranger, perform the following additional configuration steps:

- Create the following HBase policy:
 - table: atlas_titan, ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS
 - user: atlas
 - permission: Read, Write, Create, Admin
- Create following Kafka policies:
 - topic=ATLAS_HOOK
 - permission=publish, create; group=public
 - permission=consume, create; user=atlas (for non-kerberized environments, set group=public)

- topic=ATLAS_ENTITIES

permission=publish, create; user=atlas (for non-kerberized environments, set group=public)

permission=consume, create; group=public

2.4.1.2. Additional Requirements for Atlas with Kerberos without Ranger

When Atlas is used in a Kerberized environment without Ranger, perform the following additional configuration steps:

- Start the HBase shell with the user identity of the HBase admin user ('hbase')
- Execute the following command in HBase shell, to enable Atlas to create necessary HBase tables:
 - grant 'atlas', 'RWXCA'
- Start (or restart) Atlas, so that Atlas would create above HBase tables
- Execute the following command in HBase shell, to revoke global permissions granted to 'atlas' user:
 - revoke 'atlas'
- Execute the following commands in HBase shell, to enable Atlas to access necessary HBase tables:
 - grant 'atlas', 'RWXCA', 'atlas_titan'
 - grant 'atlas', 'RWXCA', 'ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS'
- Kafka – To grant permissions to a Kafka topic, run the following commands as the Kafka user:

```
/usr/hdp/current/kafka-broker/bin/kafka-acls.sh --topic ATLAS_HOOK --allow-principals * --operations All --authorizer-properties "zookeeper.connect=hostname:2181"
/usr/hdp/current/kafka-broker/bin/kafka-acls.sh --topic ATLAS_ENTITIES --allow-principals * --operations All --authorizer-properties "zookeeper.connect=hostname:2181"
```

2.4.2. Enabling Atlas HTTPS

For information about enabling HTTPS for Apache Atlas, see [Enable SSL for Apache Atlas](#).

2.4.3. Hive CLI Security

If you have Oozie, Storm, or Sqoop Atlas hooks enabled, the Hive CLI can be used with these components. You should be aware that the Hive CLI may not be secure without taking additional measures.

2.5. Installing Sample Atlas Metadata

You can use the `quick_start.py` Python script to install sample metadata to view in the Atlas web UI. Use the following steps to install the sample metadata:

1. Log in to the Atlas host server using a command prompt.
2. Run the following command as the Atlas user:

```
su atlas -c '/usr/hdp/current/atlas-server/bin/quick_start.py'
```

When prompted, type in the Atlas user name and password. When the script finishes running, the following confirmation message appears:

```
Example data added to Apache Atlas Server!!!
```

If Kerberos is enabled, `kinit` is required to execute the `quick_start.py` script.

After you have installed the sample metadata, you can explore the Atlas web UI.



Note

If you are using the HDP Sandbox, you do not need to run the Python script to populate Atlas with sample metadata.

2.6. Updating the Atlas Ambari Configuration

When you update the Atlas configuration settings in Ambari, Ambari marks the services that require restart, and you can select **Actions > Restart All Required** to restart all services that require a restart.



Important

Apache Oozie requires a restart after an Atlas configuration update, but may not be included in the services marked as requiring restart in Ambari. Select **Oozie > Service Actions > Restart All** to restart Oozie along with the other services.

3. Searching and Viewing Assets

3.1. Using Text and DSL Search

You can search for assets using two search modes: Text or DSL. Text is a full-text search, and DSL enables you to search using [Apache Atlas DSL](#). Atlas DSL (Domain-Specific Language) is a SQL-like query language that enables you to search metadata using complex queries.

1. To search for assets, click **SEARCH** on the Atlas web UI, select **Text**, type in a search string, then click **Search** to display a list of the assets associated with that tag. In the example below, we searched for the text string "table".

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left, the 'TAGS' sidebar is active, with the 'SEARCH' tab selected. The 'Text' search mode is chosen, and the search string 'table' is entered in the input field. The 'Search' button is highlighted in green. The main area displays 'Results for table', showing 'Showing 1 - 11' results. A table lists the search results with columns for Name, Description, Owner, and Tags. Each row includes a checkbox and a 'Tags' button with a plus sign.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Description	Owner	Tags
<input type="checkbox"/>	loadSalesDaily	hive query for daily summary		ETL ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	loadSalesMonthly	hive query for monthly summary		ETL ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	loadLogsMonthly	hive query for monthly summary		ETL ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	sales_fact	sales fact table	Joe	Fact ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	product_dim	product dimension table	John Doe	Dimension ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	time_dim	time dimension table	John Doe	Dimension ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	customer_dim	customer dimension table	feti	Dimension ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	sales_fact_daily_mv	sales fact daily materialized view	Joe BI	Metric ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	log_fact_daily_mv	log fact daily materialized view	Tim ETL	Log Data ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	sales_fact_monthly_mv	sales fact monthly materialized view	Jane BI	Metric ✕ +
<input type="checkbox"/>	logging_fact_monthly_mv	logging fact monthly materialized view	Tim ETL	Log Data ✕ +

You can also select the **DSL** search option and use the Search box to select a pre-configured DSL query. You can use the Optional Conditions box to enter additional DSL query parameters. In the example below, we selected the Table DSL query:

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a search bar and a list of asset types: Table, StorageDesc, View, falcon_cluster, falcon_feed, and falcon_feed_creation. The 'Table' asset type is selected. The main area displays 'Results for Table' with a table of search results. The table has columns for Name, Description, Owner, and Tags. The results list includes tables like time_dim, customer_dim, sales_fact_monthly_mv, product_dim, sales_fact, logging_fact_monthly_mv, sales_fact_daily_mv, and log_fact_daily_mv. Each row has a checkbox on the left and a 'Tags' column with buttons to add or remove tags like 'Dimension', 'Metric', 'Fact', and 'Log Data'.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Description	Owner	Tags
<input type="checkbox"/>	time_dim	time dimension table	John Doe	Dimension +
<input type="checkbox"/>	customer_dim	customer dimension table	feti	Dimension +
<input type="checkbox"/>	sales_fact_monthly_mv	sales fact monthly materialized view	Jane BI	Metric +
<input type="checkbox"/>	product_dim	product dimension table	John Doe	Dimension +
<input type="checkbox"/>	sales_fact	sales fact table	Joe	Fact +
<input type="checkbox"/>	logging_fact_monthly_mv	logging fact monthly materialized view	Tim ETL	Log Data +
<input type="checkbox"/>	sales_fact_daily_mv	sales fact daily materialized view	Joe BI	Metric +
<input type="checkbox"/>	log_fact_daily_mv	log fact daily materialized view	Tim ETL	Log Data +

2. To view detailed information about an asset, click the asset in the search results list. In the example below, we selected the "sales_fact" table from the list of search results.

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a search bar and filters. The main content area shows the details for the 'sales_fact' asset, which is tagged as 'Fact'. Below this, the 'LINEAGE' section features a graphical flow diagram showing the data lineage from 'sales_fact' through various processing steps like 'loadSalesDaily' and 'loadSalesMonthly' to intermediate tables like 'sales_fact_daily_mv' and 'sales_fact_monthly_mv'. At the bottom, the 'DETAILS' section is visible, with a sub-section for 'PROPERTIES' containing a table with one row: 'tableType' with the value 'Managed'.

Key	Value
tableType	Managed

3.2. Viewing Asset Data Lineage

1. Data lineage is displayed when you select an asset. In the following example, we ran a DSL search for `Table`, and then selected the "sales_fact" asset. Data lineage is displayed graphically, with each icon representing an action. You can use the + and - buttons to zoom in and out, and you can also click and drag to move the image.

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a search bar and filters. The main content area shows the details for the 'sales_fact' table. A 'LINEAGE' section contains a flow diagram showing the data lineage from 'sales_fact' through 'loadSalesDaily' and 'loadSalesMonthly' to 'sales_fact_monthly_mv'. Below this, a 'DETAILS' section has tabs for 'PROPERTIES', 'TAGS', 'AUDITS', and 'SCHEMA'. The 'PROPERTIES' tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

Key	Value
tableType	Managed

2. Moving the cursor over an icon displays a pop-up with more information about the action that was performed. In the following example, we can see that a query was used to create the "loadSalesDaily" table from the "sales_fact" table.

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a search bar and filters. The main content area shows the details for the 'sales_fact' asset. A lineage diagram illustrates the data flow from 'sales_fact' through a 'loadSalesDaily' process to 'sales_fact_daily_mv', then through 'loadSalesMonthly' to 'sales_fact_monthly_mv'. The 'DETAILS' section is active, showing the 'PROPERTIES' tab with a table of asset properties.

Key	Value
tableType	Managed
name	sales_fact

3.3. Viewing Asset Details

When you select an asset, detailed information about the asset is displayed under DETAILS.

- The Properties tab displays all of the asset properties.

The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with the 'Apache Atlas' logo, a 'TAGS' tab, a search bar, and a 'Text' toggle set to 'DSL'. The main area on the right is titled 'DETAILS' and has four tabs: 'PROPERTIES', 'TAGS', 'AUDITS', and 'SCHEMA'. The 'TAGS' tab is selected, displaying a table of tags associated with the asset.

Key	Value
tableType	Managed
name	sales_fact
viewExpandedText	null
createTime	Tue Aug 16 2016 14:22:36 GMT-0400 (EDT)
description	sales fact table
temporary	false
db	Sales
viewOriginalText	null
retention	Tue Aug 16 2016 14:22:36 GMT-0400 (EDT)
qualifiedName	sales_fact
columns	time_id product_id customer_id sales
lastAccessTime	Tue Aug 16 2016 14:22:36 GMT-0400 (EDT)
Asset.DataSet.Table.owner	null
owner	Joe
sd	StorageDesc

- Click the Tags tab to display the tags associated with the asset. In this case, the "fact" tag has been associated with the "sales_fact" table.

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: 'TAGS', 'SEARCH', 'Text', 'DSL', a dropdown menu with 'Table' selected, 'Optional conditions', 'Clear', and a 'Search' button. The main content area is titled 'sales_fact' and includes a 'Tags' section with a 'Fact' tag. Below this is the 'LINEAGE' section, which shows a flow diagram: 'sales_fact' (red table icon) → 'loadSalesDaily' (blue gear icon) → 'sales_fact_daily_mv' (green table icon) → 'loadSalesMonthly' (blue gear icon) → 'sales_fact_monthly_mv' (green table icon). The 'DETAILS' section at the bottom has tabs for 'PROPERTIES', 'TAGS', 'AUDITS', and 'SCHEMA'. The 'TAGS' tab is active, showing a table with one entry: 'Fact' with 'NA' attributes and a green trash icon. The table has columns 'Tags', 'Attributes', and 'Tool'.

Apache Atlas

TAGS SEARCH

Text DSL

Table

Optional conditions

Clear Search

sales_fact

Tags: Fact

LINEAGE

sales_fact loadSalesDaily sales_fact_daily_mv loadSalesMonthly sales_fact_monthly_mv

DETAILS

PROPERTIES TAGS AUDITS SCHEMA

Showing 1 - 1

Tags	Attributes	Tool
Fact	NA	

- If the [Atlas Taxonomy has been enabled](#), the Terms tab lists the taxonomy terms that have been associated with the asset. The Terms tab is not displayed if the Taxonomy has not been enabled.

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation tabs: TAGS, TAXONOMY, and SEARCH. Below these is a search bar with the text 'hive_table' and buttons for 'Clear' and 'Search'. The main content area is divided into two sections. The top section, titled 'LINEAGE', shows a flow diagram: a green circle labeled 'employee' points to a blue circle labeled 'create table custom...', which in turn points to a red circle labeled 'customers'. The bottom section, titled 'DETAILS', has sub-tabs: PROPERTIES, TAGS, TERMS, AUDITS, and SCHEMA. The 'TERMS' tab is active, showing a table with three columns: Terms, Attributes, and Tool. The table contains one entry for 'Catalog.CompanyABC.Sales.Customer'. Below the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries' and includes a pagination control showing '1'.

Apache Atlas

TAGS TAXONOMY SEARCH

Text DSL

hive_table

Clear Search

LINEAGE

employee create table custom... customers

DETAILS

PROPERTIES TAGS TERMS AUDITS SCHEMA

Terms	Attributes	Tool
Catalog.CompanyABC.Sales.Customer	available_as_tag:false,description:Folks who buy stuff and provide revenue, name:Catalog.CompanyABC.Sales.Customer, acceptable_use:null	

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

- The Audits tab provides a complete audit trail of all events in the asset's history (assets are also sometimes referred to as entities). You can use the Detail button next to each action to view more details about the event.

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface for the 'sales_fact' table. The sidebar on the left contains a search bar and filter options. The main content area shows the table's lineage diagram, which illustrates the flow of data from 'sales_fact' through various loading processes ('loadSalesDaily', 'loadSalesMonthly') to intermediate tables ('sales_fact_daily_mv', 'sales_fact_monthly_mv'). Below the lineage diagram, the 'DETAILS' section is visible, with tabs for 'PROPERTIES', 'TAGS', 'AUDITS', and 'SCHEMA'. The 'AUDITS' tab is currently selected, showing a table of audit events.

DETAILS

Showing 1 - 1

Users	Timestamp	Actions	Tools
admin	Tue Aug 16 2016 14:22:36 GMT-0400 (EDT)	Entity Created	Detail

- The Schema tab shows schema information, in this case the columns for the table. We can also see that a PII tag has been associated with the "customer_id" column.

Apache Atlas

TABS

SEARCH

Text ☒ DSL ☐

Table

Optional conditions

Clear

LINEAGE

```
graph LR; sales_fact[sales_fact] --> loadSalesDaily[loadSalesDaily]; loadSalesDaily --> sales_fact_monthly_mv[sales_fact_monthly_mv]; sales_fact_monthly_mv --> loadSalesMonthly[loadSalesMonthly]; loadSalesMonthly --> sales_fact_monthly_mv2[sales_fact_monthly_mv2];
```

DETAILS

PROPERTIES

TABS

TAGS

AUDITS

SCHEMA

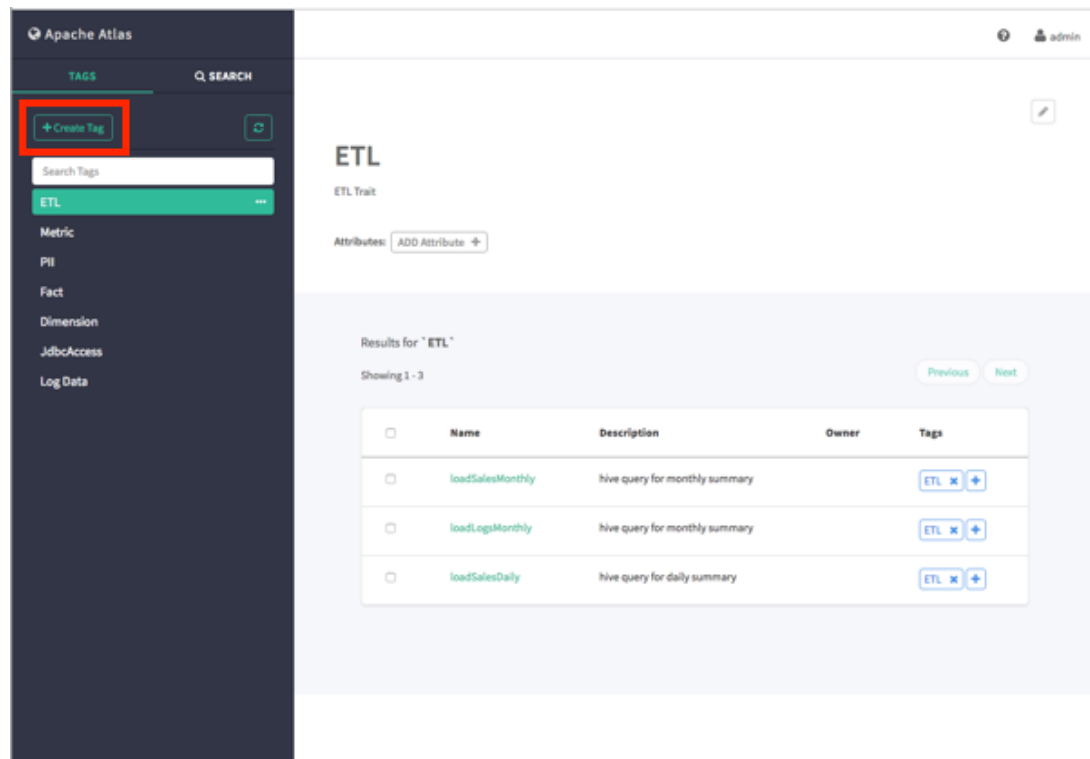
Showing 1 - 4

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	DataType	Comment	Tags
<input type="checkbox"/>	sales	double	product id	<input type="button" value="Metric"/> <input type="button" value="X"/> <input type="button" value="+"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	product_id	int	product id	<input type="button" value="+"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	time_id	int	time id	<input type="button" value="+"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	customer_id	int	customer id	<input type="button" value="PI"/> <input type="button" value="X"/> <input type="button" value="+"/>

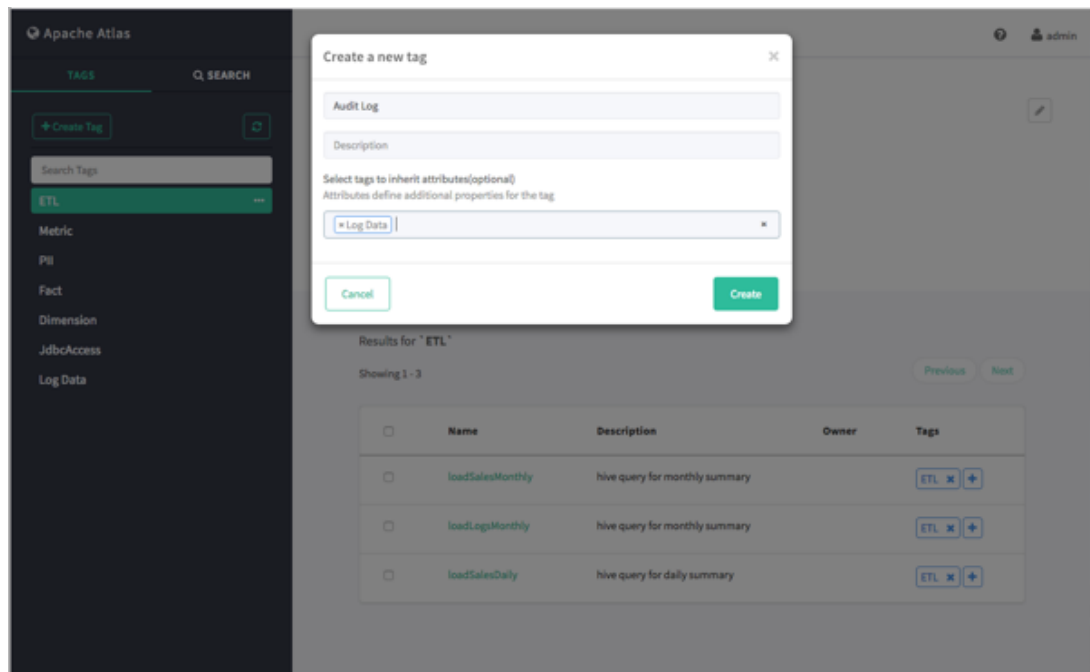
4. Working with Atlas Tags

4.1. Creating Atlas Tags

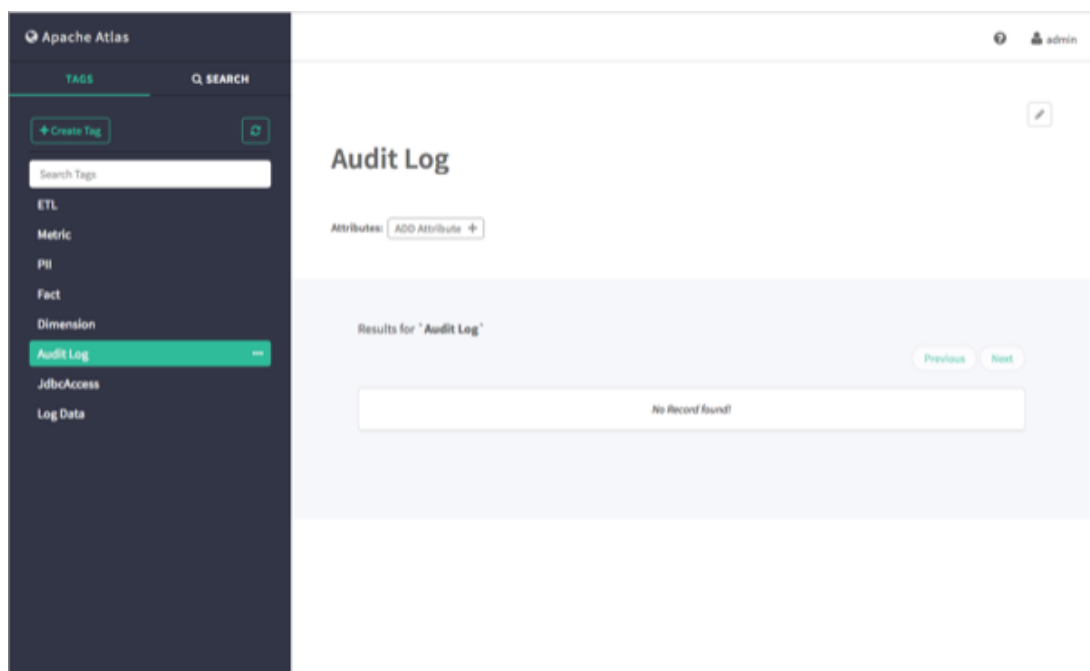
1. On the Atlas web UI, click **TAGS**, then click **Create Tag**.



2. On the Create a New Tag pop-up, type in a name and an optional description for the tag. You can also use the **Select tags to inherit attributes** box to inherit attributes from other tags. Click **Create** to create the new Tag.

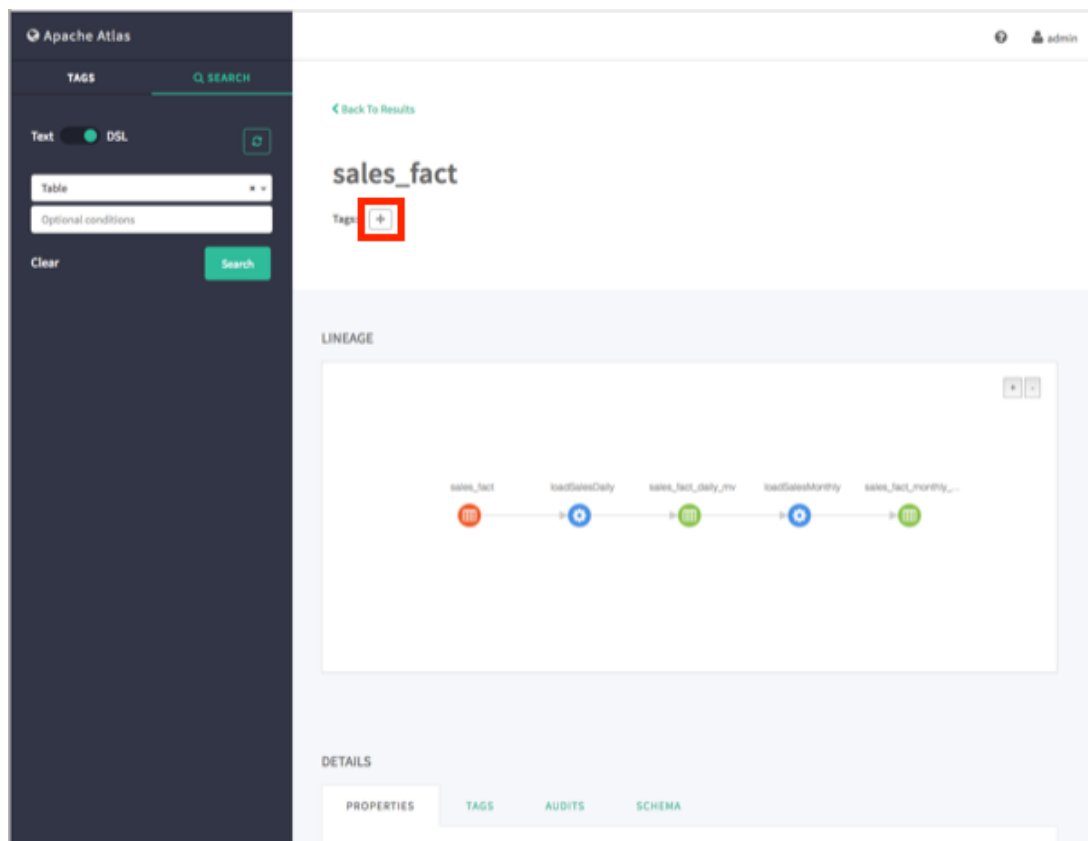


3. The new tag appears in the Tags list.

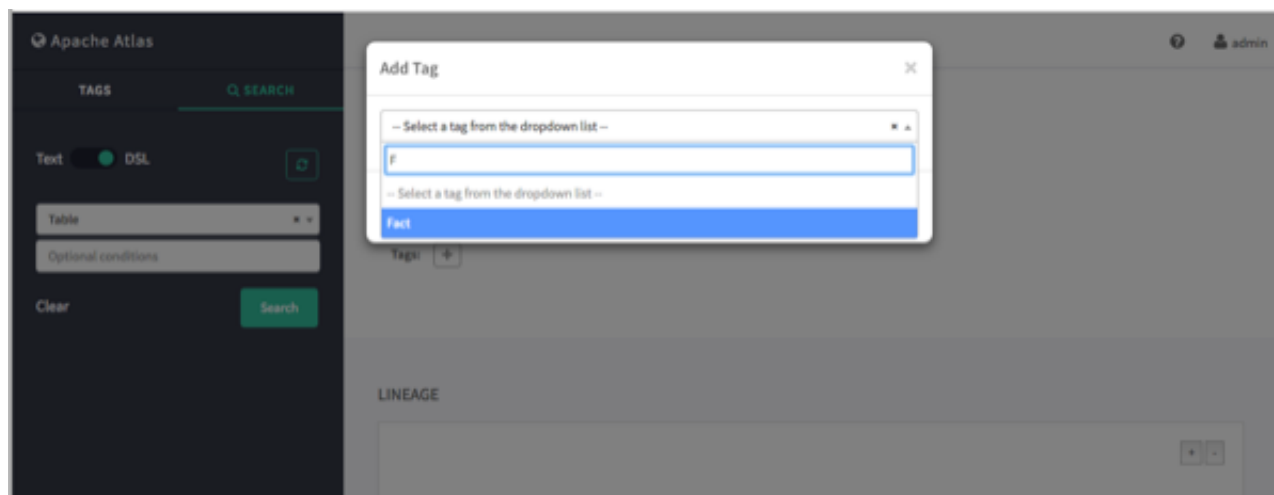


4.2. Associating Tags with Assets

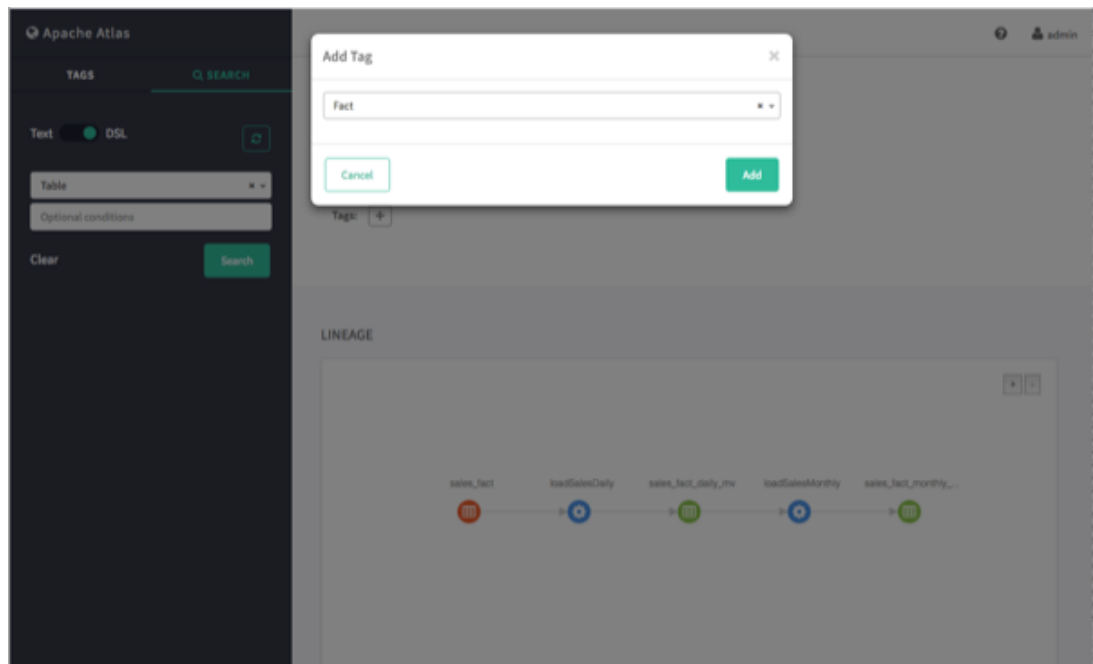
1. Select an asset. In the example below, we searched for all `Table` assets, and then selected the "sales_fact" table from the list of search results. To associate a tag with an asset, click the + icon next to the **Tags:** label.



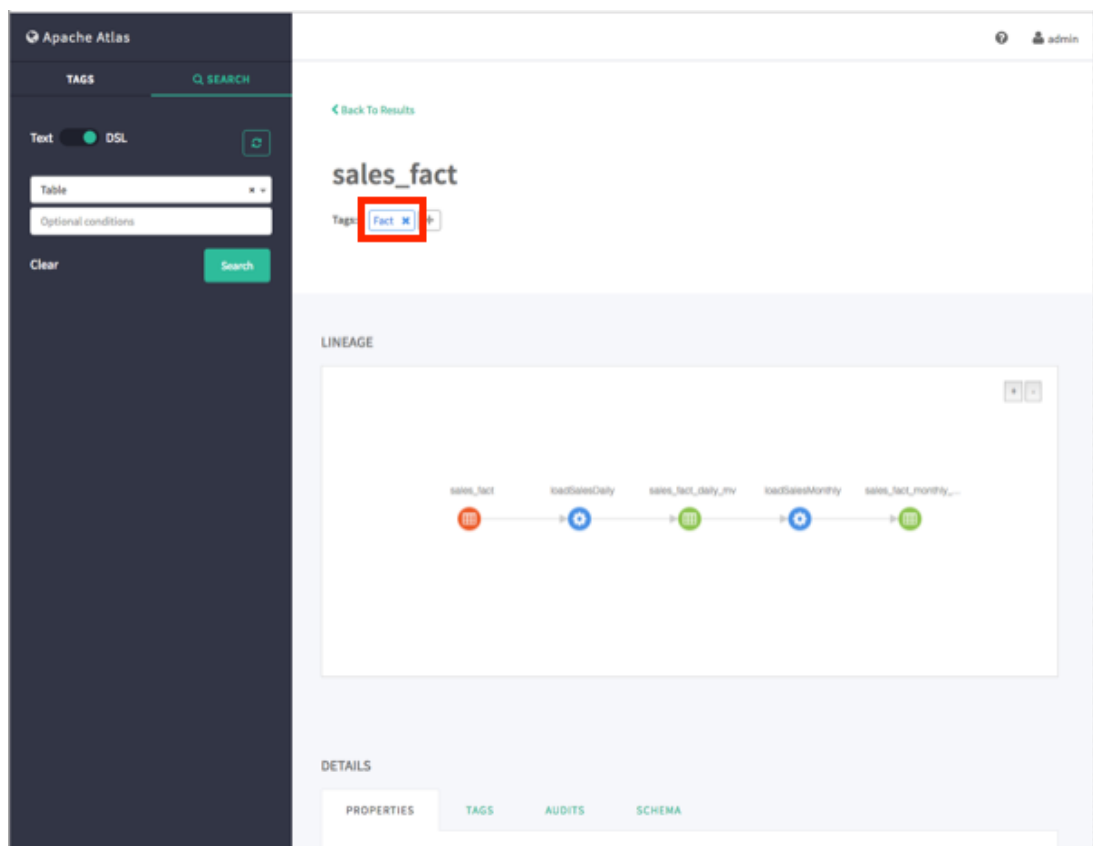
2. On the Add Tag pop-up, click **Select Tag**, then select the tag you would like to associate with the asset. You can filter the list of tags by typing text in the Select Tag box.



3. After you select a tag, the Add Tag pop-up is redisplayed with the selected tag. Click **Save** to associate the tag with the asset.

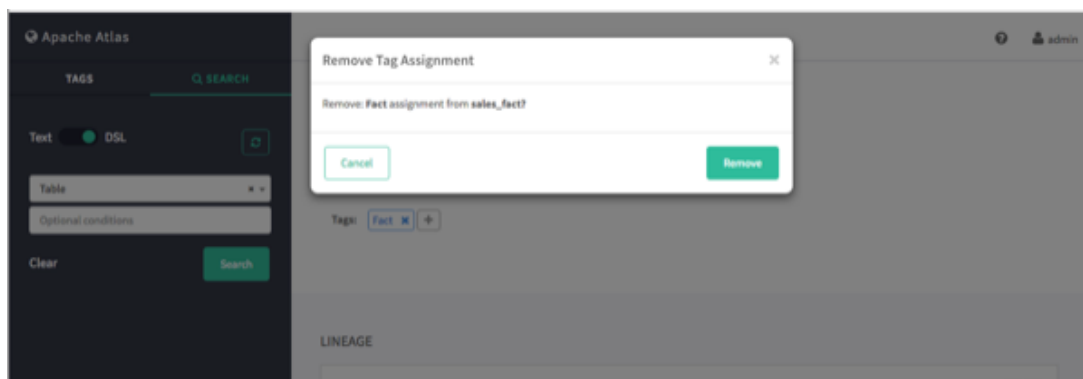


4. The new tag is displayed next to the **Tags:** label on the asset page.



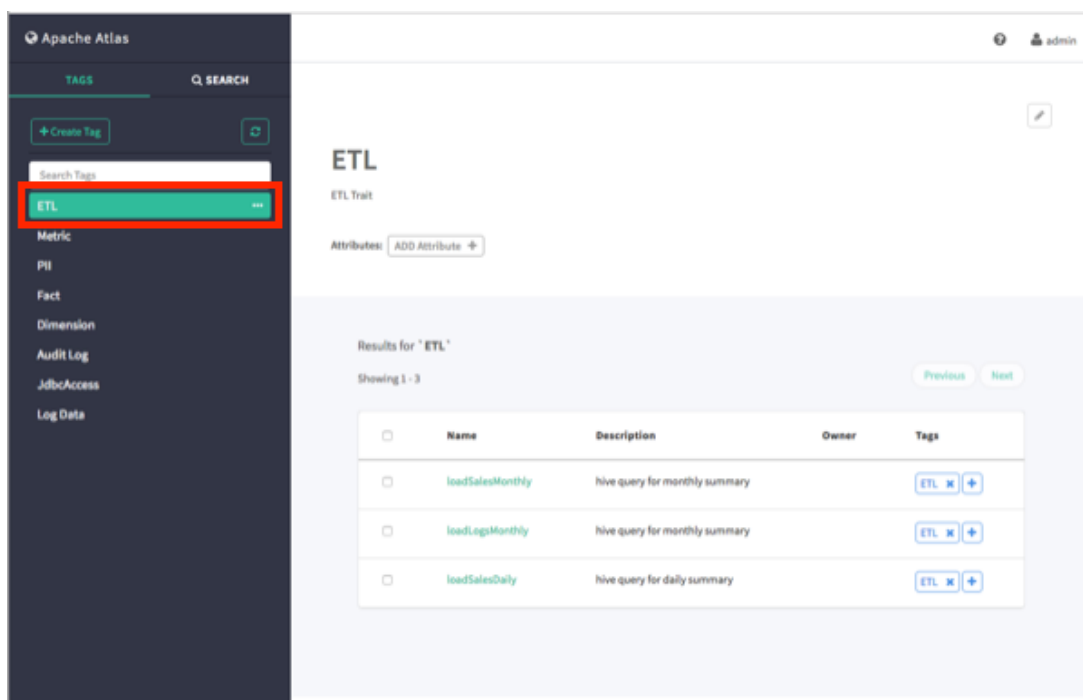
5. You can view details about a tag by clicking the tag name on the tag label.

To remove a tag from an asset, click the **x** symbol on the tag label, then click **Remove** on the confirmation pop-up. This removes the tag association with the asset, but does not delete the tag itself.

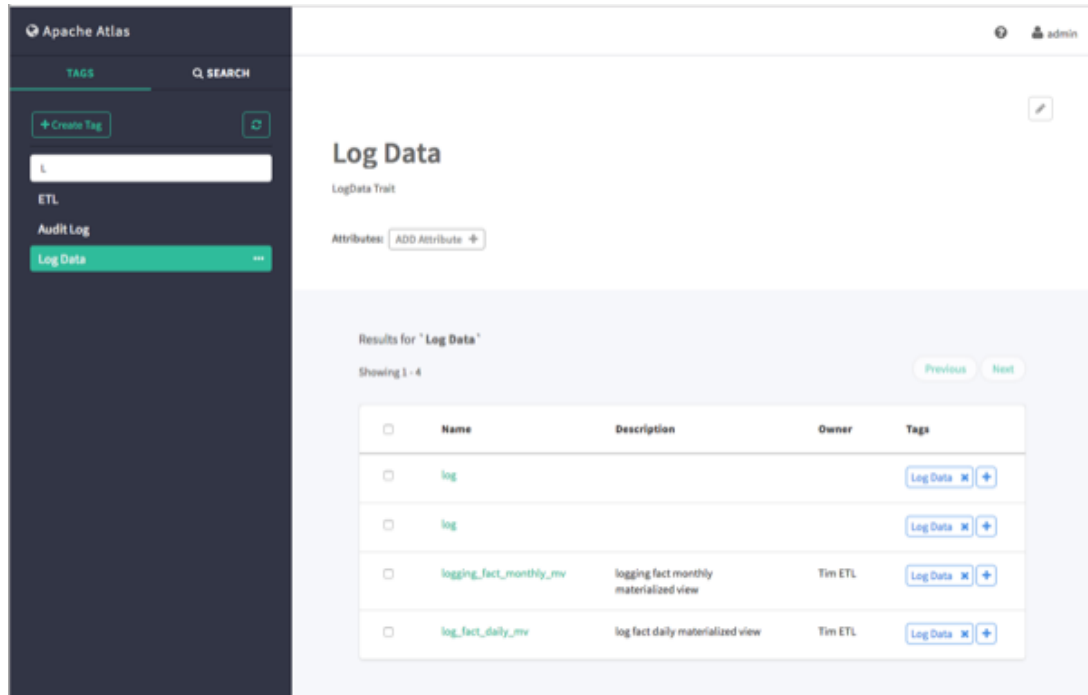


4.3. Searching for Assets Associated with Tags

1. To display a list of all of the assets associated with a tag, click the tag name in the Atlas Tags list.



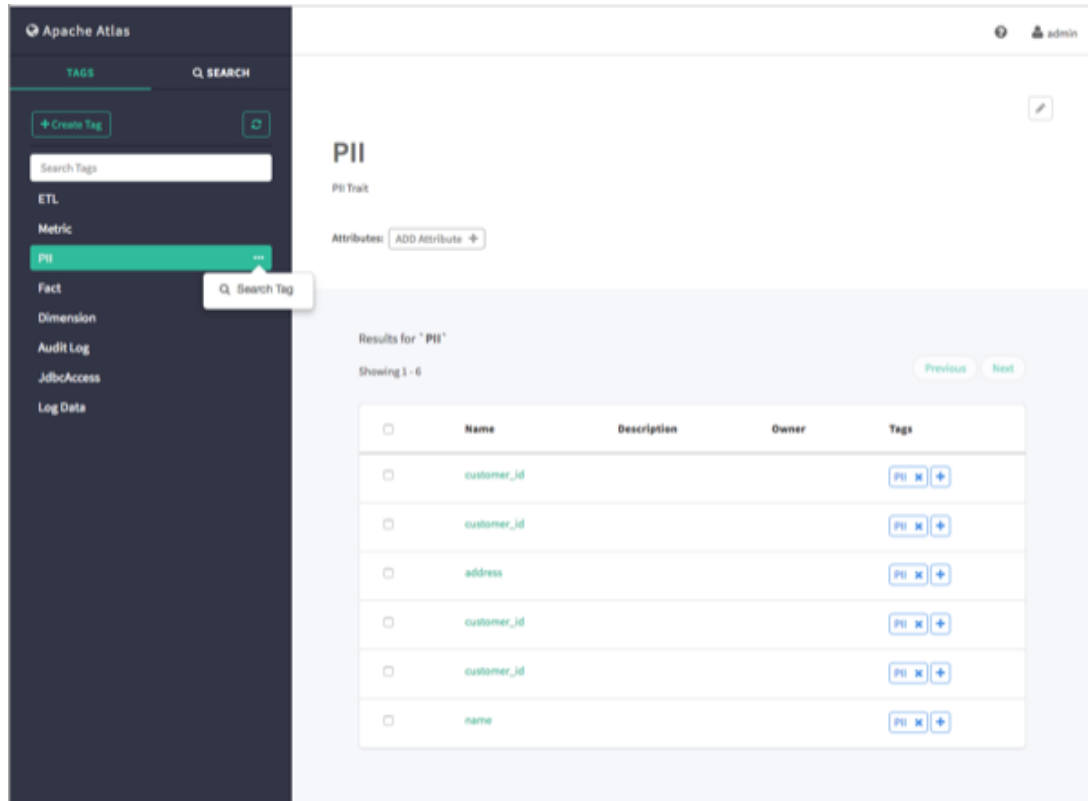
2. To filter the Tags list based on a text string, type the text in the Search Tags box. The list is filtered dynamically as you type to display the tags that contain that text string. You can then click a tag in the filtered list to display the assets associated with that tag.



The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas interface with the 'Log Data' tag selected in the left sidebar. The main panel displays the 'Log Data' trait and a table of results for the tag. The table has columns for Name, Description, Owner, and Tags. The results show four entries: 'log', 'log', 'logging_fact_monthly_mv', and 'log_fact_daily_mv'. Each entry has a 'Log Data' tag button next to it.

Name	Description	Owner	Tags
log			Log Data
log			Log Data
logging_fact_monthly_mv	logging fact monthly materialized view	Tim ETL	Log Data
log_fact_daily_mv	log fact daily materialized view	Tim ETL	Log Data

3. You can also search for assets associated with a tag by clicking the ellipsis symbol for the tag and selecting **Search Tag**. This launches a DSL search query that returns a list of all assets associated with the tag.



The screenshot shows the Apache Atlas interface with the 'PII' tag selected in the left sidebar. The main panel displays the 'PII' trait and a table of results for the tag. The table has columns for Name, Description, Owner, and Tags. The results show six entries: 'customer_id', 'customer_id', 'address', 'customer_id', 'customer_id', and 'name'. Each entry has a 'PII' tag button next to it.

Name	Description	Owner	Tags
customer_id			PII
customer_id			PII
address			PII
customer_id			PII
customer_id			PII
name			PII

5. Managing the Atlas Business Taxonomy (Technical Preview)

The taxonomy feature in Apache Atlas enables you to define a hierarchical set of business terms that represents your business domain. You can then associate these taxonomy terms with the metadata entities that Atlas manages. This hierarchical business catalog makes it easier to organize and discover data stored in Hadoop.



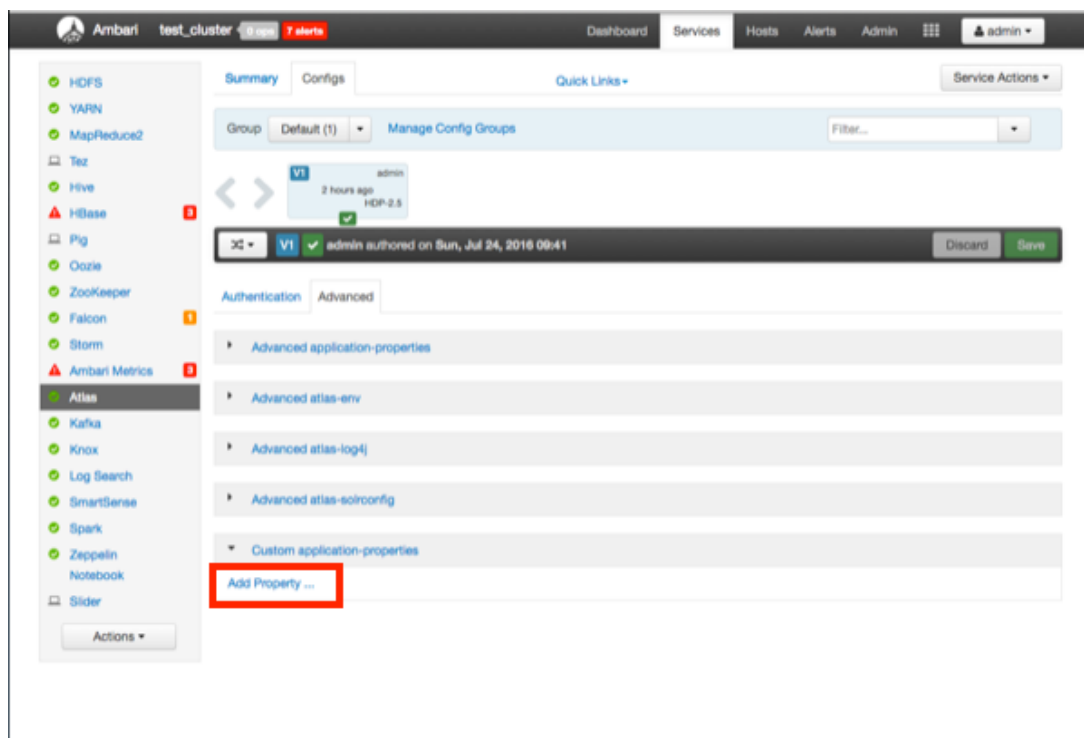
Note

The Apache Atlas Taxonomy feature is a Technical Preview and is considered under development. Do not use this feature in your production systems. If you have questions regarding this feature, contact Support by logging a case on our Hortonworks Support Portal at <https://support.hortonworks.com>.

5.1. Enabling the Atlas Taxonomy Technical Preview

Because the Atlas Taxonomy feature is a Technical Preview, it is not enabled by default and does not appear on the Atlas web UI. Use the following steps to enable the Atlas Taxonomy feature.

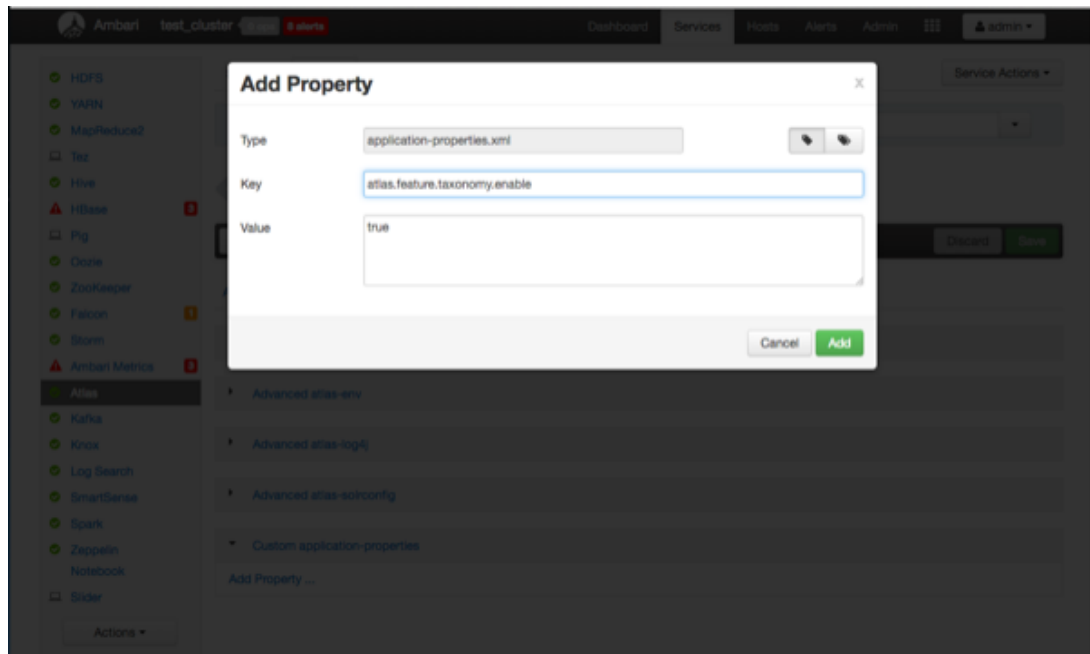
1. Select **Atlas > Configs > Advanced > Custom application-properties**, then click **Add Property**.



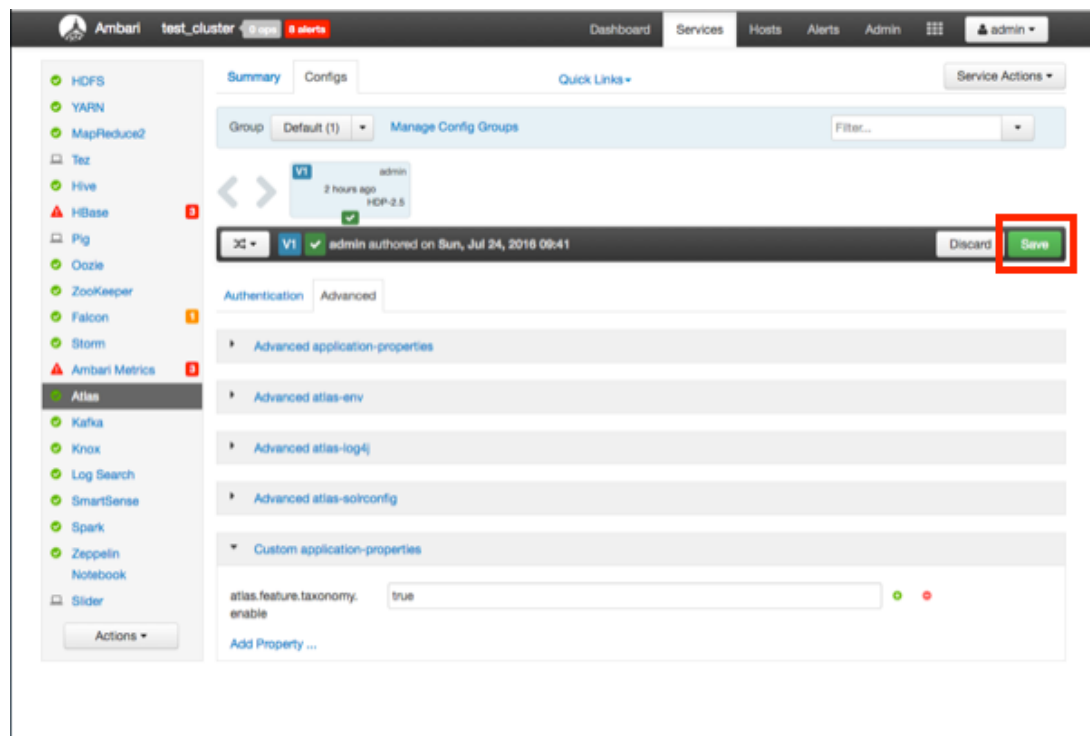
2. On the Add Property pop-up, add the following properties:

- **Key** – `atlas.feature.taxonomy.enable`
- **Value** – `true`

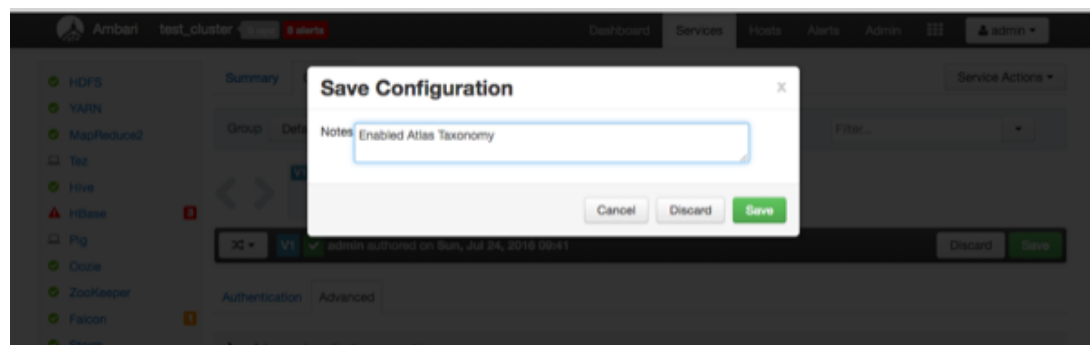
Click **Add** to add the new property.



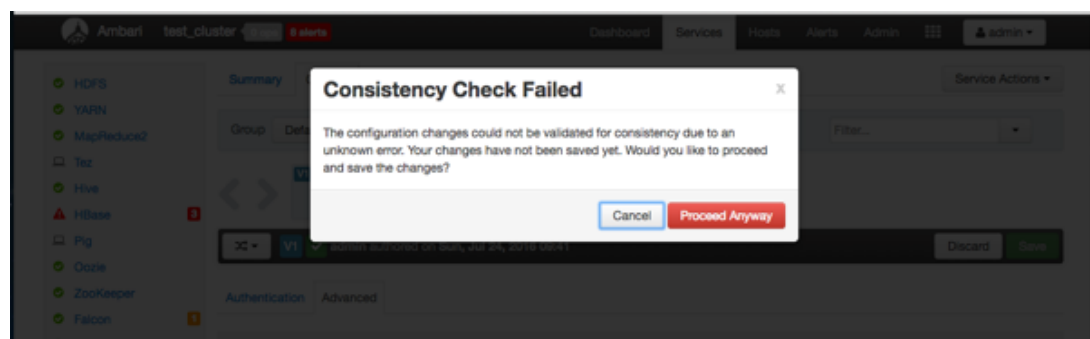
3. The Advanced tab is redisplayed with the new property. Click **Save** to save the new configuration.



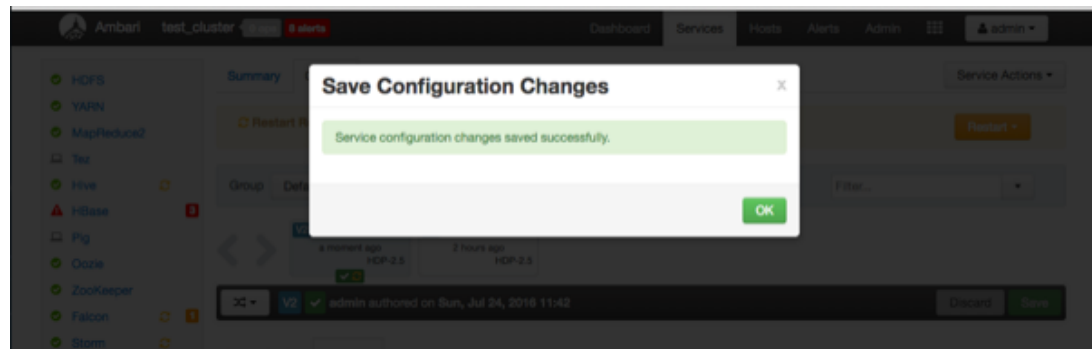
4. A Save Configuration pop-up appears. Type in a note describing the changes you just made, then click **Save**.



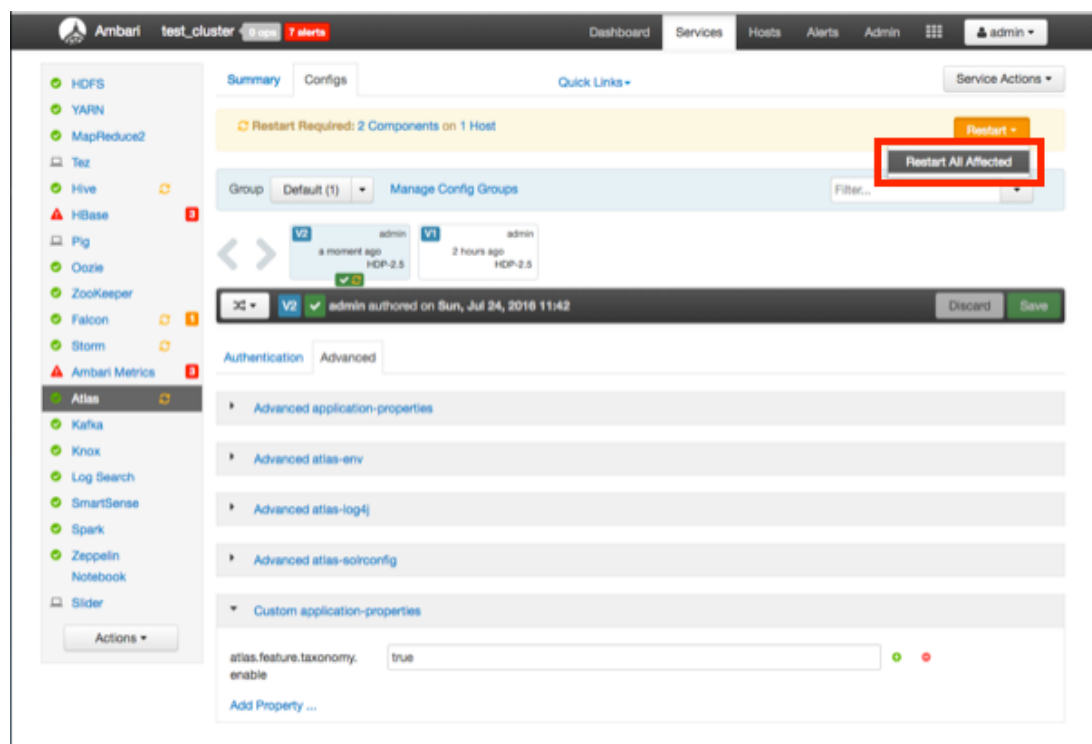
5. If a Consistency Check Failed pop-up appears, click **Proceed Anyway**.



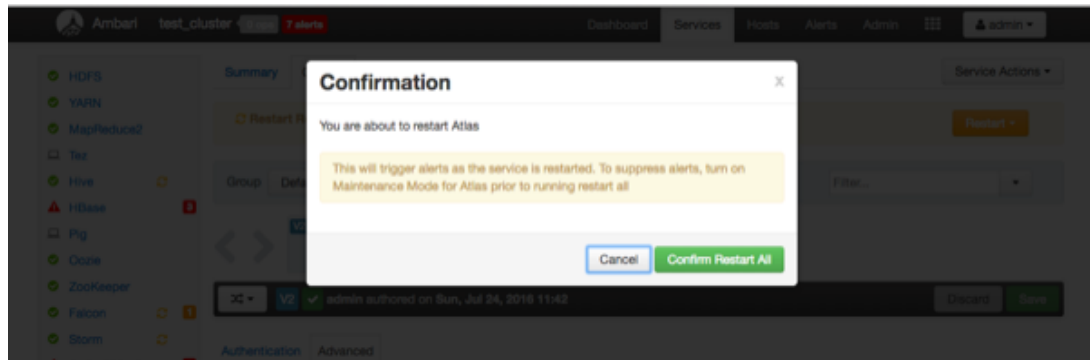
6. Click **OK** on the Save Configuration Changes pop-up.



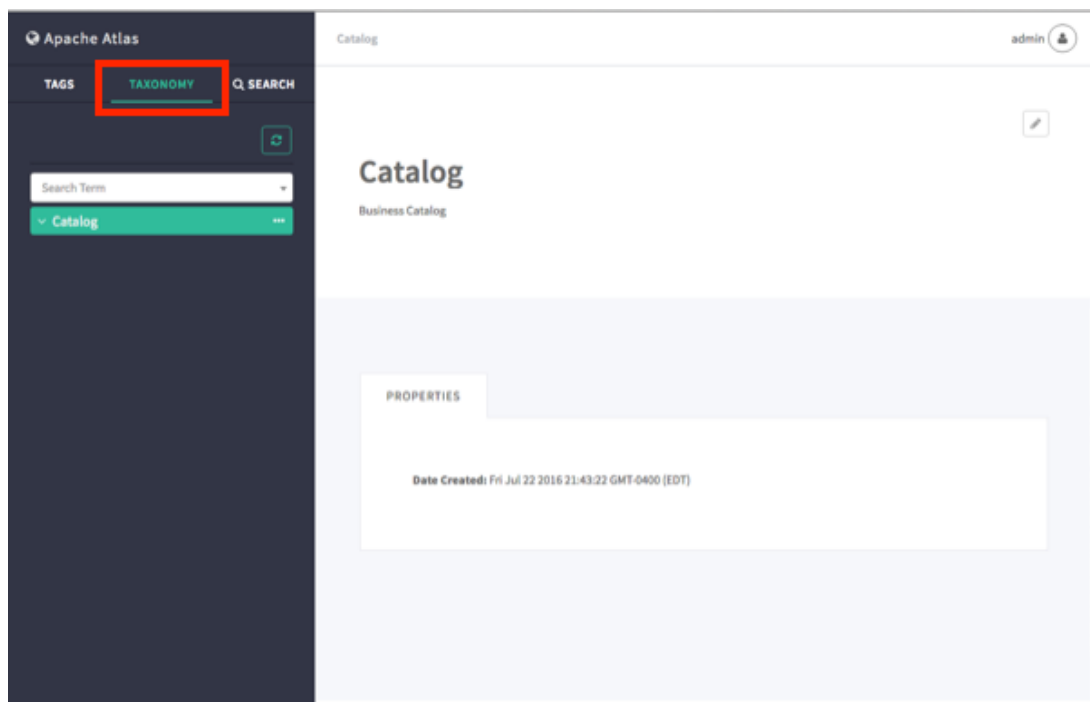
7. Select **Restart > Restart All Affected** to restart the Atlas service and load the new configuration.



8. Click **Confirm Restart All** on the confirmation pop-up to confirm the Atlas restart.

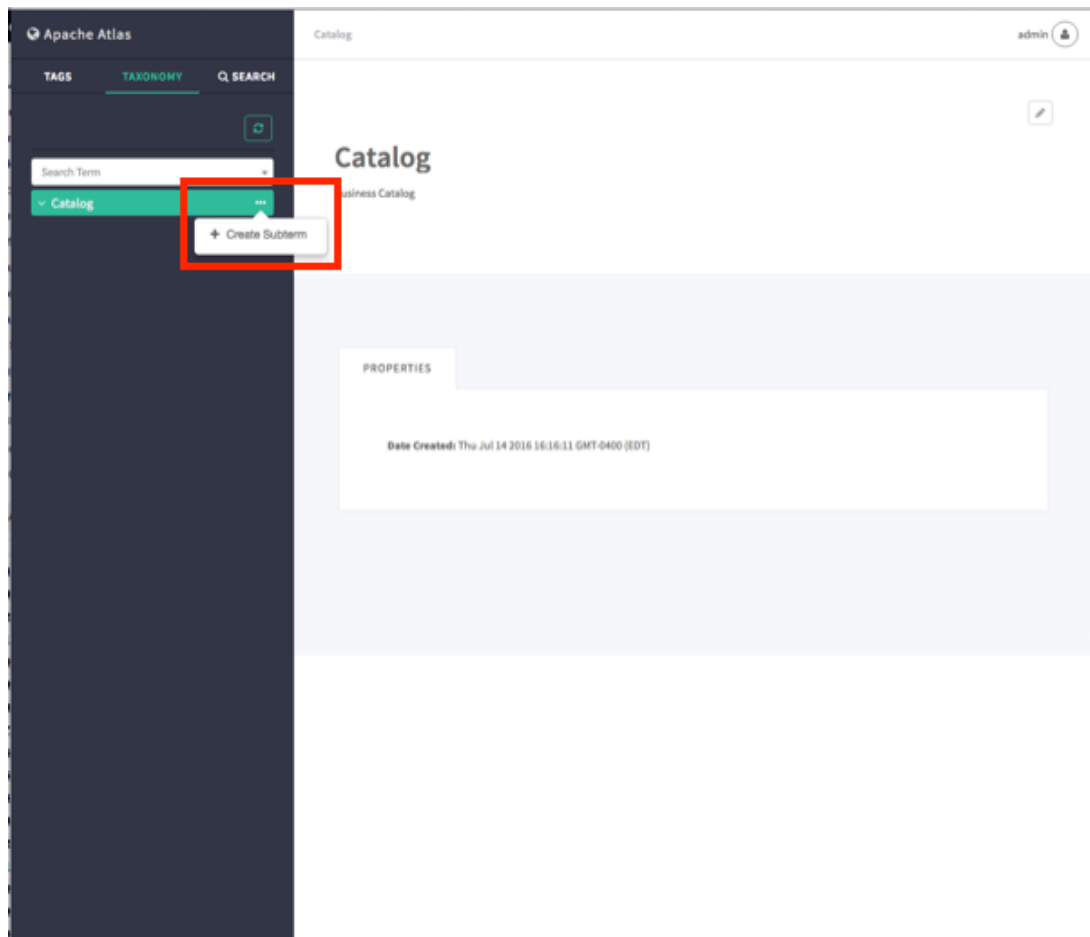


9. After Atlas restarts, the Taxonomy feature is enabled. Other components may also require a restart. To access the Atlas web UI, select **Atlas > Quick Links > Atlas Dashboard**.

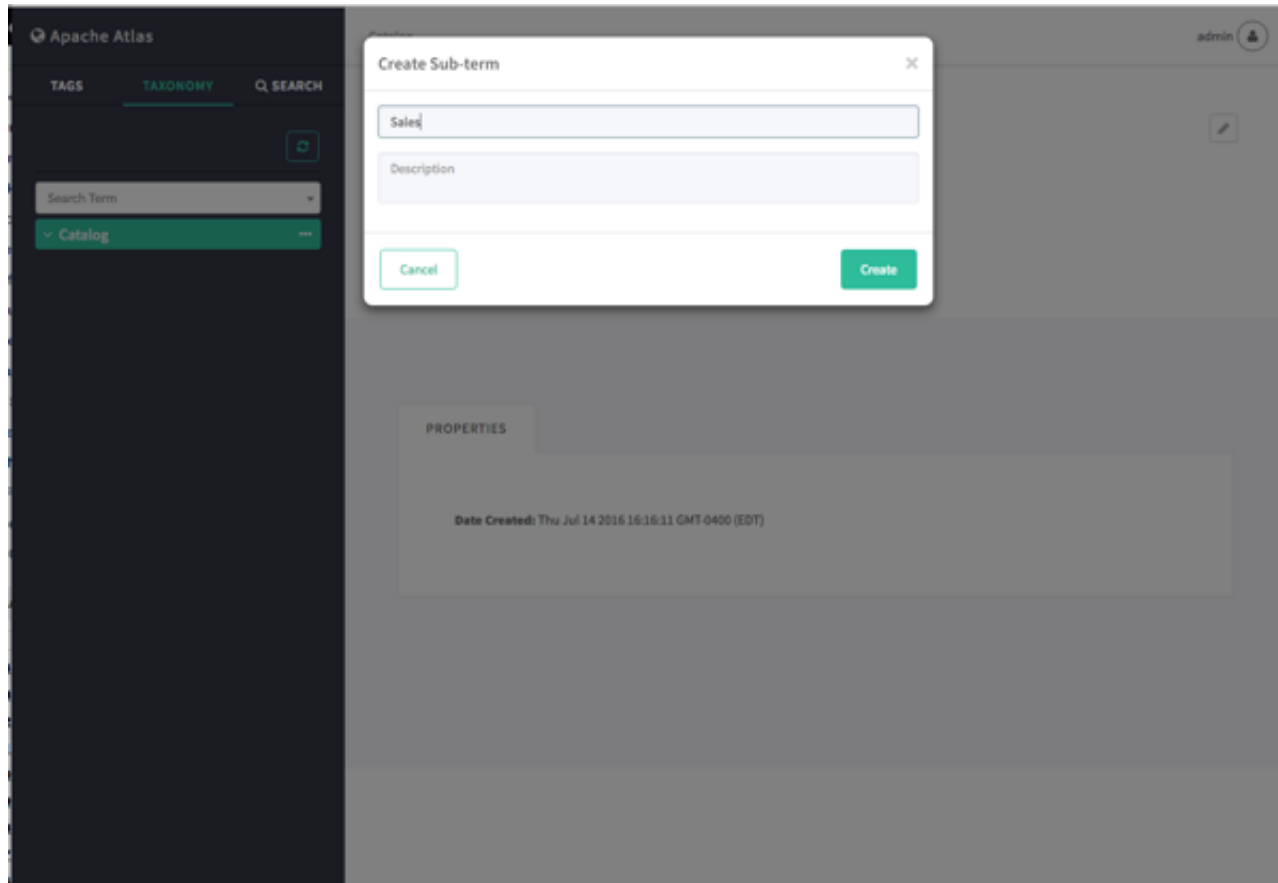


5.2. Creating Taxonomy Terms

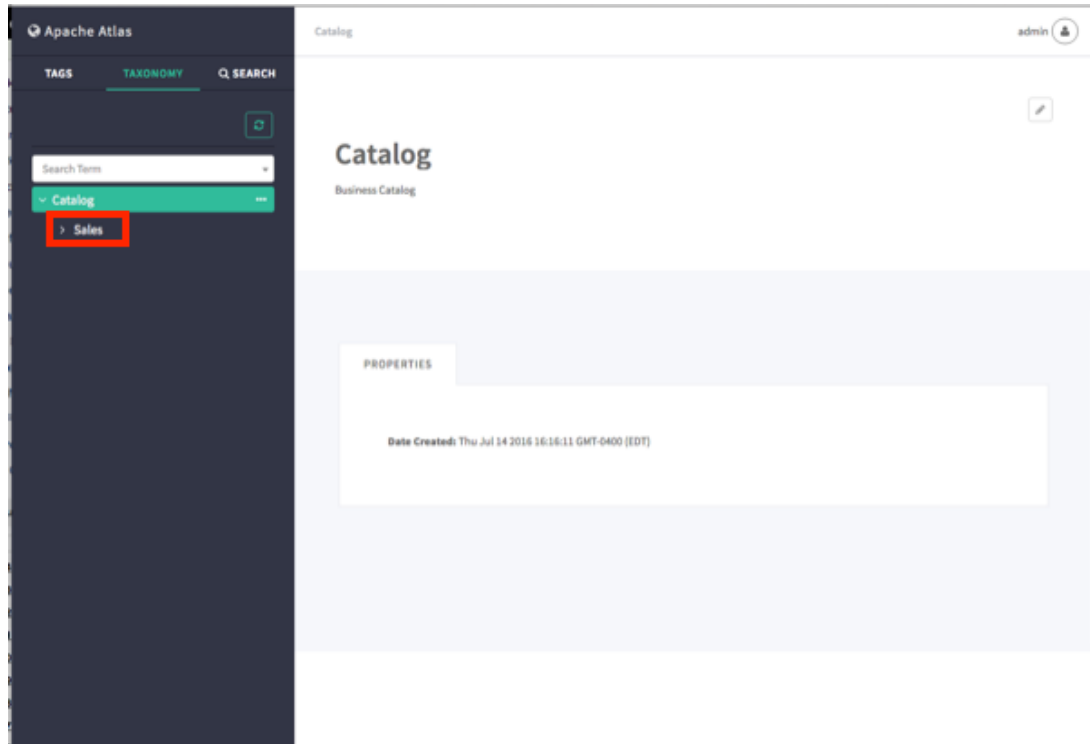
1. On the Atlas web UI, click **Taxonomy**. To create a new sub-term, click the ellipsis symbol at the top level of the Taxonomy, then click **Create Subterm**.



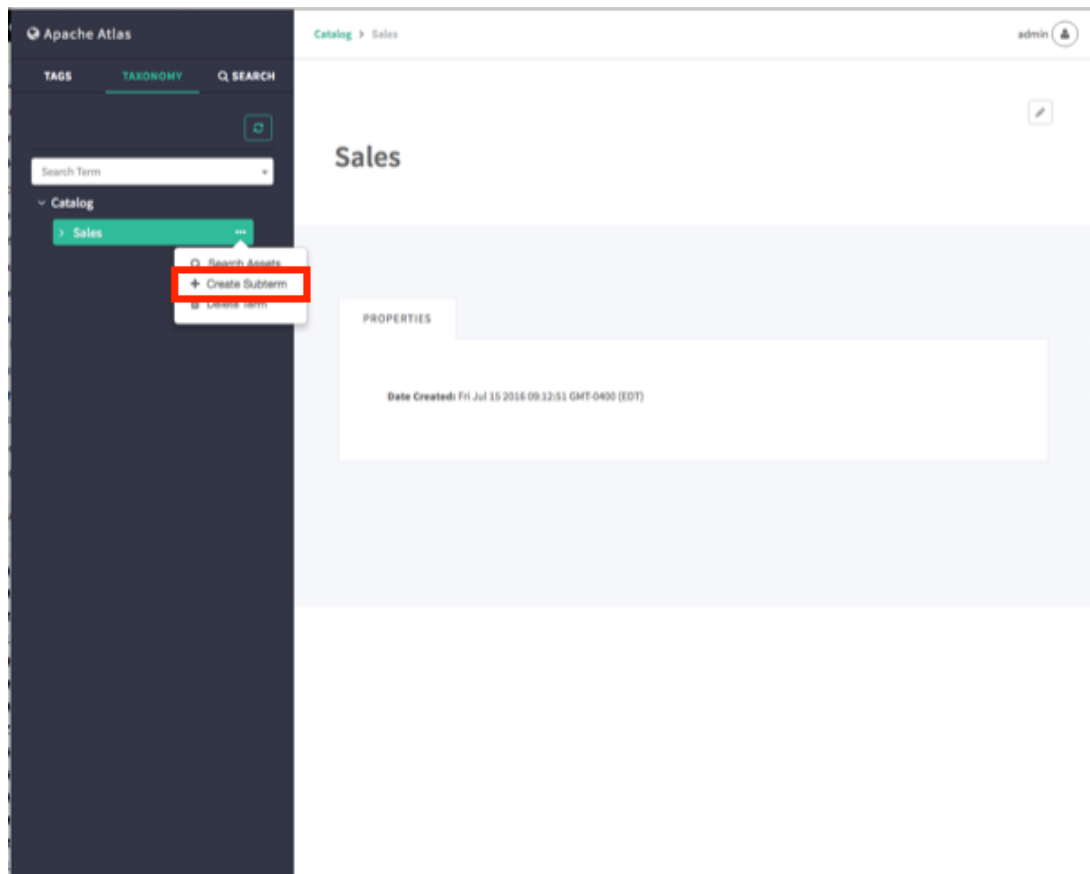
2. On the Create Sub-term pop-up, type in a name and an optional description for the sub-term, then click **Create**.



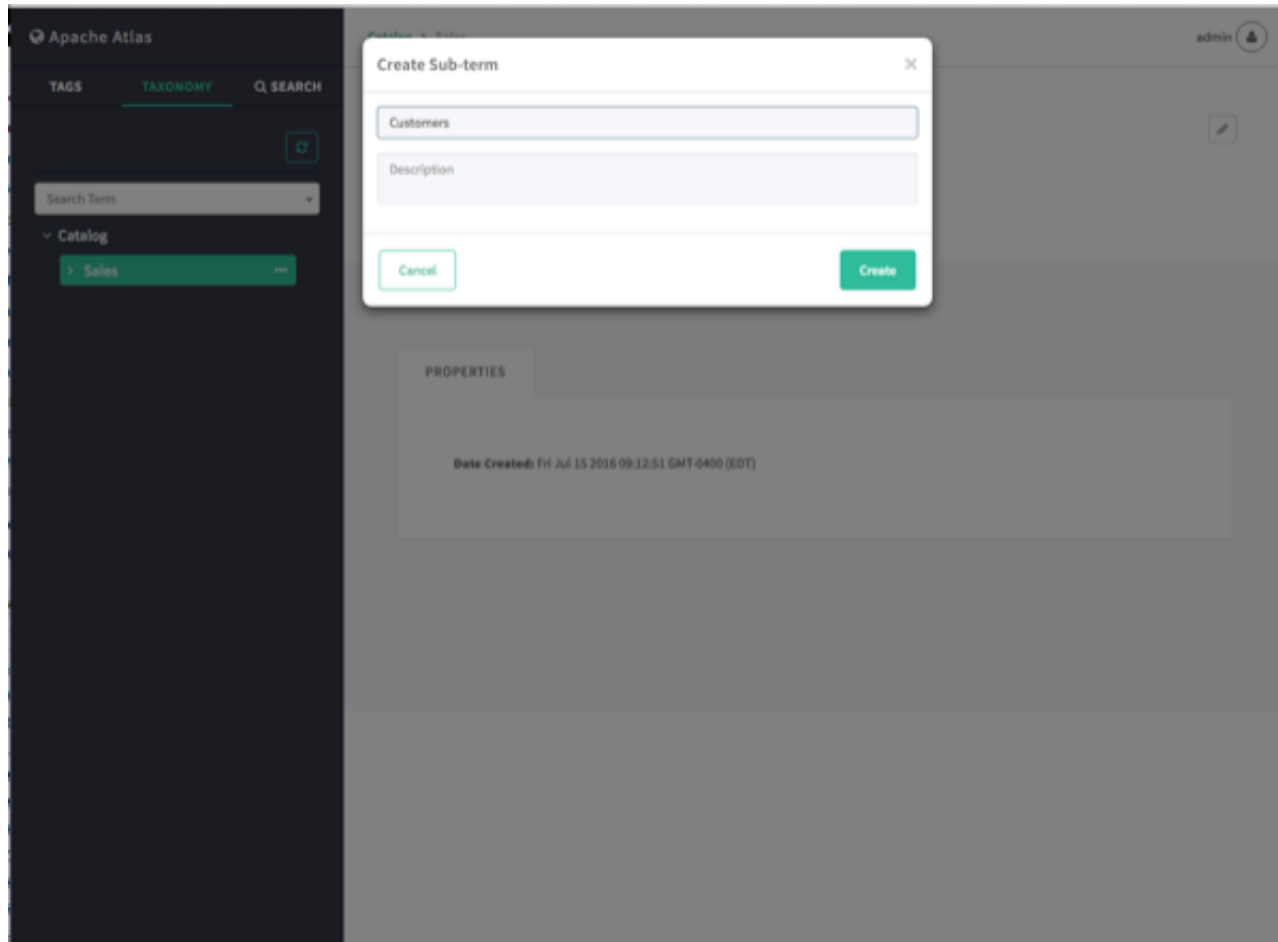
3. The new sub-term appears in the Taxonomy below the top level.



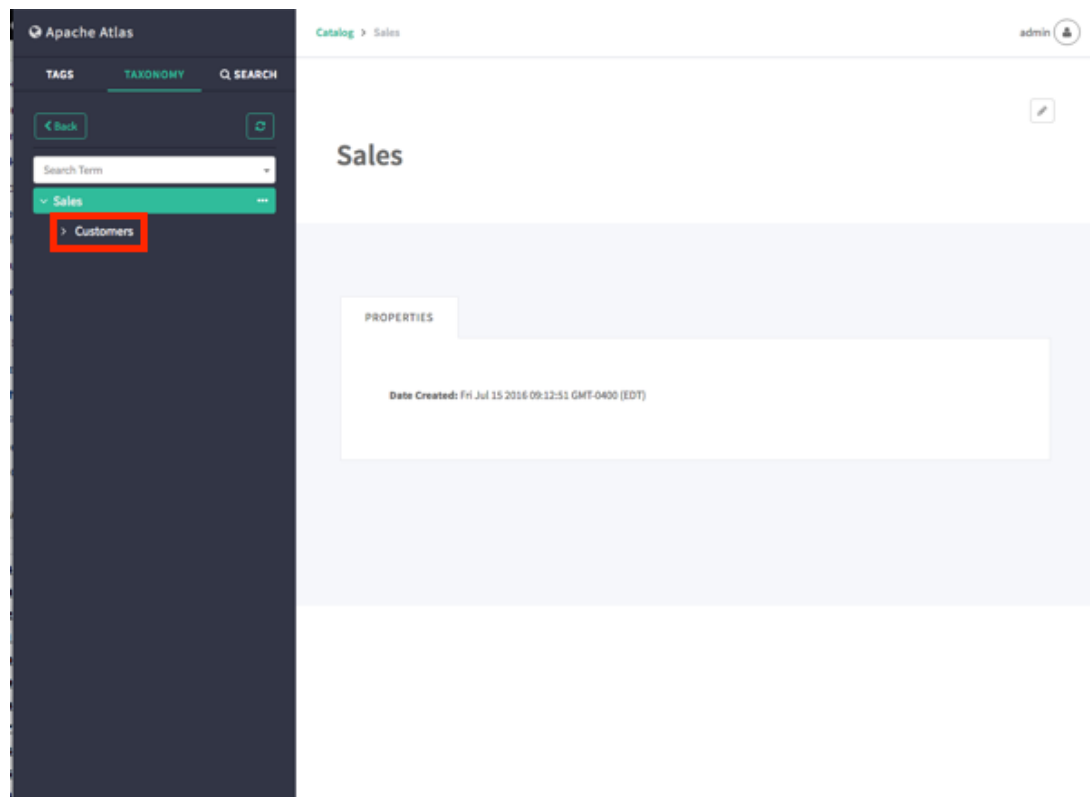
4. To create a new sub-term another level down in the taxonomy hierarchy, select the sub-term, click the ellipsis symbol, then click **Create Subterm**.



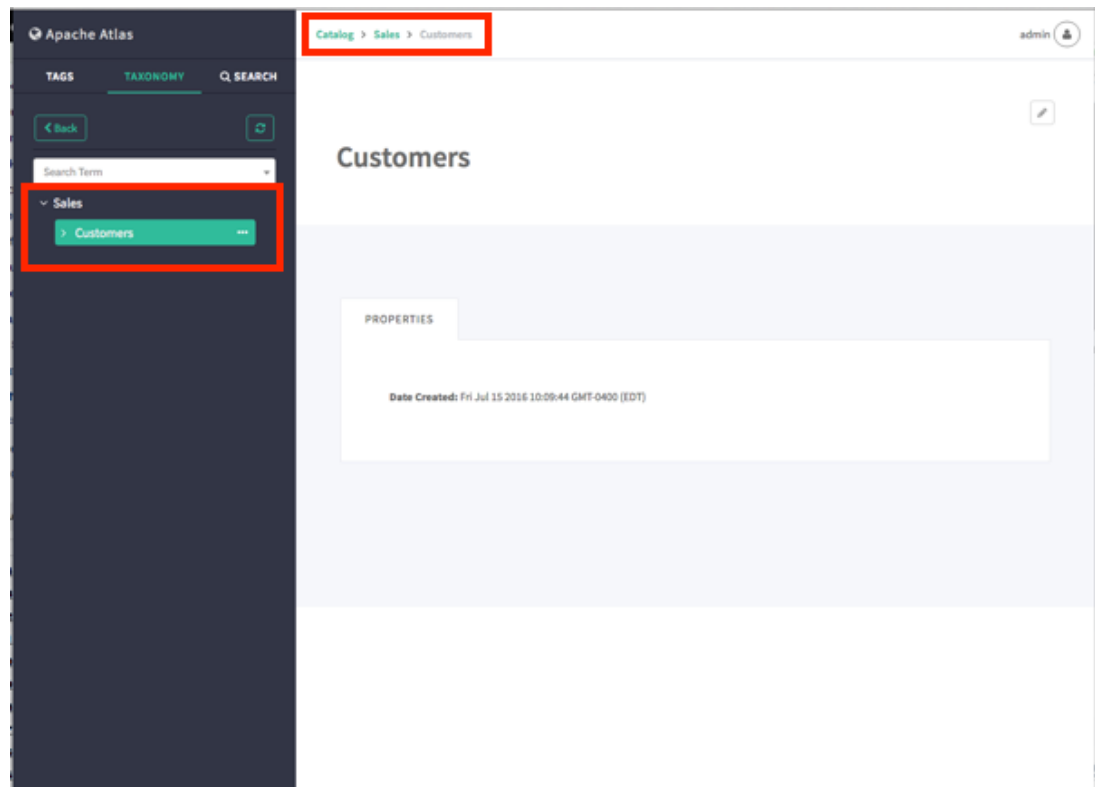
5. On the Create Sub-term pop-up, type in a name and an optional description for the new second-level sub-term, then click **Create**.



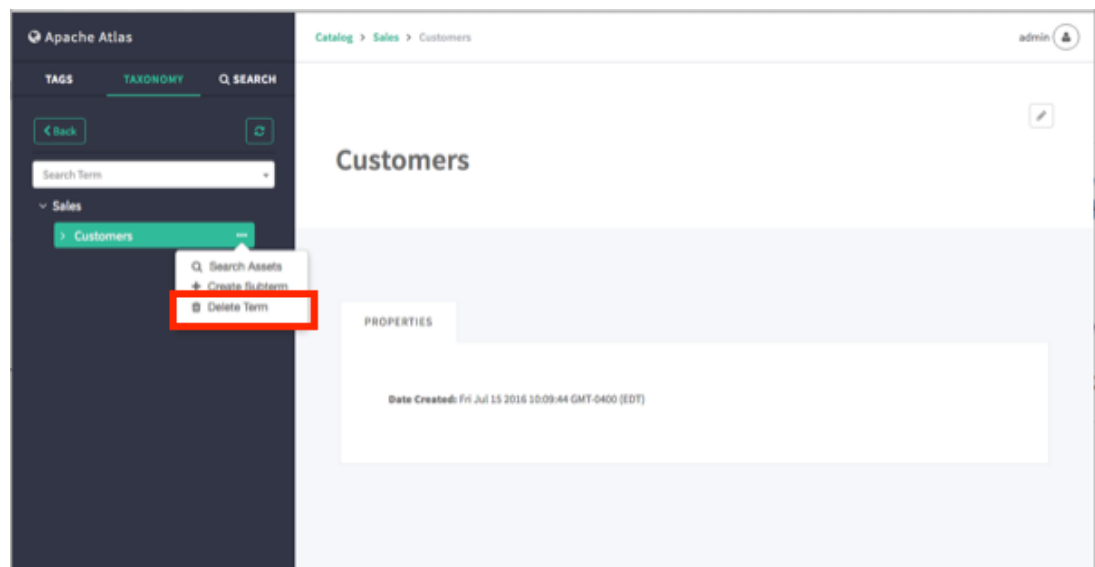
6. The new second-level sub-term appears in the Taxonomy.



7. You can repeat this process to create multiple taxonomy levels. Only two levels at a time are displayed in the navigation bar, but you can use the breadcrumb trail at the top of the page to navigate the taxonomy hierarchy, and you can use the Back button to return to the previously selected level. You can also use the Search Term box to search for taxonomy terms.

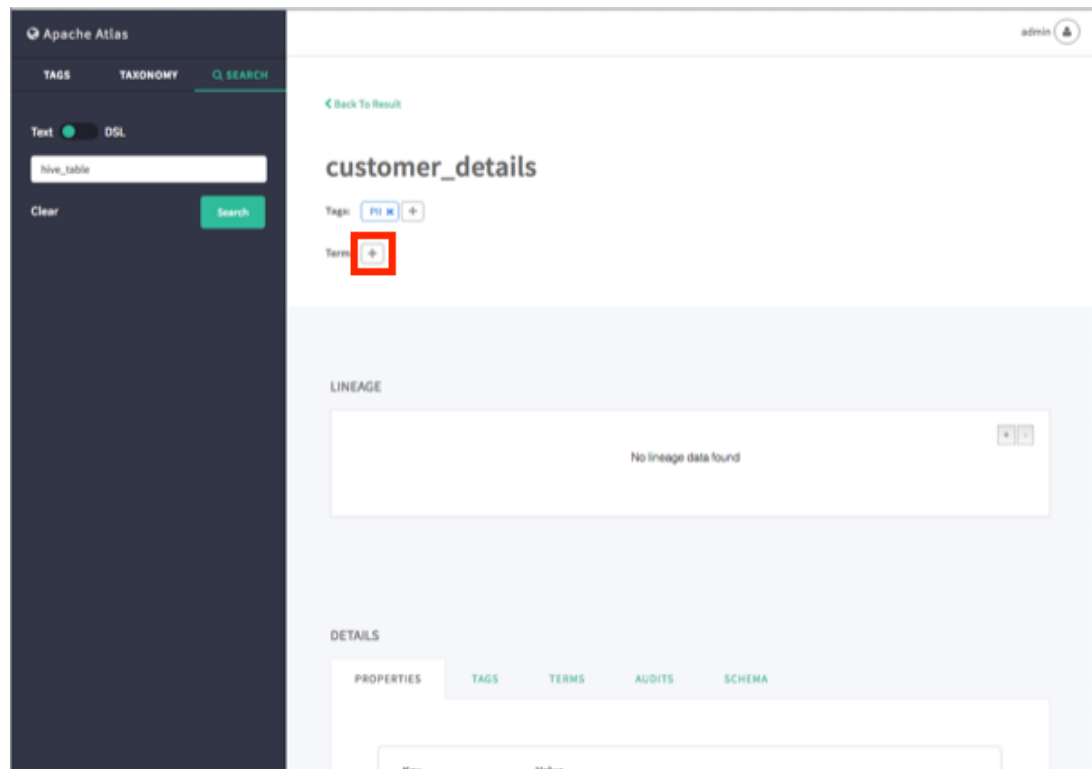


8. To delete a taxonomy term, click the ellipsis symbol for the term, then select **Delete Term**. When you delete a term it is also removed from all assets that are currently associated with the term.

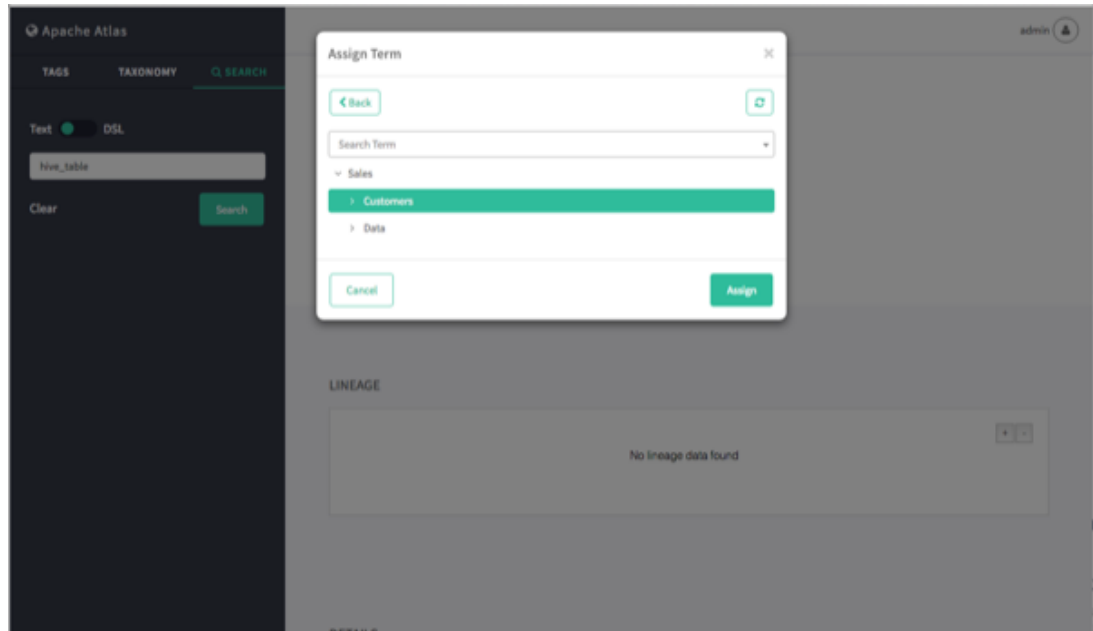


5.3. Associating Taxonomy Terms with Assets

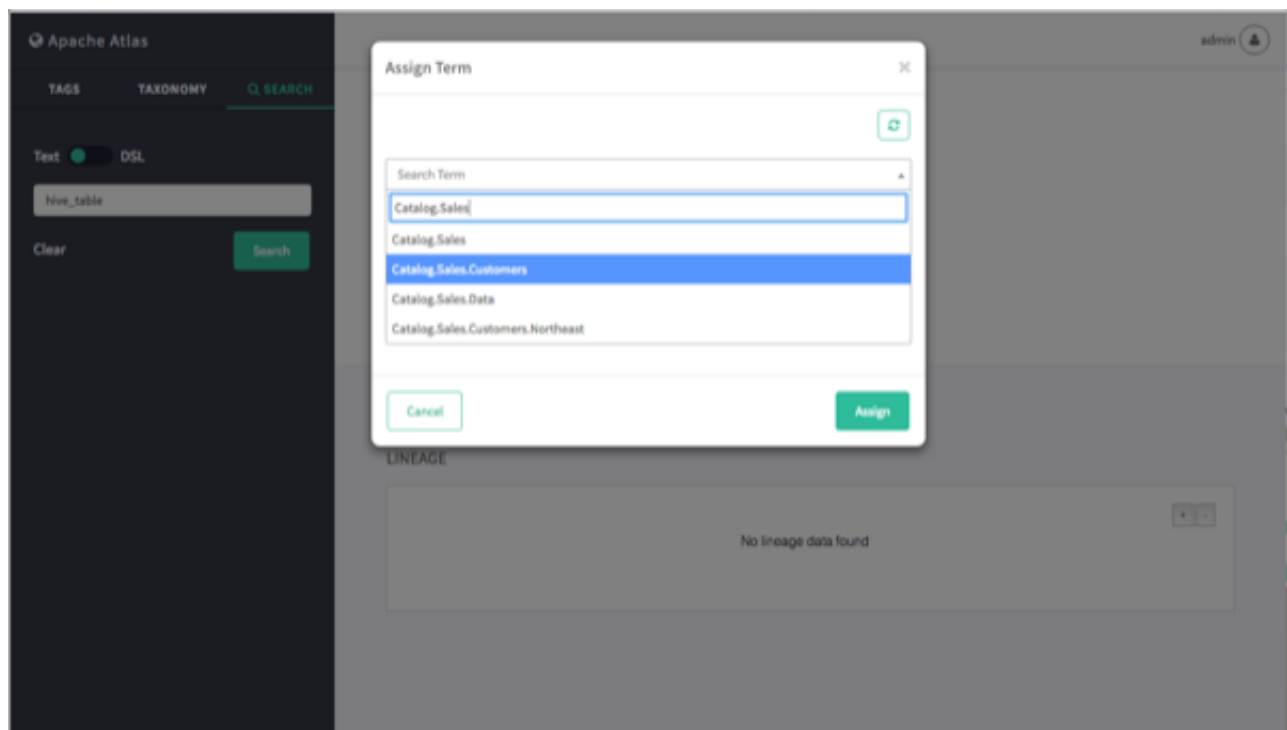
1. Select an asset. In the example below, we searched for all `hive_table` assets, and then selected the "customer_details" table from the list of search results. To associate a taxonomy term with an asset, click the + icon next to the **Terms:** label.



2. On the Assign Term pop-up, browse to select a taxonomy term. Here we have selected the term "Customers".



You can also filter the list of tags by typing text in the Search Term box, and then click to select a term.

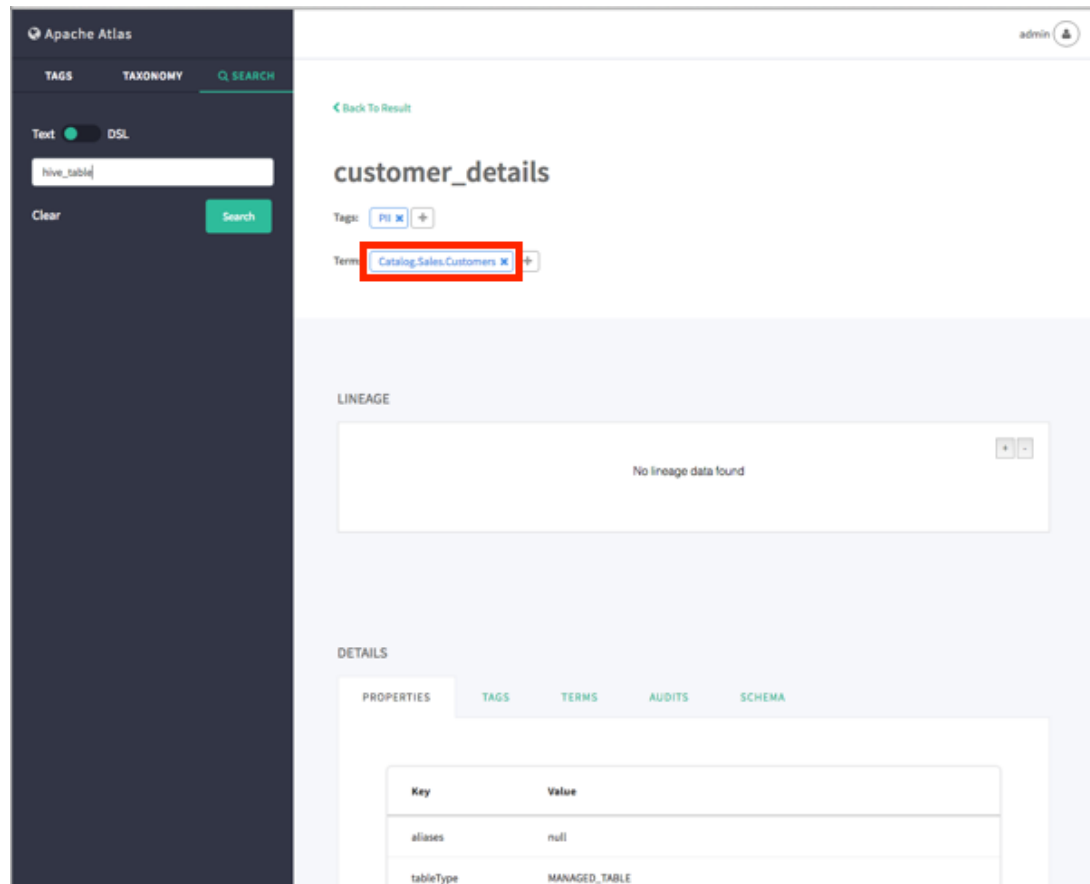


Note

In the Search Term list (and elsewhere in the UI), a period symbol is used as a separator to indicate taxonomy hierarchy levels. For example,

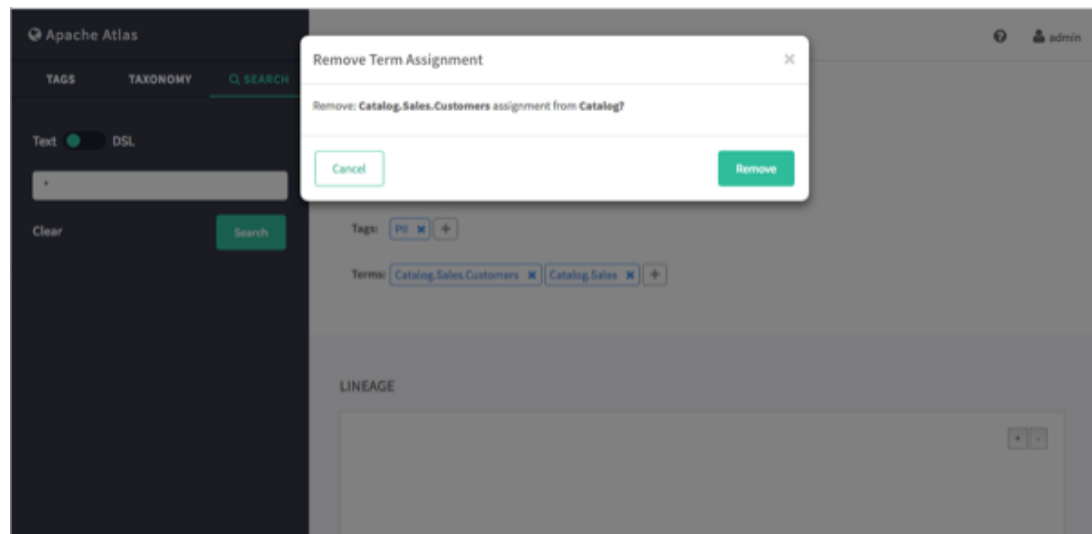
Catalog.Sales.Customers represents the Catalog > Sales > Customers taxonomy level.

3. After you select a term, click **Assign**. The new term is displayed next to the **Terms:** label on the asset page.



4. You can view details about a taxonomy term by clicking the term name on the term label.

To remove a term from an asset, click the **x** symbol on the term label, then click **Remove** on the confirmation pop-up. This removes the term association with the asset, but does not delete the term itself.

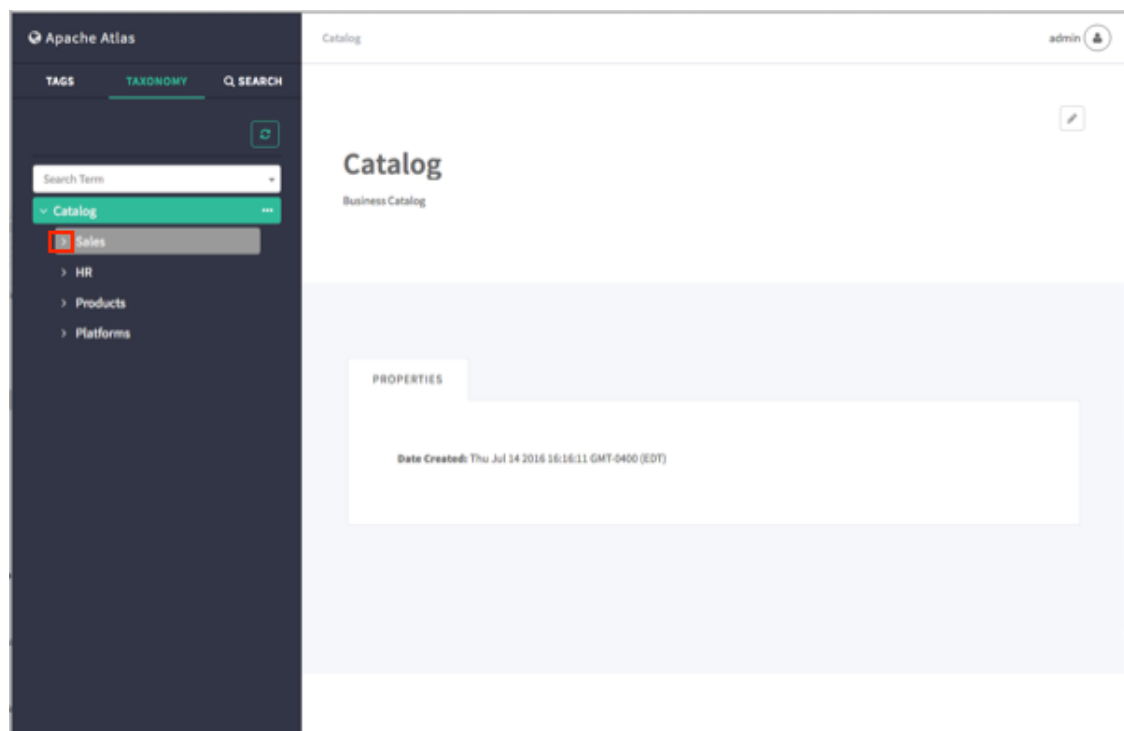


5.4. Navigating the Atlas Taxonomy

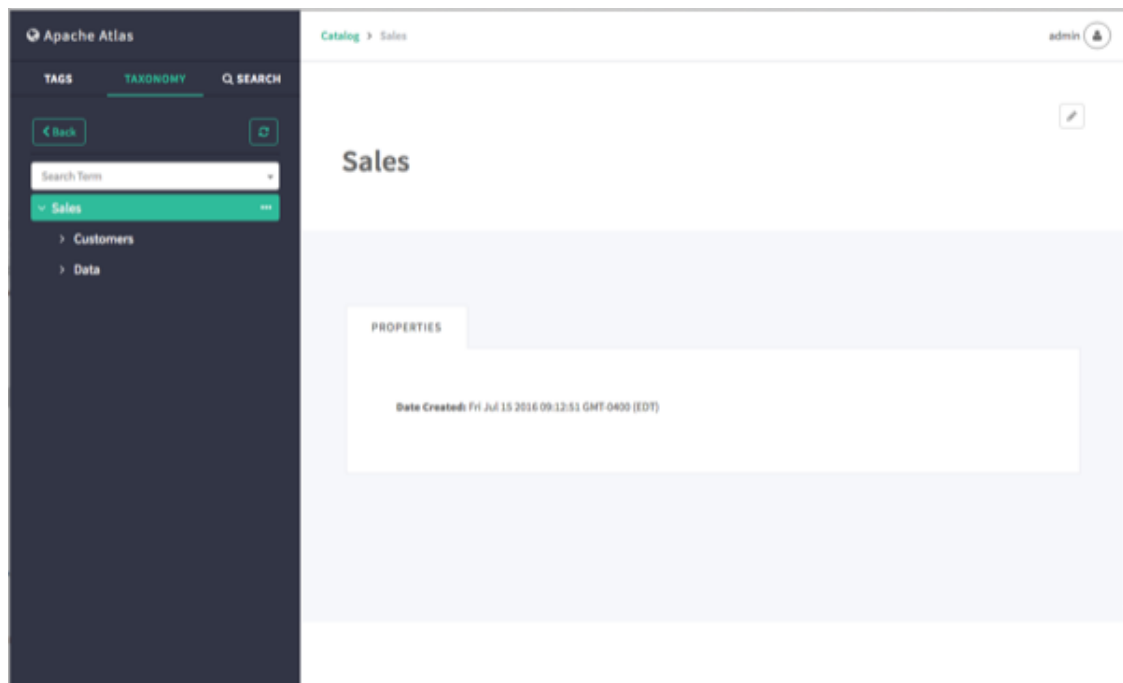
Only two levels at a time are displayed in the Taxonomy list, but you can use the following methods to navigate the Atlas Taxonomy.

5.4.1. Navigation Arrows

To display the child terms that belong to a taxonomy term, click the right-arrow symbol next to the term. For example, if we click the arrow for the Sales term in the following Taxonomy list:



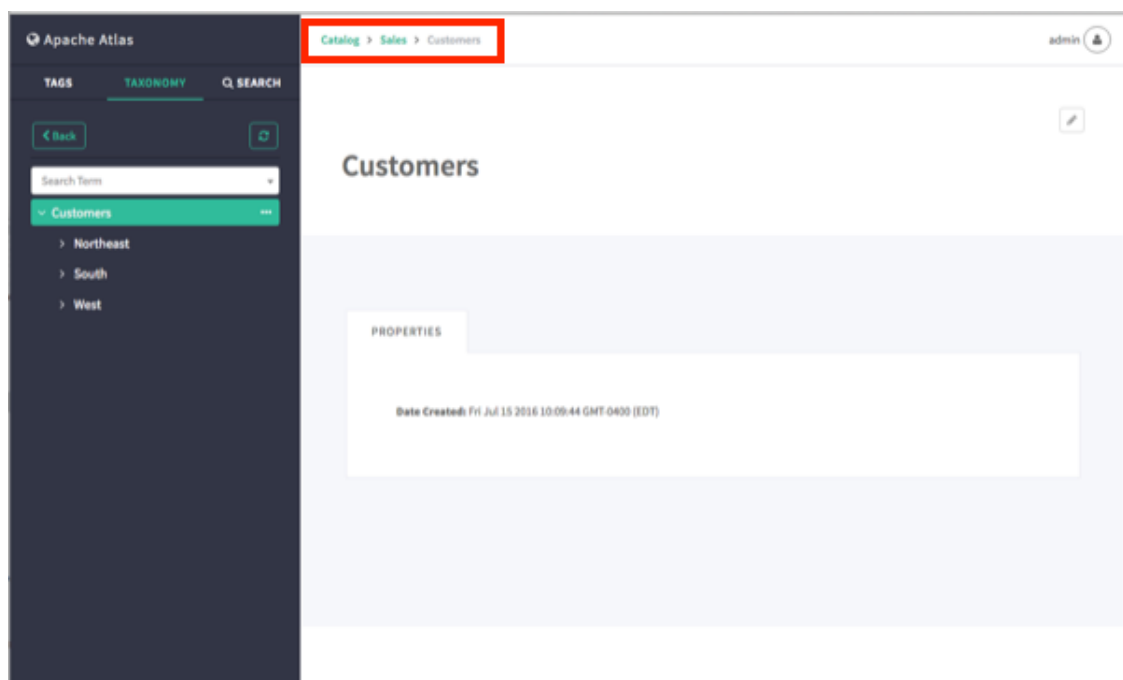
The child terms for Sales (Customers and Data) are displayed:



To hide the child terms, click the down-arrow next to the Sales term.

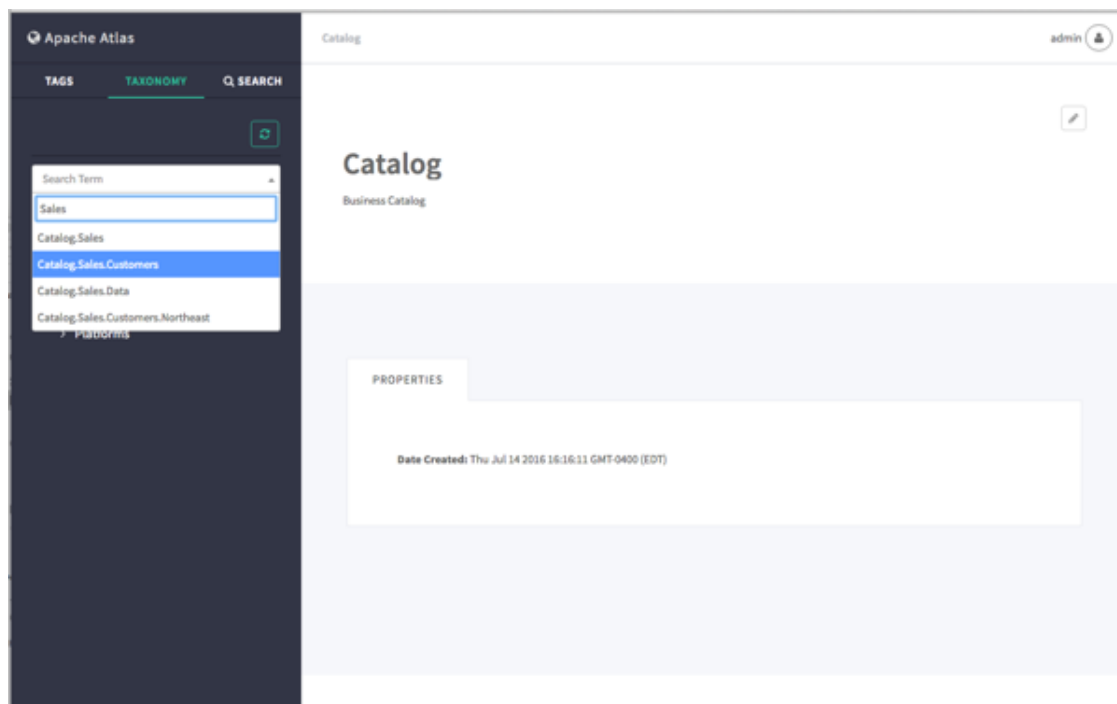
5.4.2. Breadcrumb Trail

As you navigate through the taxonomy, a breadcrumb trail at the top of the page tracks your position in the taxonomy hierarchy. You can use the links in the breadcrumb trail to navigate back to a higher level.



5.4.3. Search Terms

To filter the Taxonomy terms list based on a text string, type the text in the Search Term box. The list is filtered dynamically as you type to display the terms that contain that text string. You can then select a term from the filtered list.

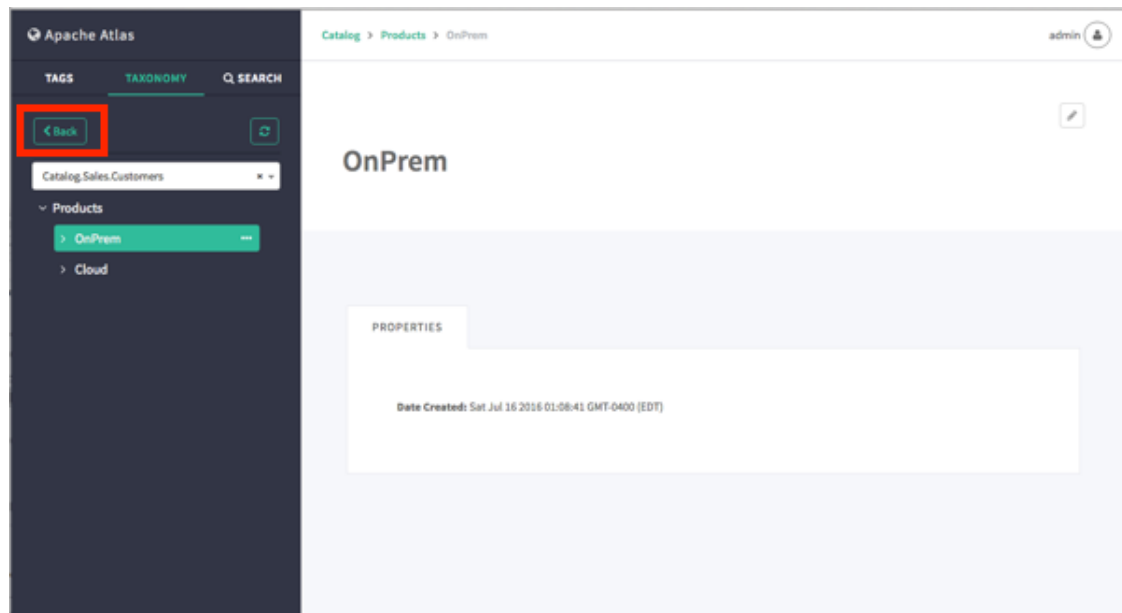


Note

In the Search Term list (and elsewhere in the UI), a period symbol is used as a separator to indicate taxonomy hierarchy levels. For example, `Catalog.Sales.Customers` represents the `Catalog > Sales > Customers` taxonomy level.

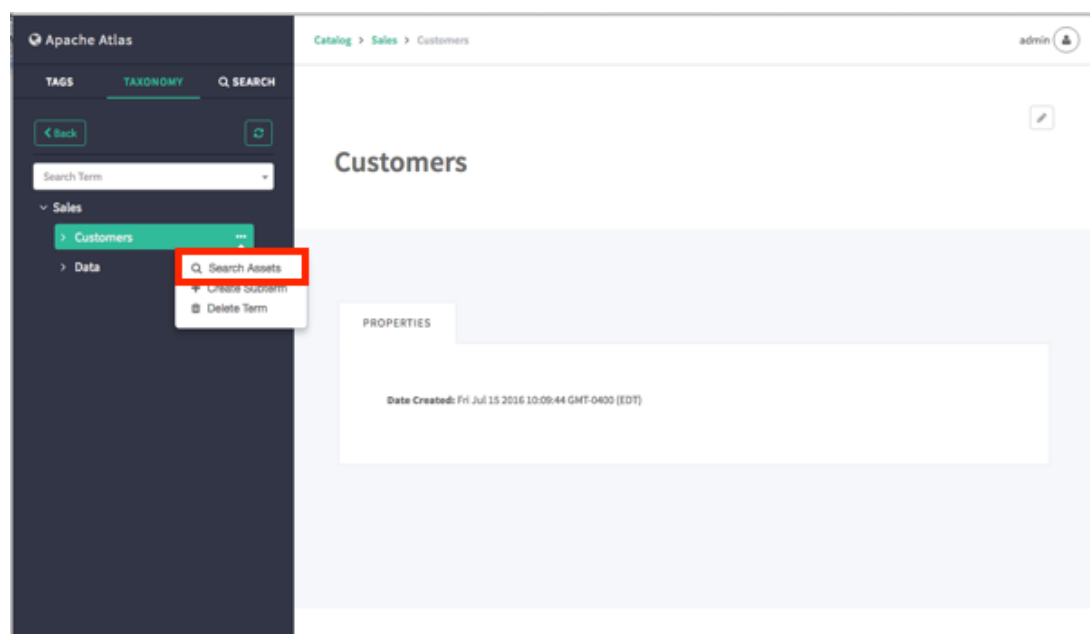
5.4.4. Back Button

You can also use the **Back** button on the Atlas web UI (or your browser's Back button) to return to the previous taxonomy page.



5.5. Searching for Assets Associated with Taxonomy Terms

1. To search for assets associated with a taxonomy term, select the term, click the ellipsis symbol, and then select **Search Assets**.



2. This launches a DSL search query that returns a list of all assets associated with the term.

The screenshot displays the Apache Atlas web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with the 'Apache Atlas' logo, navigation tabs for 'TAGS', 'TAXONOMY', and 'SEARCH' (which is active), a 'Text' search mode selector with 'DSL' selected, a search input field containing 'Catalog.Sales.Customers', and 'Clear' and 'Search' buttons. The main content area on the right shows '2 result for 'Catalog.Sales.Customers''. It contains a table with two columns: 'Name' and 'Type Name'. The table lists 'Catalog' as a 'Taxonomy' and 'customer_details' as a 'hive_table'. Below the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries' and includes a pagination control with a green button labeled '1'.

Name	Type Name
Catalog	Taxonomy
customer_details	hive_table

6. Apache Atlas REST API Reference

This API supports a [Representational State Transfer \(REST\)](#) model for accessing a set of resources through a fixed set of operations. The following resources are accessible through the RESTful model:

- [AdminResource](#)
- [DataSetLineageResource](#)
- [EntityService](#)
- [LineageResource](#)
- [MetadataDiscoveryResource](#)
- [TaxonomyService](#)
- [TypesResource](#)

6.1. Data Model

All endpoints act on a common set of data. The data can be represented with difference media (i.e. "MIME") types, depending on the endpoint that consumes and/or produces the data. The data can be described by an [XML Schema](#), which definitively describes the XML representation of the data, but is also useful for describing the other formats of the data, such as [JSON](#).

This document describes the data using terms based on an XML Schema. Data can be grouped by namespace with a schema document describing the elements and types of the namespace. Types define the structure of the data and elements are instances of a type. For example, elements are usually produced by (or consumed by) a REST endpoint, and the structure of each element is described by its type.

6.2. AdminResource

Jersey Resource for administrative operations. The following resources are available:

- [/admin/session](#) [49]
- [/admin/stack](#) [50]
- [/admin/status](#) [50]
- [/admin/version](#) [50]

/admin/session

GET		
Response Body	element:	(custom)

	media types:	application/json
--	--------------	------------------

/admin/stack

GET	Fetches the thread stack dump for this application.	
Response Body	element:	(custom)
	media types:	text/plain
	JSON represents the thread stack dump.	

/admin/status

GET		
Response Body	element:	(custom)
	media types:	application/json

/admin/version

GET	Fetches the version for this application.	
Response Body	element:	(custom)
	media types:	application/json
	JSON represents the version.	

6.3. DataSetLineageResource

Jersey Resource for the Hive table lineage. The following resources are available:

- [/lineage/hive/table/{tableName}/inputs/graph \[50\]](#)
- [/lineage/hive/table/{tableName}/outputs/graph \[50\]](#)
- [/lineage/hive/table/{tableName}/schema \[51\]](#)

/lineage/hive/table/{tableName}/inputs/graph

GET	Fetches the inputs graph for an entity.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	tableName	The name of the table.	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/lineage/hive/table/{tableName}/outputs/graph

GET	Fetches the outputs graph for an entity.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default

	tableName	The name of the table.	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/lineage/hive/table/{tableName}/schema

GET	Fetches the schema for the table.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	tableName	The name of the table.	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

6.4. EntityService

Entity management operations. An entity is an instance of a type. Entities conform to the definition of the type that they they correspond to. The following resources are available:

- [/entities \[51\]](#)
- [/entities/{guid} \[52\]](#)
- [/entities/{guid}/audit \[53\]](#)
- [/entities/{guid}/traits \[53\]](#)
- [/entities/{guid}/traits/{traitName} \[54\]](#)

/entities

POST	Submits the entity definitions (instances). The body contains the JSONArray of entity json. The service takes care of de-duping the entities based on any unique attribute for the give type.			
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

PUT	Completely updates a set of entities. Unspecified values are replaced with null and removed. Adds or updates the entities specified by GUID or a unique attribute.			
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

DELETE	Deletes entities from the repository identified by their GUIDs (including their composite references), or deletes a single entity identified by its type and unique attribute (including composite references).			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	guid	A list of deletion	query	

		candidate GUIDs.		
	type	The entity type.	query	
	property	The unique attribute used to identify the entity.	query	
	value	The unique attribute value used to identify the entity.	query	
Response Body				
	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	
Response payload as json – includes guids of entities (including composite references from that entity) that were deleted.				

GET	Fetches the list of entities for an entity type.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	type	The name of a unique type.	query	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/entities/{guid}

GET	Fetches the complete definition of the entity identified by the GUID.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	GUID	The globally unique identifier of the entity.	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

POST	Updates an entity identified by its GUID. Supports partial update of an entity – adds/updates any new values specified. Does not support removal of attribute values.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	GUID	The globally unique identifier of the entity.	path	
	property	The property that must be added.	query	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

Response payload as JSON.

/entities/{guid}/audit

GET	Returns the entity audit events for a given entity GUID. The events are returned in decreasing order based on timestamp.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	guid	The globally unique identifier of the entity.	path	
	startKey	Used for pagination. Startkey is inclusive; the returned results contain the event with the given startkey. The first time getAuditEvents() is called for an entity, startKey should be null, with count = (number of events required + 1). The next time getAuditEvents() is called for the same entity, startKey should be equal to the entityKey of the last event returned in the previous call.	query	
	count	The number of events required	query	100
Response Body	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	
	A list of trait names for the entity that is identified by the GUID.			

/entities/{guid}/traits

GET	Gets the list of trait names for the entity that is represented by the GUID.
-----	--

Parameters	<table><tr><th>name</th><th>description</th><th>type</th><th>default</th></tr><tr><td>GUID</td><td>The globally unique identifier of the entity.</td><td>path</td><td></td></tr></table>	name	description	type	default	GUID	The globally unique identifier of the entity.	path	
	name	description	type	default					
GUID	The globally unique identifier of the entity.	path							
Response Body	<table><tr><td>element:</td><td>(custom)</td></tr><tr><td>media types:</td><td>application/json</td></tr></table>	element:	(custom)	media types:	application/json				
	element:	(custom)							
	media types:	application/json							
A list of trait names for the entity that is identified by the GUID.									

POST	Submits a new trait to an existing entity that is represented by the GUID.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	GUID	The globally unique identifier of the entity.	path	
Response Body	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	

/entities/{guid}/traits/{traitName}

DELETE	Deletes a trait from the entity that is represented by the GUID.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	GUID	The globally unique identifier of the entity.	path	
	traitName	The name of the trait.	path	
Response Body	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	

/entities/qualifiedName

POST	Adds or Updates a given entity identified by its unique attribute (entityType, attributeName and value). Updates support only partial update of an entity – adds or updates any new values specified. Updates do not support removal of attribute values.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	type	The entity type.	query	
	property	The unique attribute used to identify the entity	query	
	value	The unique attribute's value.	query	

Response Body	element:	(custom)
	media types:	application/json
	Response payload as json – The body contains the JSONArray of entity json. The service takes care of deduping the entities based on any unique attribute for the give type.	

6.5. LineageResource

The following resources are available:

- [/lineage/{guid}/inputs/graph \[55\]](#)
- [/lineage/{guid}/outputs/graph \[55\]](#)
- [/lineage/{guid}/schema \[55\]](#)

/lineage/{guid}/inputs/graph

GET	Returns an inputs lineage graph for the specified entity ID.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	guid	dataset entity ID	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/lineage/{guid}/outputs/graph

GET	Returns an outputs lineage graph for the specified entity ID.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	guid	dataset entity ID	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/lineage/{guid}/schema

GET	Returns the schema for the specified entity ID.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	guid	dataset entity ID	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

6.6. MetadataDiscoveryResource

Jersey Resource for metadata operations. The following resources are available:

- [/discovery/search \[56\]](#)
- [/discovery/search/dsl \[56\]](#)
- [/discovery/search/fulltext \[56\]](#)
- [/discovery/search/gremlin \[56\]](#)



Note

Only the Admin user is authorized to invoke the Gremlin search API.

/discovery/search

GET	Search by using a query.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	query	The search query in raw Gremlin or DSL format that falls back to full text.	query	
Response Body	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	
JSON represents the type and results.				

/discovery/search/dsl

GET	Search by using the query DSL format.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	query	The search query in DSL format.	query	
Response Body	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	
	JSON represents the type and results.			

/discovery/search/fulltext

GET	Search by using full text search.			
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	query	The full text search query.	query	
Response Body	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	
JSON represents the type and results.				

/discovery/search/gremlin

GET	Search by using the raw gremlin query format.			
-----	---	--	--	--

Parameters	<table><tr><th>name</th><th>description</th><th>type</th><th>default</th></tr><tr><td>query</td><td>The search query in raw gremlin format.</td><td>query</td><td></td></tr></table>	name	description	type	default	query	The search query in raw gremlin format.	query	
name	description	type	default						
query	The search query in raw gremlin format.	query							
Response Body	<table><tr><td>element:</td><td>(custom)</td></tr><tr><td>media types:</td><td>application/json</td></tr></table> <p>JSON represents the type and results.</p>	element:	(custom)	media types:	application/json				
element:	(custom)								
media types:	application/json								

6.7. TaxonomyService

This service handles API requests for taxonomy and term resources. The following resources are available:

- [/v1/taxonomies \[57\]](#)
- [/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName} \[57\]](#)
- [/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms \[58\]](#)
- [/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms/{rootTerm}/{remainder} \[58\]](#)
- [/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms/{termName} \[58\]](#)
- [/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms/{termName}/{remainder} \[59\]](#)

v1/taxonomies

GET					
Response Body	<table> <tr> <td>element:</td><td>(custom)</td></tr> <tr> <td>media types:</td><td>application/json</td></tr> </table>	element:	(custom)	media types:	application/json
element:	(custom)				
media types:	application/json				

/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}

GET				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
Response Body	element:		(custom)	
	media types:		application/json	

POST				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
Request Body	element:		body	
	media types:		*/application/xml	

Response Body	element:	(custom)
	media types:	application/json

PUT				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
Request Body	element:	body		
	media types:	*/application/xml		
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

DELETE				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms

GET				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms/{rootTerm}/{remainder}

GET				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	rootTerm		path	
	remainder		path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms/{termName}

GET				
Parameters	name	description	type	default

	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	termName		path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

POST				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	termName		path	
Request Body	element:	body		
	media types:	*/application/xml		
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

PUT				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	termName		path	
Request Body	element:	body		
	media types:	*/application/xml		
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

DELETE				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	termName		path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	application/json		

/v1/taxonomies/{taxonomyName}/terms/{termName}/{remainder}

POST				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	termName		path	
	remainder		path	

Request Body	element:	body
	media types:	<code>*/application/xml</code>
Response Body	element:	(custom)
	media types:	<code>application/json</code>

PUT				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	termName		path	
	remainder		path	
Request Body	element:	body		
	media types:	<code>*/application/xml</code>		
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	<code>application/json</code>		

DELETE				
Parameters	name	description	type	default
	taxonomyName	The taxonomy name.	path	
	termName		path	
	remainder		path	
Response Body	element:	(custom)		
	media types:	<code>application/json</code>		

6.8. TypesResource

This class provides a RESTful API for types. A type is the description of any representable item, for example, a Hive table. You can represent any meta model of any domain using these types. The following resources are available:

- [/types \[60\]](#)
- [/types/{typeName} \[61\]](#)

/types

POST	Submits a type definition that corresponds to a type that represents a domain meta model. This method can represent objects like a Hive database, Hive table, and so on.		
Response Body	element:	(custom)	
	media types:	<code>application/json</code>	

PUT	Updates existing types. If the specified type doesn't exist, a new type is created. Allowed updates are: 1. Add optional		
-----	--	--	--

		attribute 2. Change required to optional attribute 3. Add super types. Super types should not contain any required attributes.		
Response Body		element:		(custom)
		media types:		application/json

GET		Fetches a list of trait type names that are registered in the type system.			
Parameters		name	description	type	default
		type	The name of the enumerator org.apache.atlas.typesystem.types.DataTypes.TypeCategory. Typically, this can be one of: all, TRAIT, CLASS, ENUM, STRUCT.	query	all
Response Body		element:		(custom)	
		media types:		application/json	
		The entity names response payload represented as JSON.			

/types/{typeName}

GET	Fetches the complete definition of a unique type name.		
Parameters	name	description	type
	typename	The unique name of the type.	path
Response Body			
	element:	(custom)	
	media types:	application/json	