

dash2 (cmdb lambda use case).mp4_75 | Summarize Videos, Audio, PDF & Websites

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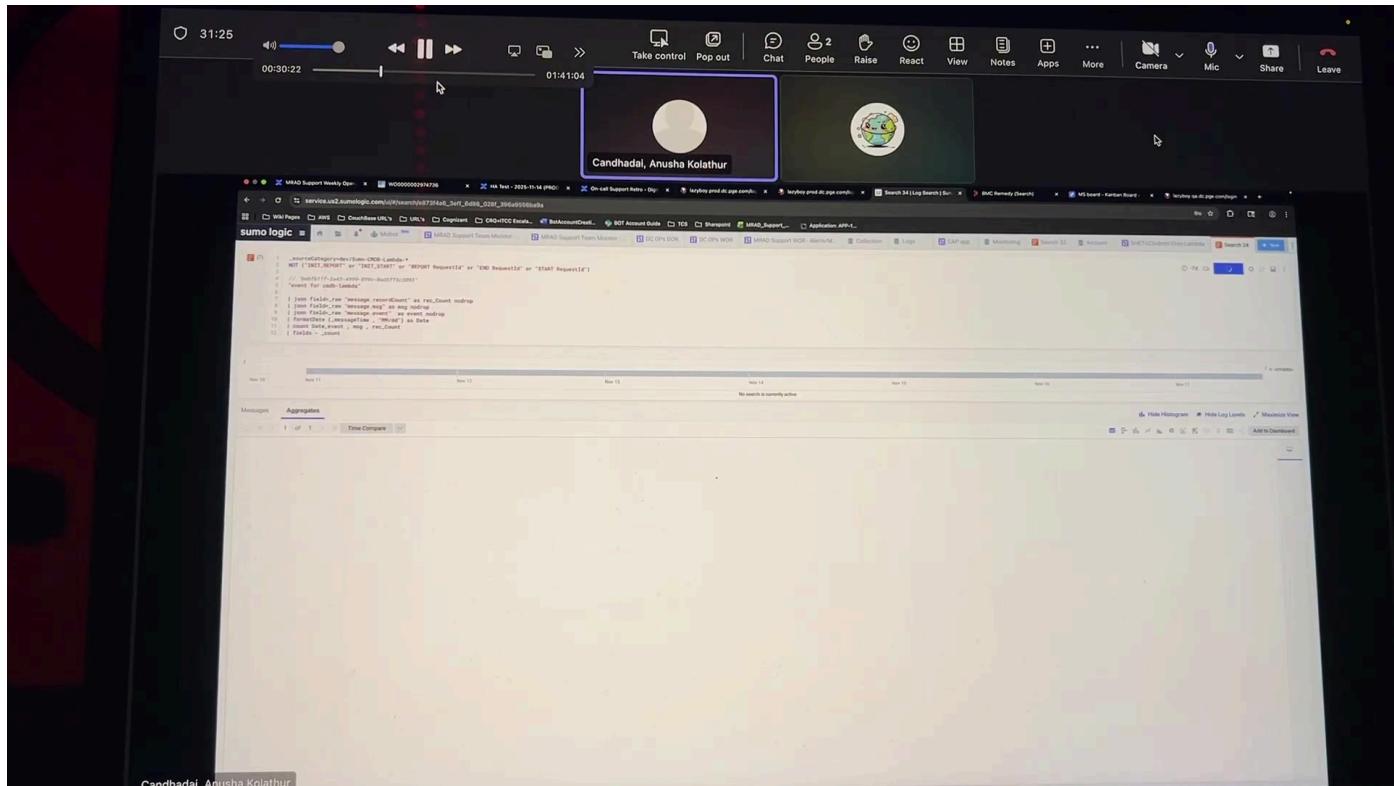


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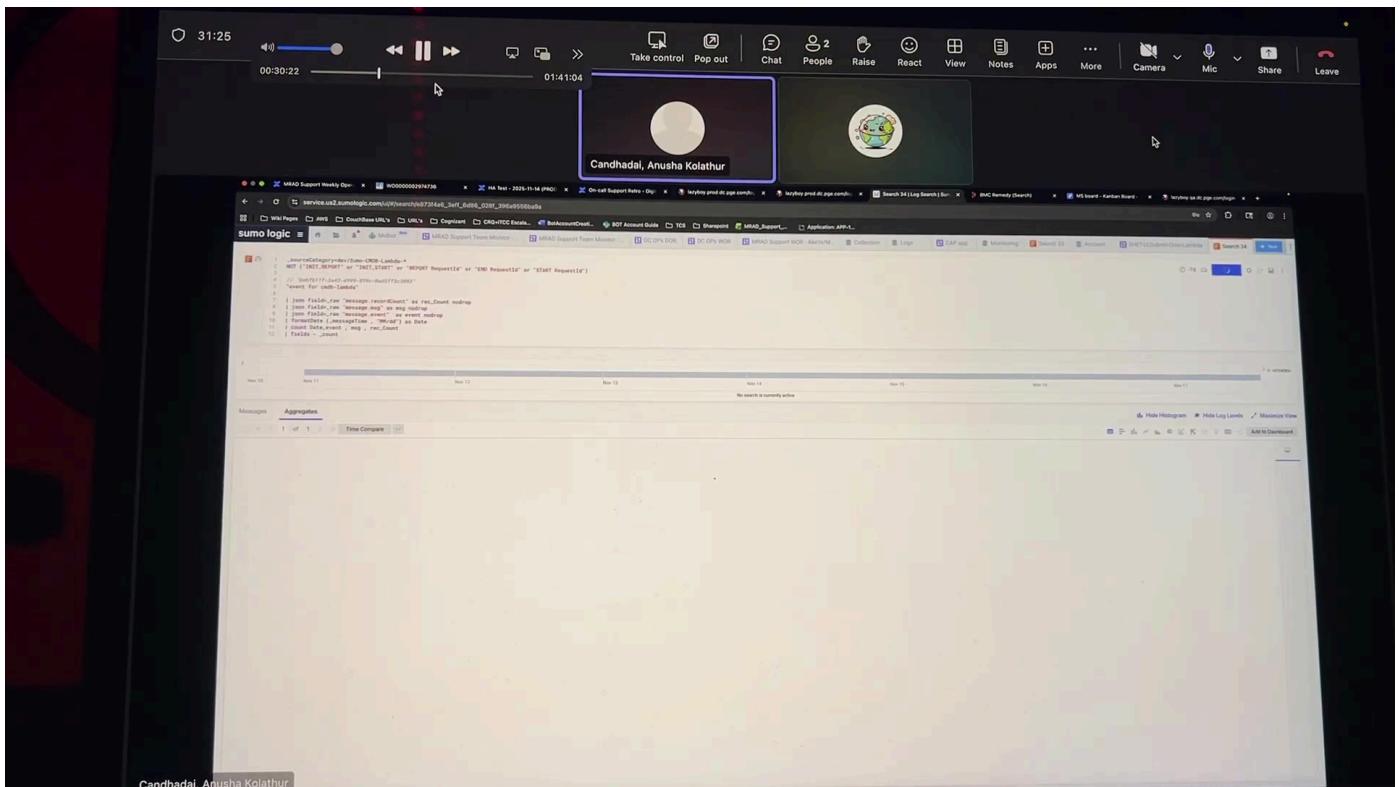
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Master the art of **CMDB Lambda monitoring** by learning to build precise, actionable dashboards from raw logs. This guide shows you exactly how to query logs to create a **daily success summary** and a detailed panel tracking **input, unique, and duplicate record counts**. Stop guessing about performance; learn the specific querying techniques to transform confusing logs into clear operational insights for better troubleshooting.

1. Initial Dashboard Setup and Success Summary Panel Creation [1]

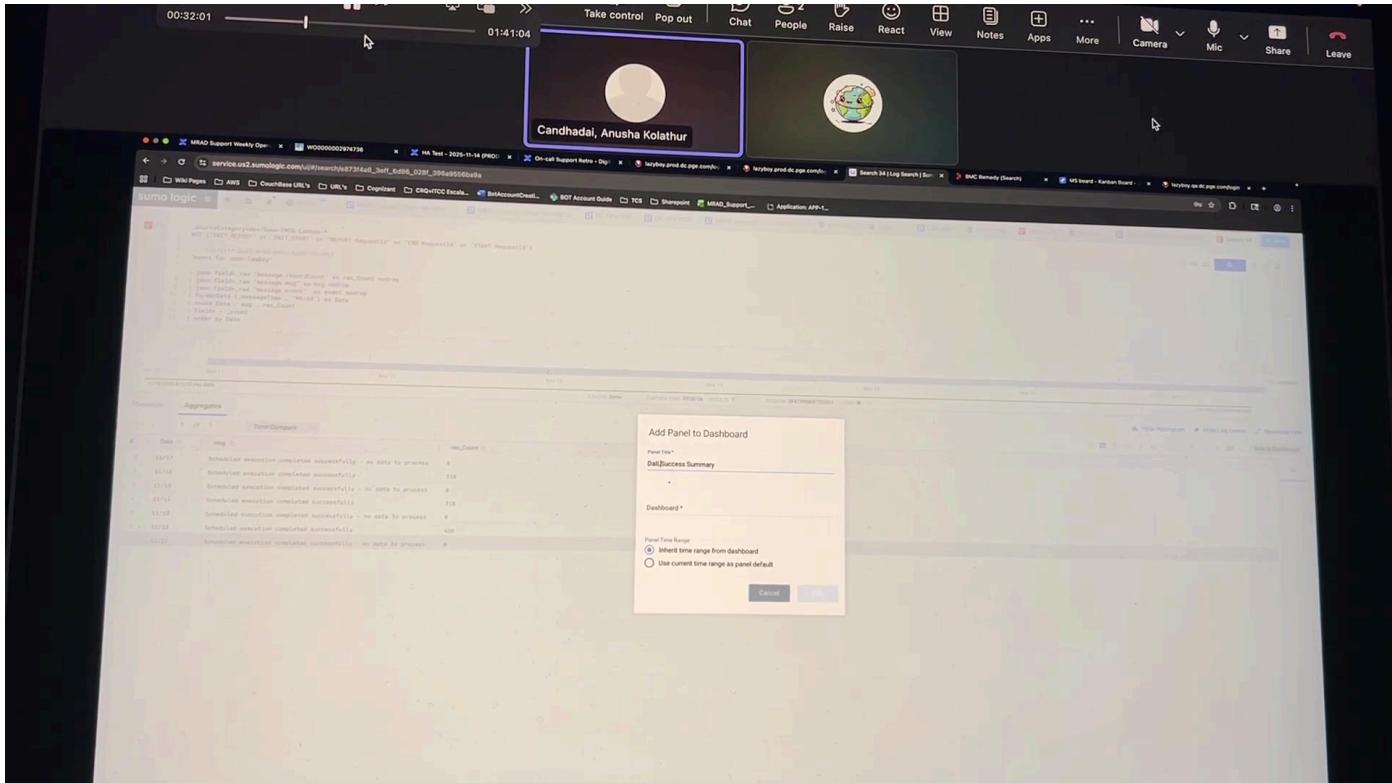
00:00:01 (3 min)



- 1. Field Removal:** The presenter removes the `_count` field from the query output. [1]
- 2. Panel Preparation:** This modified query output is used to demonstrate the dashboard panel look. [4]
- 3. Formatting:** The panel is neatened by ordering results by date. [6]
- 4. Source Context:** The current dashboard is based on **dev logs** for now. [7]
- 5. Future Parameterization:** The presenter plans to show how to add parameters later. [8]
- 6. Successful Run Identification:** The first panel identifies if the run was successful on a given date. [13]
- 7. Useless Events:** An event showing successful completion with nothing to process is deemed useless. [14]
- 8. Desired Success Message:** The desired message for success is: "schedule execution completed successfully, schedule, schedule, schedule". [19]

9. Adding to Dashboard: After running the query, the user clicks "add to dashboard". [21]

10. Panel Naming: The panel is named **Success summary** because it is sorted daily. [22]



1. Dashboard Creation: A new dashboard is created for the CMDB lambda. [25]

2. Location: The panel is added under the support to emerald AWS section. [28]

3. Default View: The new dashboard defaults to showing the last **15 minutes**. [32]

4. **Time Range Adjustment:** The time range is adjusted to **seven days**. [34]

5. Panel Validation: The first panel shows daily execution status. [35]

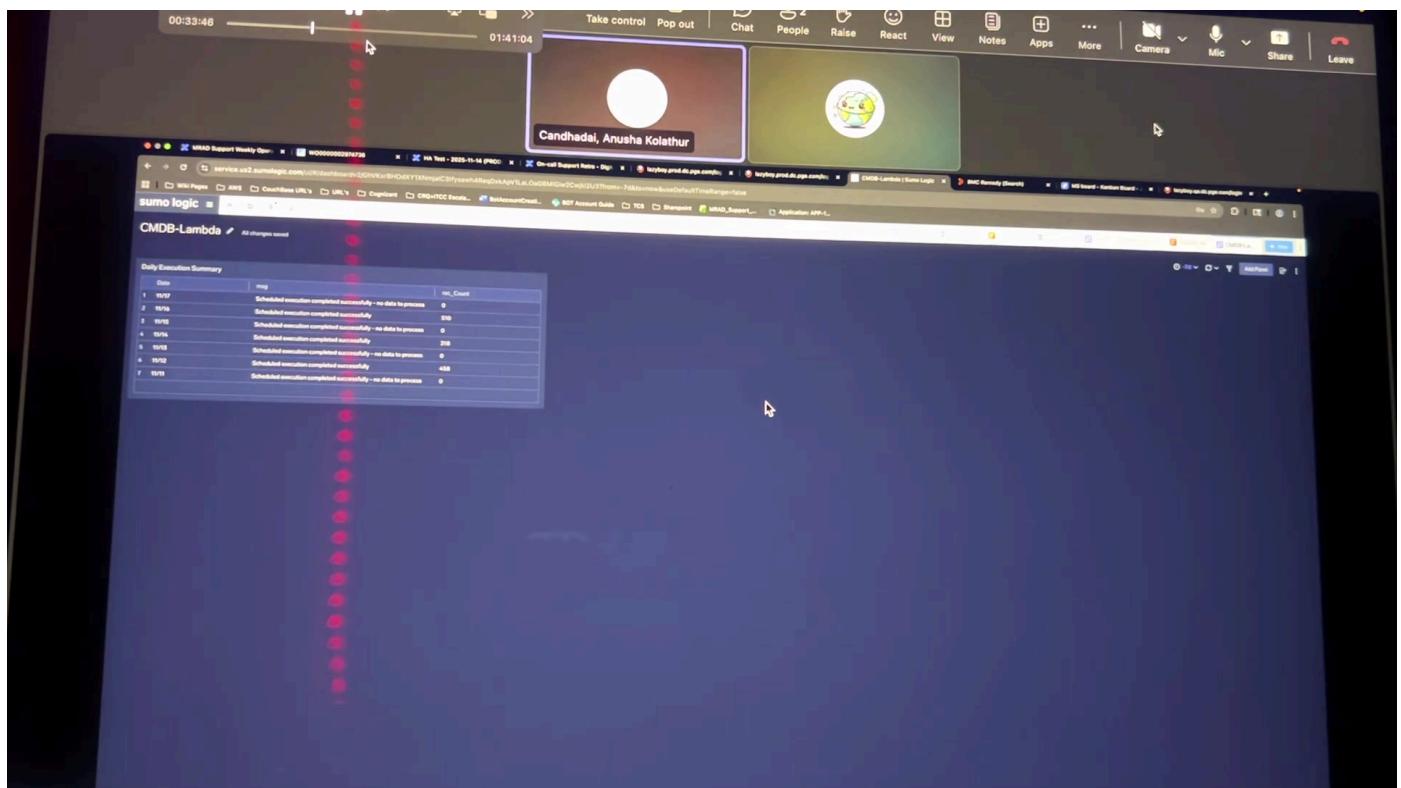
6. Valid Non-Processing Run: A run on the 11th showed it ran but had nothing to process, which is valid. [37]

7. Panel Naming Refinement: The panel name is refined from "daily success summary" to **daily summary**. [39]

8. Purpose: This panel gives an idea if the Lambda execution was successful or not. [44]

2. Creating the Counts Panel for Input, Unique, and Duplicate Records [45]

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Date	Log	Count
1/1/23	msg	0
2/1/23	Scheduled execution completed successfully - no data to process	0
3/1/23	Scheduled execution completed successfully	510
4/1/23	Scheduled execution completed successfully - no data to process	0
5/1/23	Scheduled execution completed successfully	210
6/1/23	Scheduled execution completed successfully - no data to process	0
7/1/23	Scheduled execution completed successfully	420
8/1/23	Scheduled execution completed successfully - no data to process	0

1. **Next Panel Goal:** The next important panel must show the **counts** of processed records. [45]
2. **Goal Detail:** Determine how many of the total records were processed versus how many were duplicates. [45]
3. **Query Reset:** The presenter goes back to the log and removes all previous filters to start querying again. [46]
4. **Querying Best Practice:** Always query using a **single transaction or document ID** first for easier query framing. [47]
5. **Pre-Panel Step:** Before adding to the panel, the specific transaction ID filter must be removed. [52]
6. **Input Record Count Source:** The **input record count** is found under the "query executed successfully" log. [52]
7. **Observed Input Count:** For one example, the input record count was **510**. [53]

8. **Filtering Unnecessary Events:** Events like "database query completed" are filtered out as they are FYI information. [56]
9. **Focus:** The focus is only on the count log to name it the **input record count**. [61]

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1. **Duplicate Handling Log:** The duplicate handling mechanism is found in the event: `duplicates remote`. [64]
2. **Duplicate Data:** This log states: 2065 unique values and 304 were duplicate out of 500 original items. [65]
3. **Parsing Goal:** The goal is to parse out the **input, unique, and duplicate** counts into one panel. [66]
4. **Log Verification:** The presenter checks other logs to ensure no other relevant information exists. [67]
5. **Duplicate Detail:** Another log shows 206 good ones, 2 new, and 204 existing records. [70]
6. **Troubleshooting Scope:** Showing the exact breakdown of new vs. existing documents is for *troubleshooting*, not the main panel. [71]
7. **Final Log Check:** No other logs provide meaningful information for this count panel. [78]
8. **Interesting Log:** An interesting log found was: "load uploaded, updated free with a total." [81]
9. **Next Step:** The presenter will parse the **unique count** and the **duplicate** count logs. [83]
10. **Naming:** The unique count log will be named **unique record count**. [85]
11. **Conclusion:** This specific log set provides the input, unique, and duplicate counts. [87]

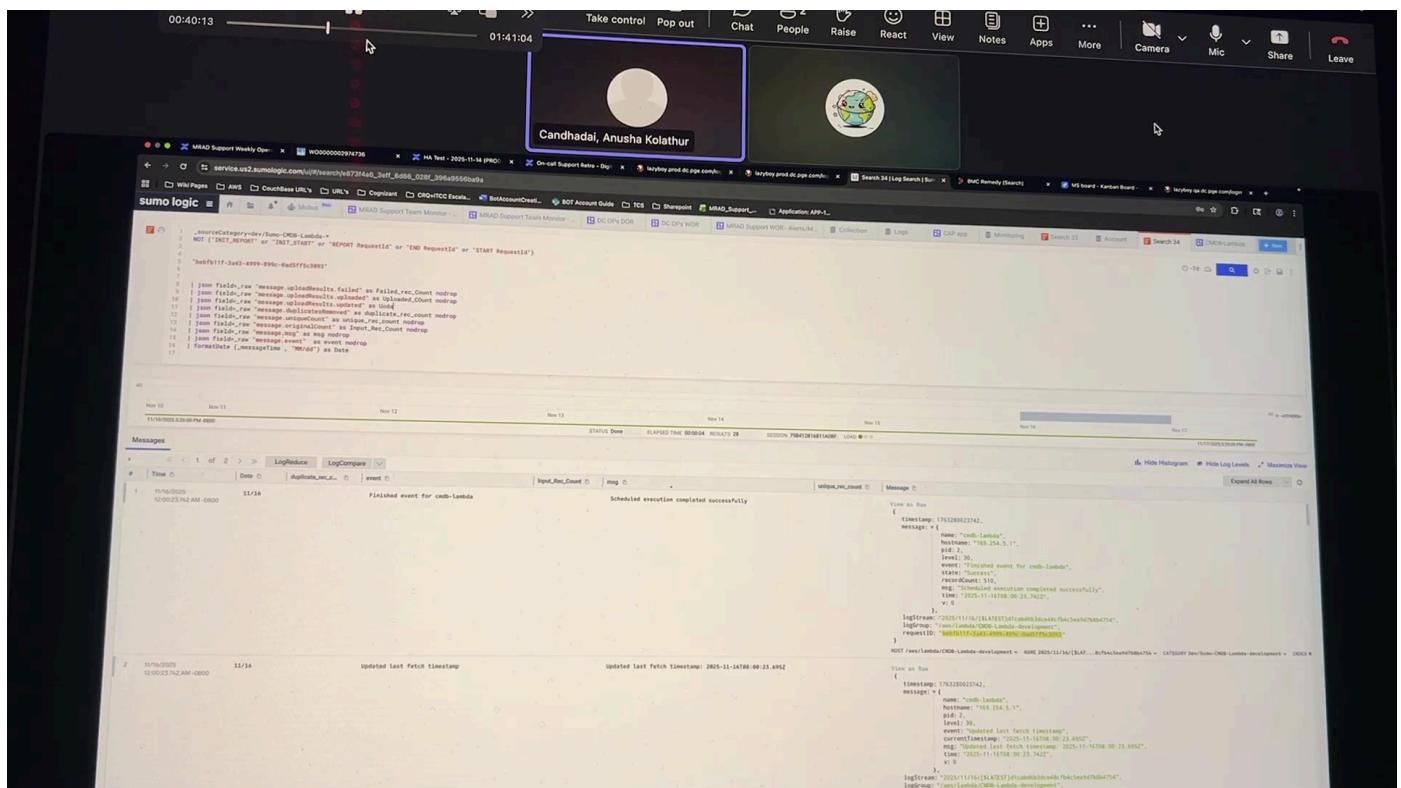
3. Aggregating Counts and Finalizing the Counts Panel [89]

00:07:58 (6 min)

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1. **Further Detail Consideration:** A log shows how many unique records were *updated* versus *uploaded*. [89]

2. **Complexity Decision:** The presenter questions if showing update/upload status will confuse the view. [90]
 3. **Table Format Decision:** They decide to parse it out and put it in a table format first. [91]
 4. **Panel Execution Timing:** Panel queries in Sumo Logic are **real-time** by default. [95]
 5. **Real-Time Behavior:** When the dashboard is opened, the query executes, showing data up to that moment. [97]
 6. **Scheduling Note:** It is *not* possible to schedule the panel execution itself. [102]
 7. **New Counts to Parse:** The presenter looks for **uploader count** and **updated counts**. [107]



1. **Initial Visualization Issue:** Initial attempts to display all counts result in records split into rows. [127]
 2. **Preferred Visualization:** A **table** format is required, not a line chart over time. [128]
 3. **Aggregation Method:** To get results in a single row, they must **sum** the values. [132]
 4. **Fields to Sum:** Summing includes: input record count, unique count, and duplicate record count. [134]

5. **Renaming Aggregated Fields:** Fields are renamed using aliases like `As total records` and `unique, copy`. [137]
6. **Data Source Discrepancy:** The failed record count comes from a different log hierarchy than the other three counts. [146]
7. **Aggregation Result:** Summing aggregates the results onto a single row showing totals for that day. [147]
8. **Expanding Search:** The search is expanded beyond the single transaction ID to seven days. [149]
9. **Example Aggregation:** For one transaction: 318 total, 232 unique, 86 duplicates. [152]
10. **Adding to Dashboard:** The finalized counts panel is added to the dashboard, ordered by date. [165]

4. Planning Subsequent Panels: Failure and All Events [166]

00:14:20 (4 min)

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1. **Panel Goal Confirmation:** The first panel created is the **daily execution summary**. [168]
2. **Panel Requirement:** Every Lambda needs a specific set of panels agreed upon internally. [172]
3. **Success Cases Covered:** So far, only success cases have been monitored. [184]
4. **Failure Panel Requirement:** The next panel must show **all failures or error messages**. [199]
5. **Current Log State:** There are currently *no failure scenarios* or proof of failure logs in Dev/QA. [188]
6. **Daily Execution Panel Scope:** The daily summary panel was *not* filtered for success or failure states. [194]
7. **Correction Plan:** Panels will be corrected as failure logs appear during ongoing monitoring. [200]

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1. **Next Panel:** The final panel planned is the **all events panel**. [202]
2. **Event States:** States include: *attempt* (beginning), *success*, and *skipped* (business decision). [214]
3. **All Events Content:** This panel shows the **event, message, and states** that occurred. [218]
4. **All Errors Panel:** A separate panel for **all errors** is standard practice, using a keyword match query. [227]
5. **Current Error State:** Currently, the **all errors** panel shows nothing. [223]
6. **Ignoring Unnecessary Logs:** To frame the all events panel, several logs must be ignored using a **not** query operator. [231]
7. **Focusing the Query:** The focus returns to a **single transaction** to see available options (events and message). [239]
8. **Counting Issue:** Counting by event and message is problematic because the message content changes daily. [243]
9. **Message Variability Example:** Messages like "starting execution for 100 records" vary, making a simple count visually poor. [247]

5. Structuring the All Events Panel for Readability [251]

00:20:25 (7 min)

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1. **View Decision:** The presenter decides to focus on the **event** field only for now. [251]
2. **Scope Options:** Two options exist: date-based events or request ID-based events. [257]
3. **Request ID Value:** Request IDs are valuable because they are different for every transaction. [260]
4. **Date Preference:** The presenter prefers a **date thing** because users usually do not track request IDs. [258]
5. **Goal:** The goal is to show *what events came in on a specific day*. [271]
6. **Visualization Choice:** The **transpose row** view is chosen because it is *neater*. [274]

7. Time Range for Review: The view is set for the **last three days** for review purposes. [284]

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1. **Next Step:** The next step is **ordering the events** because they appear out of sequence (e.g., Initializing at number 11). [285]
2. **Ordering Method:** Ordering requires writing specific queries in Sumo Logic to rename events sequentially (1, 2, 3...). [287]
3. **Renaming Logic:** If the event matches a specific name (e.g., "initializing"), rename it to a number (e.g., "1"). [293]
4. **Benefit of Renaming:** Renaming makes the events legible and ensures correct ordering when sorting ascendingly. [300]
5. **Handling Ambiguous Names:** If an event name is used in multiple places (like "retrieving parameter"), the **message field** must also be checked for differentiation. [303]
6. **Counter Idea:** A suggestion is made to use a counter that adds +1 like an if/else loop. [306]
7. **Attempting Time Ordering:** An attempt to order by **message time** fails because the stored time format is complex. [313]
8. **Conclusion on Ordering:** The ordering process will unfortunately have to be **manual** by renaming events. [336]
9. **Final Status:** The presenter acknowledges the manual effort required to rename events like "retrieved parameter." [341]