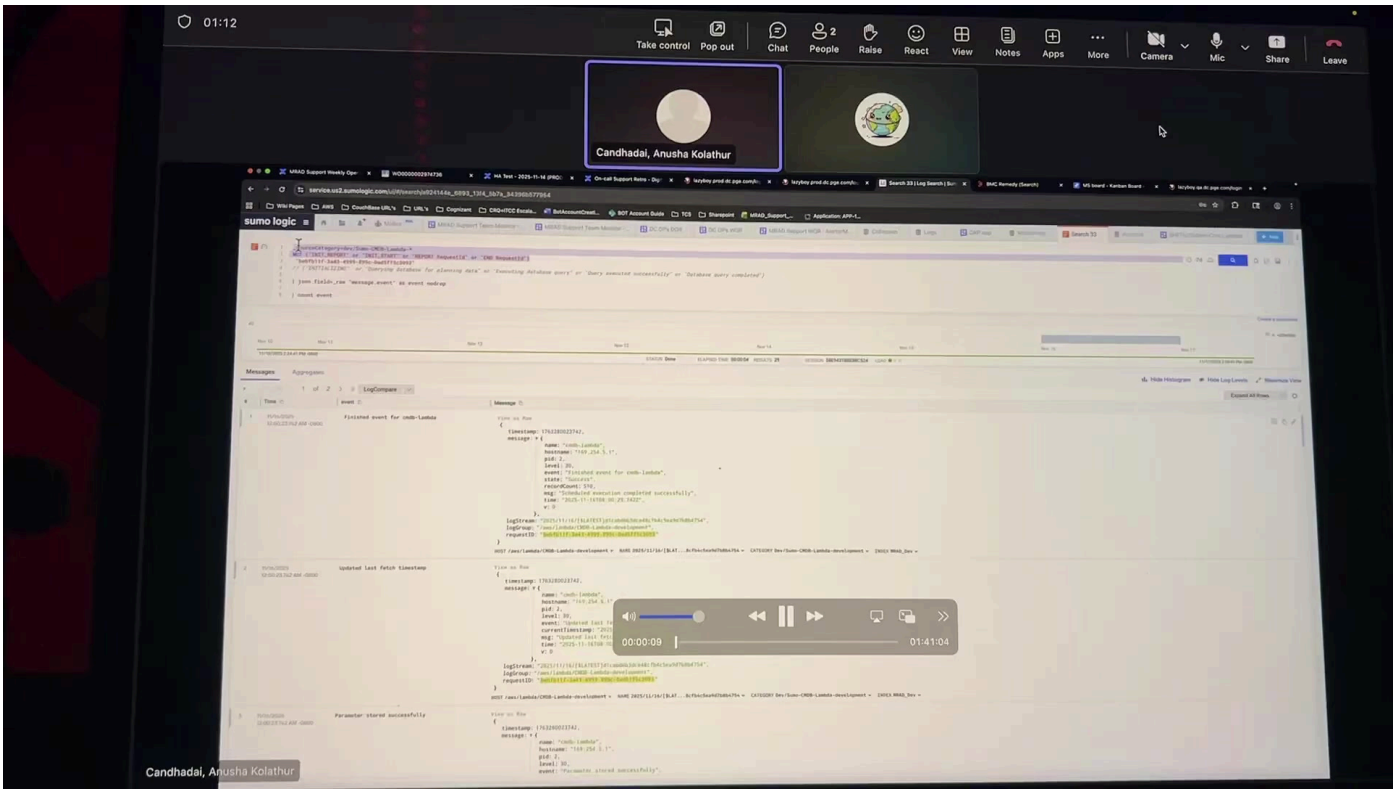
dash1 (cmdb lambda use case).mp4_96 | Summarize Videos, Audio, PDF & Websites



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Unlock the secrets to effective **monitoring** by dissecting raw **CMDB Lambda logs**. Learn the precise steps to filter noise and isolate critical events like **database query execution** and **Couchbase upload** success. This guide shows you how to transform overwhelming logs into actionable dashboard panels focusing only on essential flow and record counts.

1. Determining Monitoring Scope from Raw CMDB Lambda Logs [1]

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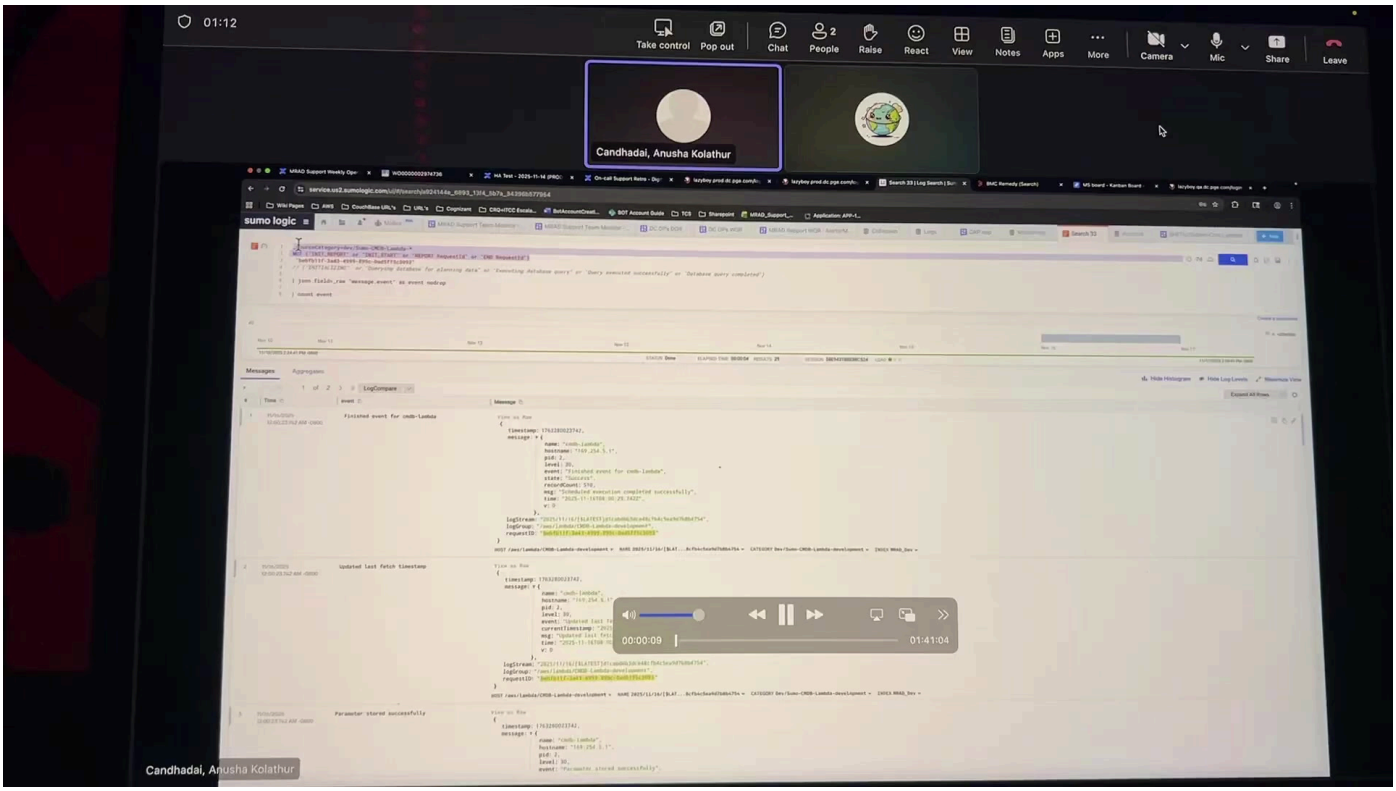
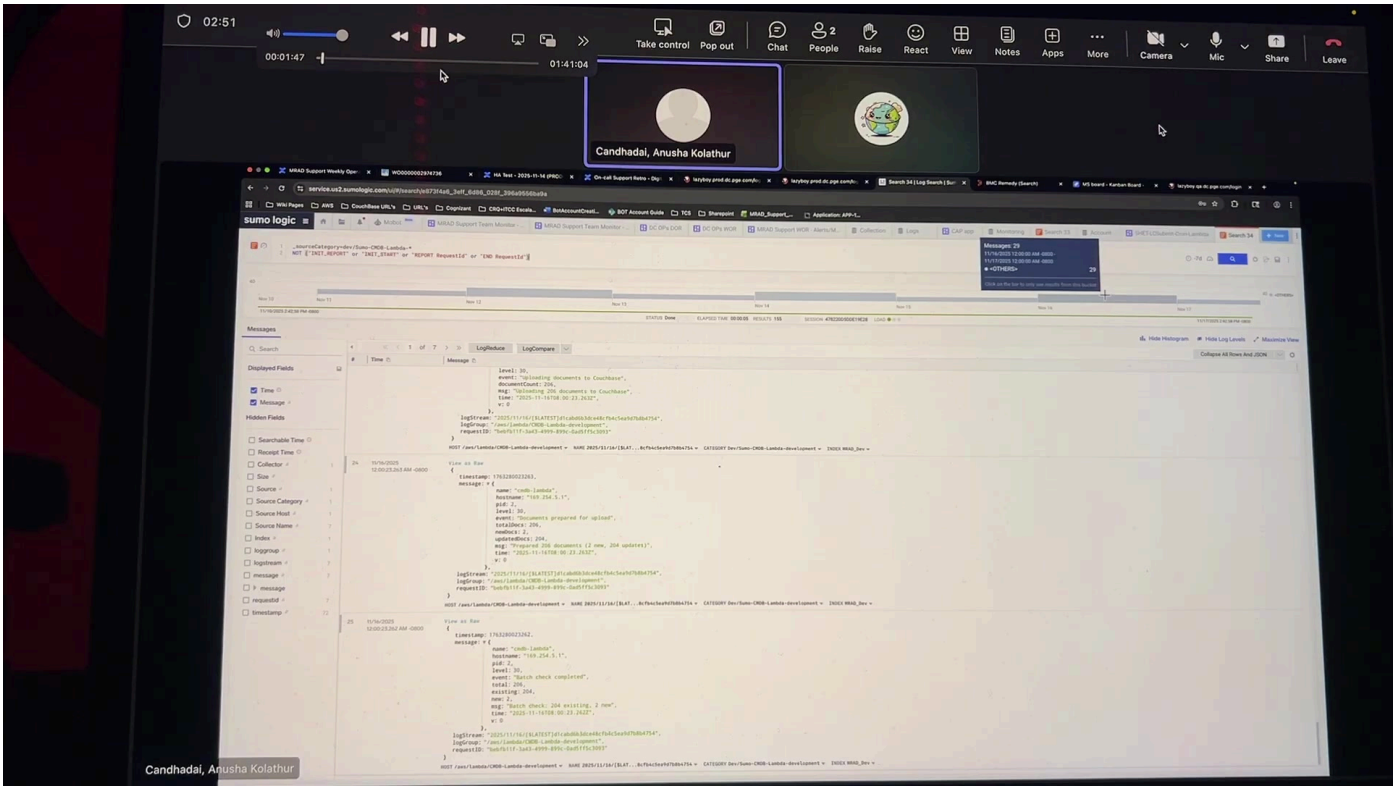
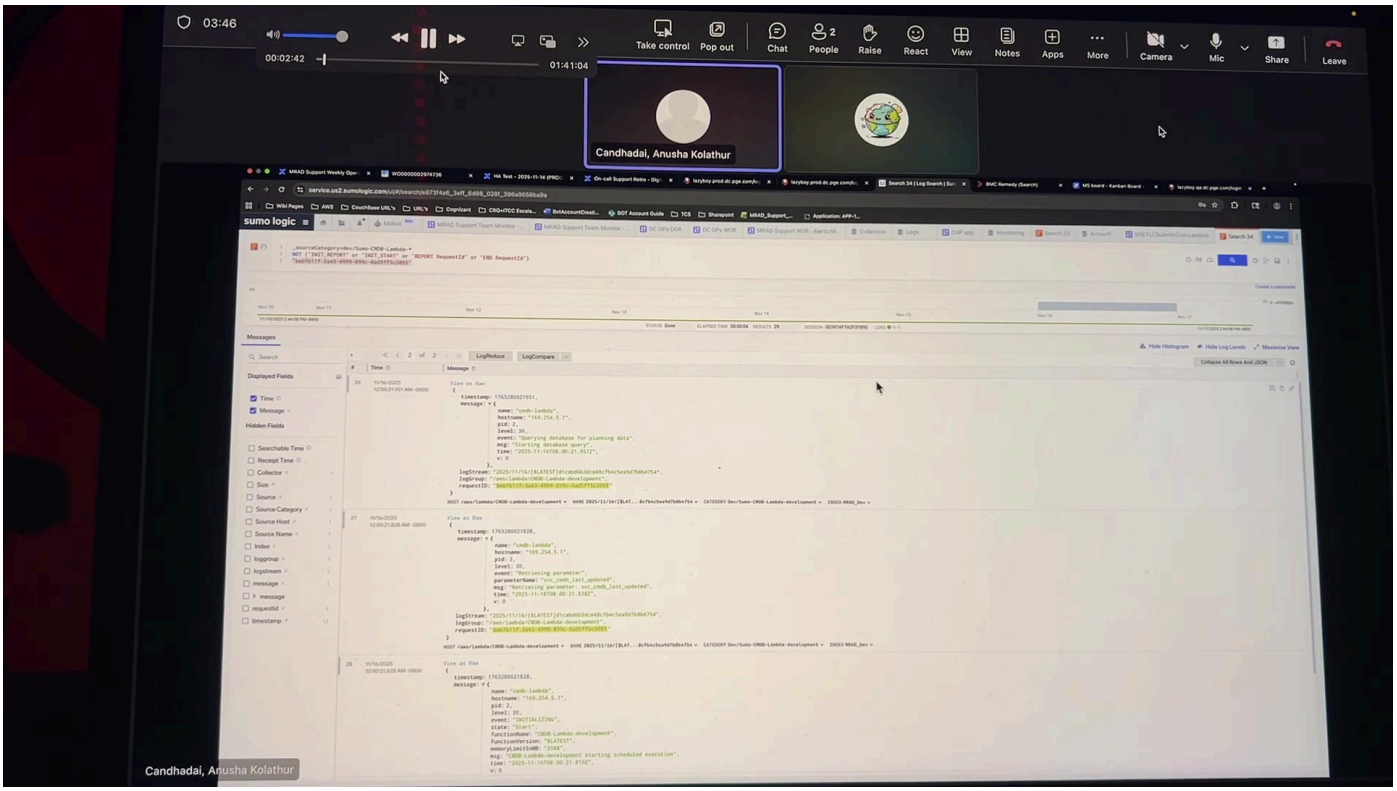


1. **Determine Monitoring Needs**: Define what to monitor, alert on, and ignore from service logs. [1]
2. **Start with Raw Log Search**: Begin by searching raw logs for the specific service in depth. [1]
3. **Observe Initial Log Volume**: A raw search over seven days shows many usual events associated with the lambda. [2]
4. **First Filtering Step**: The immediate action is to start filtering the logs to see only desired events. [3]
5. **Ignore Unnecessary Events**: Exclude events not needed for reports or monitoring visualization. [4]
6. **Ignore Specific Log Patterns**: Use a "not" filter to ignore known unnecessary log patterns for this lambda. [6]
7. **Verify Full Log Visibility**: Confirm that all logs for the service of concern are now visible. [8]

8. **Determine Service Run Frequency**: Check how often the service runs, such as once per day as stated. [14]

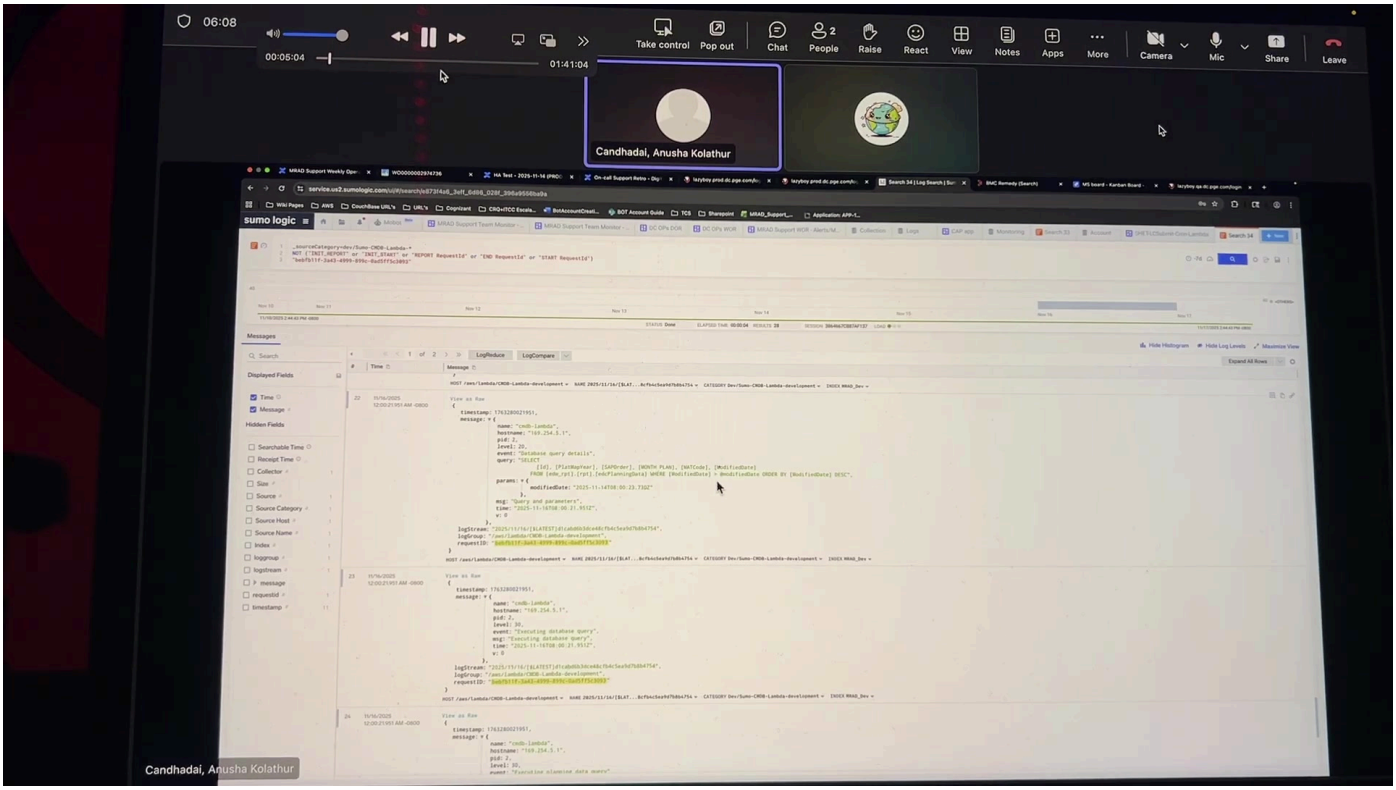


1. **Pull Logs by Single Thread**: For real-time running services, start pulling logs based on a unique identifier. [16]
2. **Identify Unique Transaction Value**: Look for a unique value like a Transaction ID, Document ID, or Request ID. [17]
3. **Identify Available Identifier**: In this log set, there is no Transaction ID visible at a higher level. [18]
4. **Use Request ID**: The available unique identifier is the **Request ID** field. [21]
5. **Request ID Function**: This ID uniquely identifies every transaction the lambda processes. [23]
6. **Filter by Specific Request ID**: Filter the logs for one specific Request ID to isolate its flow. [25]
7. **Count Specific Logs**: For the isolated transaction, there are around 29 specific logs. [26]

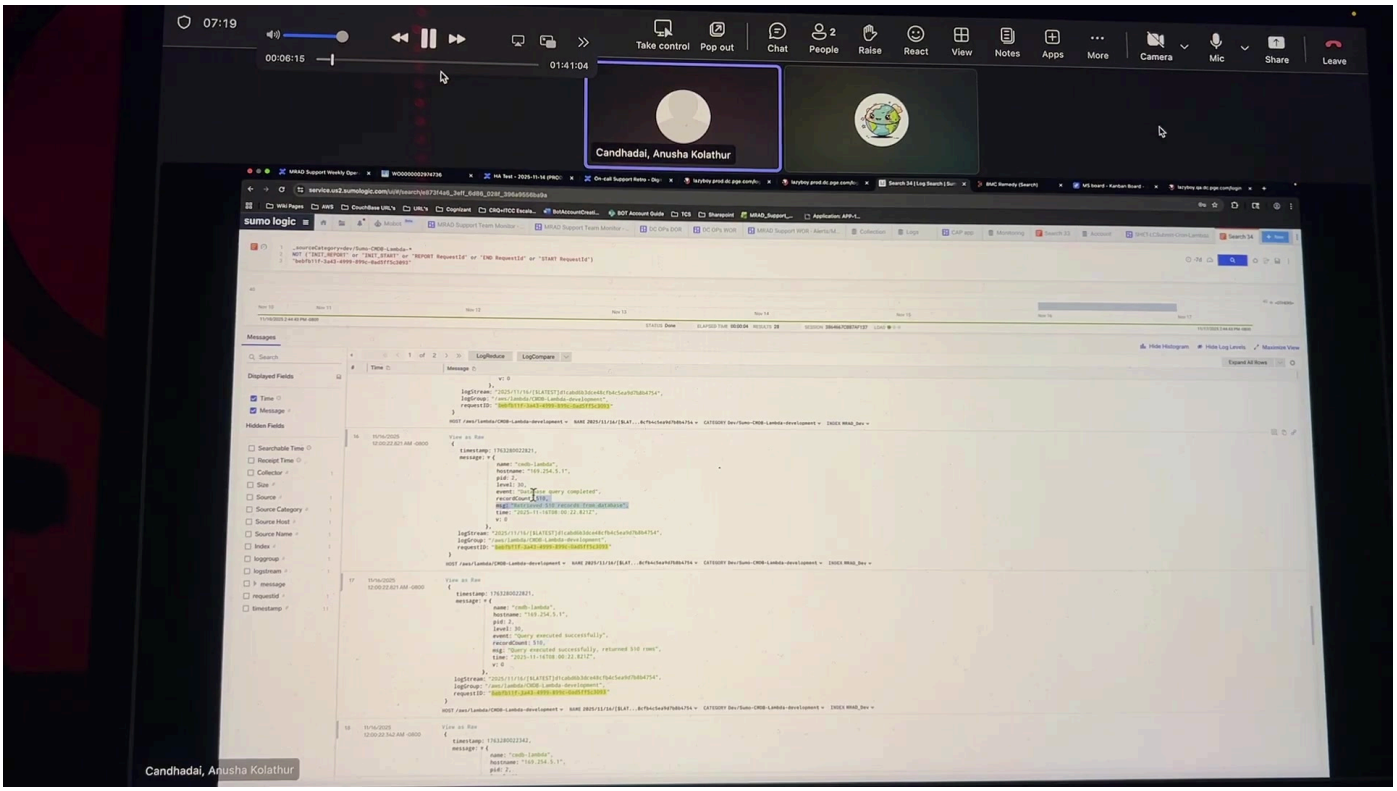


1. **Start Reading Log Messages**: Begin reading through the log messages to understand the service actions. [28]
2. **Filter Start Message**: Filter out the "start request ID" log as it is not needed. [29]
3. **Understand Each Log**: The job is to understand what each log tells you about the service. [31]
4. **Read Logs Backwards**: Always start reading from the end (bottom) of the logs, not the beginning. [34]
5. **Lambda Initialization**: The flow starts at the bottom with the lambda being initialized. [37]
6. **Parameter Retrieval**: The next log shows retrieving a parameter from the parameter store. [39]
7. **Database Query Start**: The service begins querying the database for planning data. [44]
8. **Using Last Updated Timestamp**: Data fetching uses the **last updated timestamp** stored in the database. [47]
9. **Data Fetching Scope**: All data since this last updated timestamp is being fetched. [48]
10. **Unnecessary Query Logs**: Logs showing the query execution details are unnecessary for monitoring. [49]

11. **Summary of Initial Steps**: The service retrieves a parameter (date) and queries the database for records newer than that date. [57]



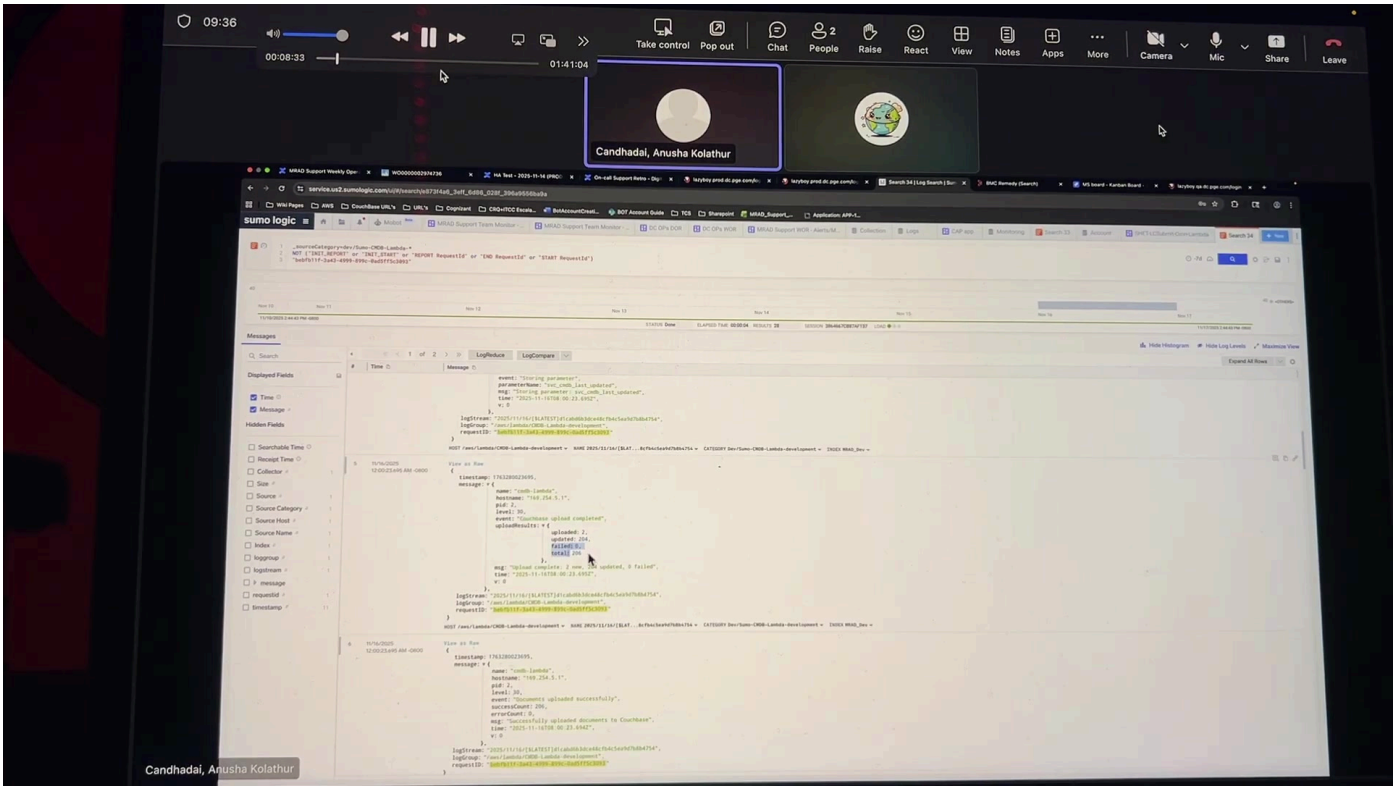
1. **Database Connection Pool Creation**: The next important log shows the creation of the database connection pool. [58]
2. **Fetching Credentials**: Another parameter retrieval occurs for the database **username and password** from the parameter store. [59]
3. **Connection Success**: "Database pool creation successful" confirms the database connection is established. [62]
4. **Executing the Query**: The service executes the query using the fetched date range. [63]
5. **Record Count Retrieved**: The query execution successfully returns a **record count** (510 records this time). [66]
6. **Query Completion Logs**: Logs confirm query execution completion, though some are duplicates. [68]



1. **Starting Couchbase Upload**: The next phase involves starting the upload to Couchbase. [72]
2. **Lambda's Two Aspects**: The lambda fetches data from SQL Server and updates/uploads documents in Couchbase. [73]
3. **Update or Create Logic**: If data exists, documents are updated; if not, they are created. [76]
4. **Records Uploaded**: The log confirms uploading 510 records to Couchbase. [79]
5. **Data Formatting**: Logs show *processing planning data* before upload, indicating data formatting. [80]
6. **Duplicate Removal**: Duplicate removal occurs, showing original count, unique count, and duplicate count. [81]
7. **Batch Processing**: The service processes records in batches, with a maximum size of 500. [84]
8. **Ignoring HTTP Client Log**: The "HTTP client" log is unnecessary and should be ignored. [89]
9. **Batch Check Results**: The batch check shows 204 existing records and 2 new records to be created. [92]

10. **Document Preparation**: Logs confirm documents are prepared for upload, showing total, new, and updated docs counts. [95]

11. **Successful Upload**: Logs confirm documents uploaded successfully, and **Couchbase upload completed**. [99]



1. **Updating Parameter Store**: Upon successful upload, the last fetch timestamp must be updated in the parameter store. [100]

2. **Next Run Preparation**: Updating the timestamp ensures the next lambda run picks up records from this specific time. [101]

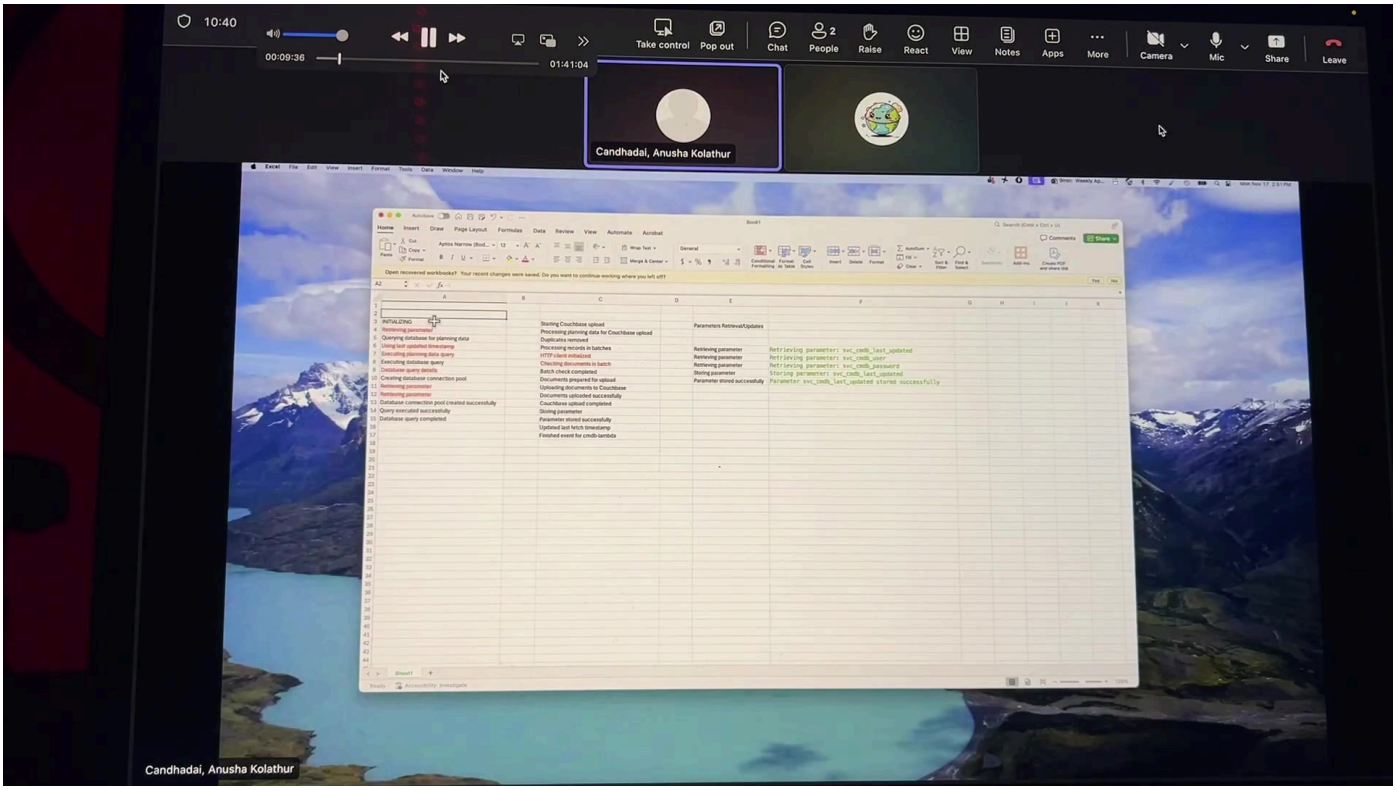
3. **Lambda Finished**: The final event confirms the lambda finished its execution. [101]

4. **Overall Lambda Job**: The lambda fetches data from the database based on a date and uploads it to Couchbase. [102]

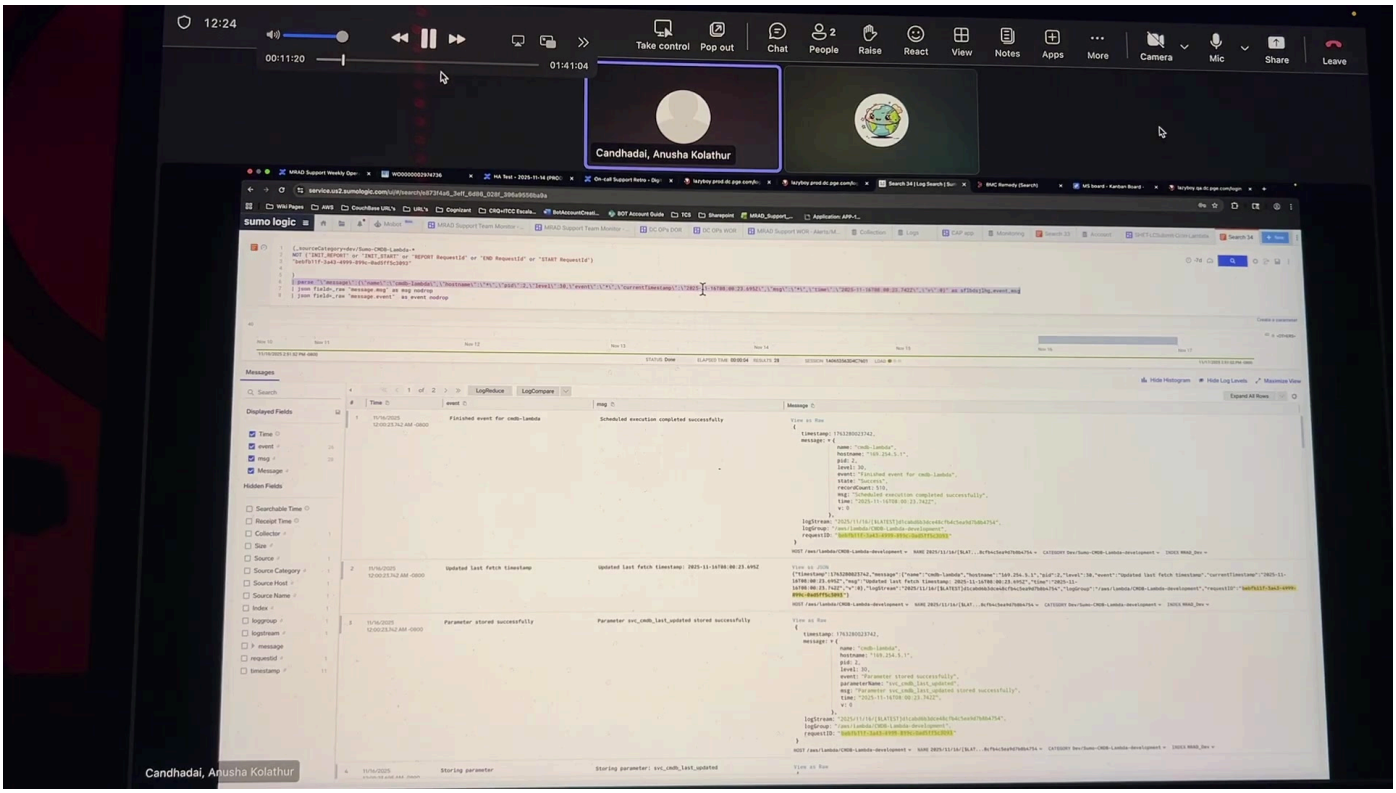
5. **Focus on Key Aspects**: The job involves two main aspects: the **database side** and the **Couchbase side**. [104]

2. Parsing Fields for Monitoring Visualization [106]

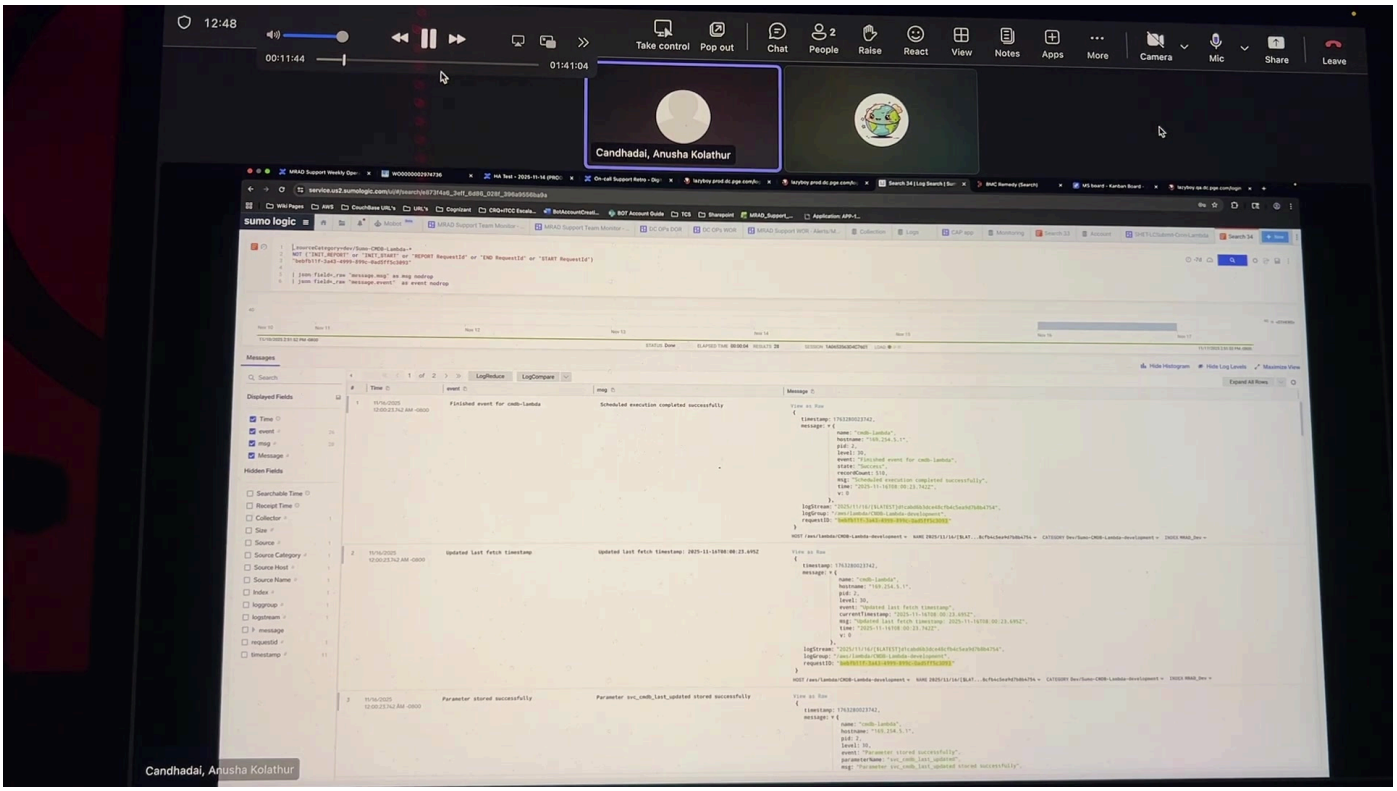
00:09:28 (3 min)



1. **Identify Important Fields**: The most necessary fields for monitoring flow are **event** and **message**. [106]
2. **Information Provided**: These two fields provide all necessary information about the lambda's flow steps. [107]
3. **Parsing Selected Key**: Use the "click and parse selected key" function on a field like *event*. [108]
4. **Raw Parsing Method**: Raw parsing involves clicking "view as raw" and then using "extract value" for specific patterns. [109]
5. **Parsing Event and Message**: Parse both the *event* field and the *message* field separately. [114]
6. **Raw Log Parsing Output**: Clicking submit performs raw log parsing based on the specific pattern. [116]
7. **Raw Parsing Applicability**: This raw parsing method is generally used for sync gateway logs, not this JSON-configured log. [118]



1. **Raw Log Format Definition**: Raw log parsing means making logs available in a raw format (`_raw`) for parsing. [122]
2. **Current Log Format**: This specific service's logs are *beautifully configured as JSON*. [123]
3. **JSON Parsing Preferred**: Therefore, JSON parsing will be used instead of the raw parsing method shown. [123]



1. **Reiterate Filtering**: Filter out logs that are not necessary to see. [126]
2. **Use "Not" Filter**: Place "not" in front of patterns to exclude them from the consumer view. [128]
3. **Query by Document ID**: If available, query based on Document ID or Doc ID. [129]
4. **Doc Type Context**: There is no mention of a new doc type for querying in this log set. [131]
5. **Focus on Available Info**: The current focus is figuring out what to do with the logs available for this Lambda. [136]
6. **Main Informative Fields**: The two main events providing initial information are **event** and **message**. [137]
7. **Message Field Purpose**: The message field explains the event if the event name alone is unclear. [140]
8. **Contextual Understanding**: The message provides context, like explaining that "starting Couchbase upload" means uploading specific records. [144]
9. **Initial Level Analysis**: At an initial level, both event and message fields are parsed for full context. [148]

3. Categorizing and Selecting Events for Dashboard Panels [149]

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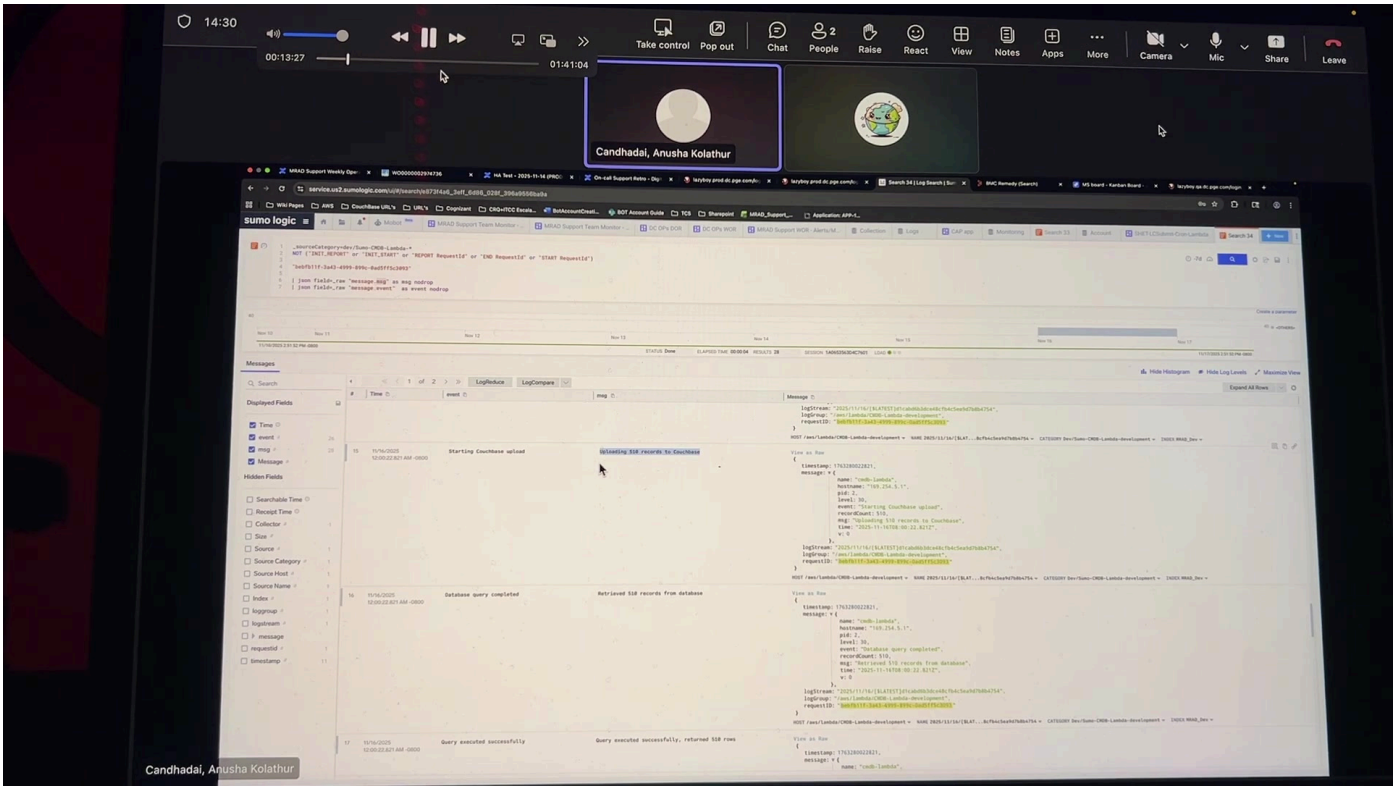
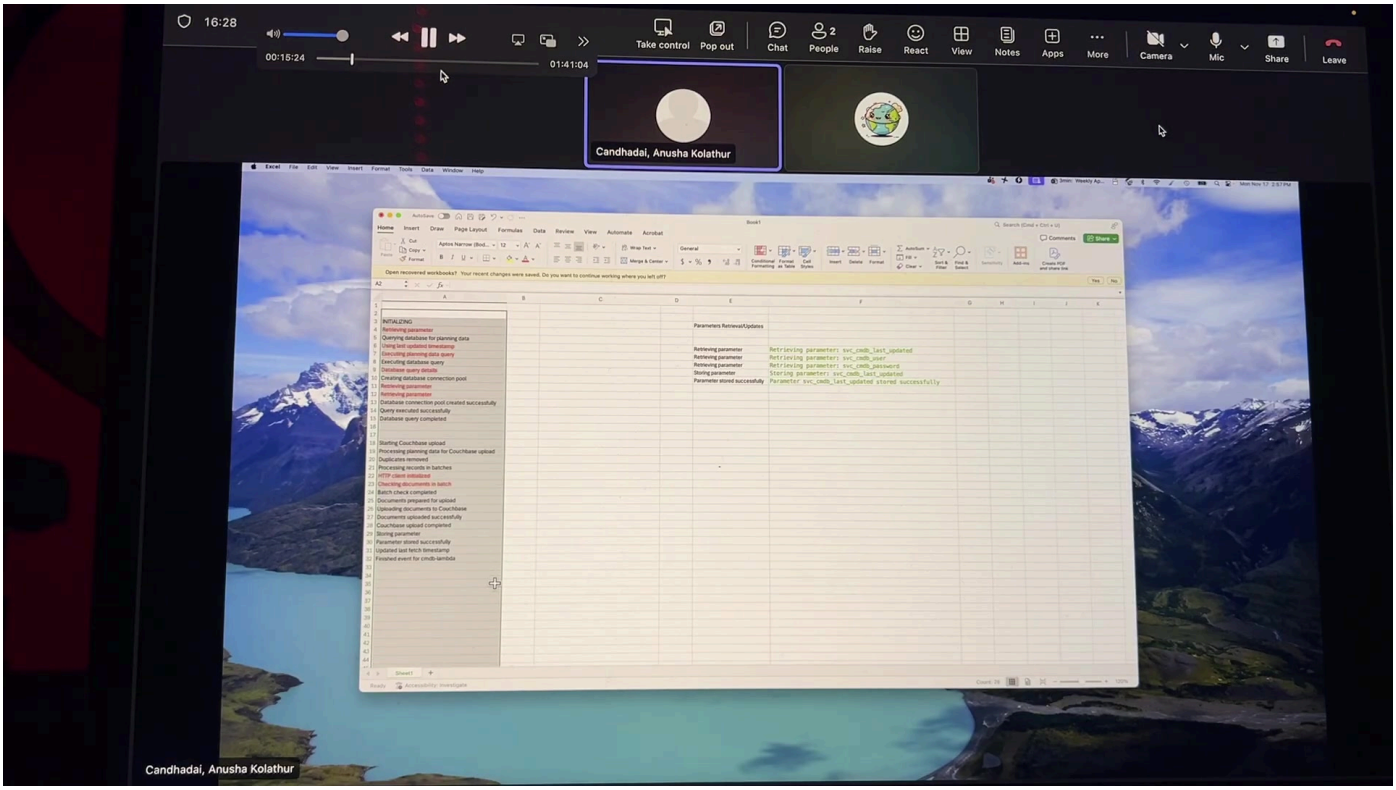


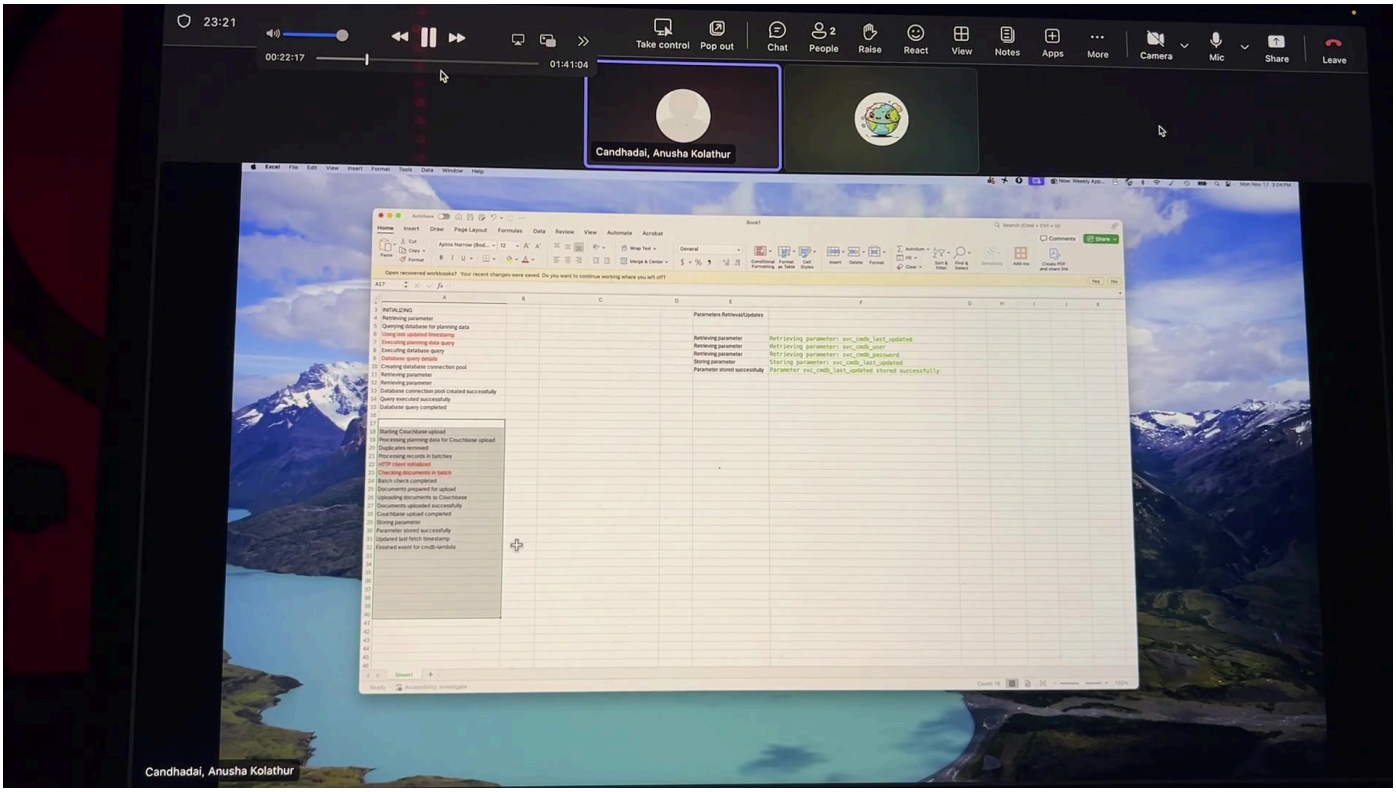
1. **Personal Approach**: The speaker's practice is to put all events into a sheet for easier review. [150]
2. **Two Categories**: Events are split into two categories: **database side** and **Couchbase side**. [152]
3. **Visualization Comfort**: This method is preferred over scrolling up and down in Sumo for a whole picture. [154]
4. **Event Source**: All listed items (initializing, retrieving parameters) are derived from the *event* field in Sumo. [158]
5. **Separation Rationale**: The lambda handles two tasks concurrently: fetching from the database and uploading to Couchbase. [174]
6. **Sorting Purpose**: The separation allows for potentially creating separate panels for the database and Couchbase work. [179]
7. **Event Importance for Monitoring**: The **event** field is crucial because panels are framed around it. [181]

8. **Initial Visualization**: The first step is visualizing *all* events without exclusions to decide what to keep. [277]



1. **Dashboard Goal**: A dashboard must allow quick assessment (in one minute) of whether the service is good or not. [183]
2. **Exclusion Necessity**: Logging all 29 events would make the panel look clumsy, requiring filtering. [185]
3. **Initializing**: **Keep** this event; it confirms the lambda has started. [186]
4. **Retrieving Parameter (Date)**: **Keep** this; main values are stored in parameters. [188]
5. **Querying Database for Planning Data**: **Keep** this; it shows the query building process has started. [190]
6. **Using Last Updated Timestamp**: **Remove** this; intricate details are not needed on the panel. [193]
7. **Executing Planning Data Query**: **Remove** this; it shows the query and modified date, which is not panel-worthy. [196]
8. **Executing Database Query**: **Keep** this; it makes sense when matched with the successful execution log. [209]

9. **Database Query Details**: **Ignore** this; the query details are not needed on the panel. [212]
10. **Creating Database Connection Pool**: **Keep** this; establishing the connection is a very important event to show. [215]
11. **Retrieving Parameter (Username/Password)**: **Keep** this; these are credentials fetched from the parameter store. [219]
12. **Database Pool Creation Successful**: **Keep** this; it confirms the connection was successful. [220]
13. **Query Executed Successfully**: **Keep** this; it confirms database query execution success. [222]
14. **Database Query Completed**: Keep this, although it is similar to the previous success log. [225]
15. **Database Section Conclusion**: The database part concludes after "database query completed." [229]



1. **Starting Couchbase Upload**: **Keep** this event as it marks the start of the upload phase. [279]

2. **Processing Planning Data**: **Keep** this; it shows checking how many records have come in. [281]
3. **Duplicates Removed**: **Keep** this; duplicate removal is a necessary step. [284]
4. **Processing Records in Batches**: **Keep** this; it reminds that processing uses 500 records per batch. [287]
5. **HTTP Client Initialized**: **Ignore** this; it relates to the backend call and is unnecessary. [290]
6. **Checking Documents in Batch**: **Ignore** this; it is an extra log showing the count (206 documents) already known. [295]
7. **Batch Check Completed**: **Keep** this; it confirms 204 existing and 2 new records were found. [300]
8. **Documents Prepared/Uploading**: **Keep** these events as they are very important. [302]
9. **New/Updated Doc Counts**: Logs show 2 new docs and 204 updated docs. [305]
10. **Uploading/Documents Uploaded Successfully**: **Keep** these logs confirming the upload action. [310]
11. **Couchbase Upload Successful**: **Keep** this final wrapper log for the upload phase. [314]
12. **Storing Parameter Successful**: **Keep** this; it confirms the last fetch timestamp was updated successfully. [318]
13. **Finished Event for CMDB Lambda**: This is the final wrapper event. [325]
14. **Most Important Event**: Ideally, **scheduled execution completed successfully with record count state success** is the only event that matters. [329]
15. **Exclusion Summary**: Events marked in red during analysis are excluded from the primary monitoring panel. [334]

4. Designing the Final Monitoring Dashboard Panel [338]

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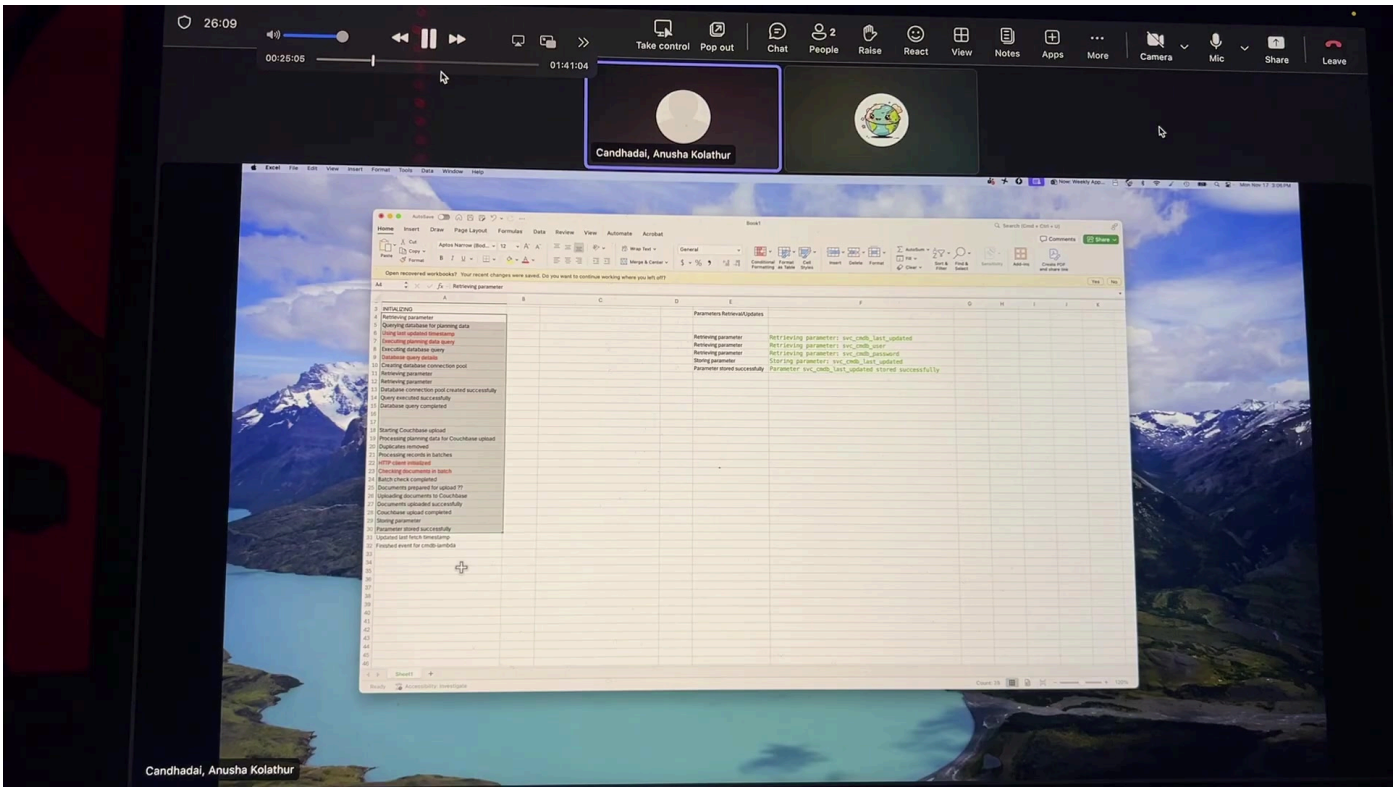
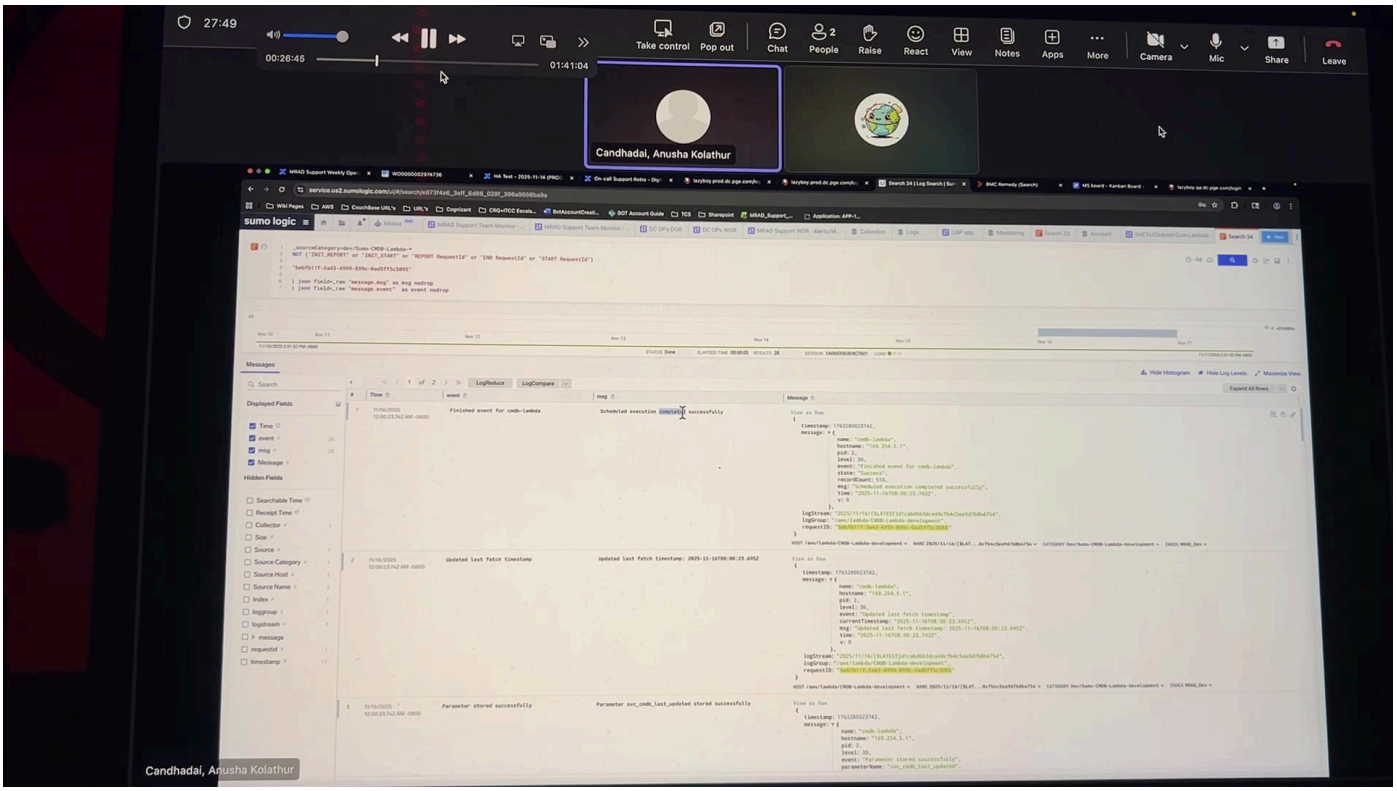


1. **Visualization Goal**: Decide how the dashboard should present the information. [338]
2. **Two Dashboard Approaches**: Dashboards can show every detail (success/fail) or summarize the core function. [339]
3. **Lambda Core Function**: This lambda fetches data from the database and updates Couchbase. [341]
4. **Minimalist Success View**: The job is done if we show only the **event finished** log as successful, including the record count. [344]
5. **Run Frequency Consideration**: Since it runs only once a day for now, a simple success indicator is sufficient. [346]
6. **Internal Retries**: Internal retries for failures (like 404s) are handled by the lambda itself and are not the focus here. [349]
7. **Sufficient Monitoring**: Showing only whether the Couchbase update was successful is enough. [354]



1. **Start Querying**: Begin writing queries to form the panel for the dashboard. [356]
2. **Focus Event**: Start by querying only for the **finished event for CMDB Lambda**. [358]
3. **Handling Failure Message**: The "finished" part cannot be used yet, as failure logging format is unknown. [363]
4. **Selected Fields for Panel**: Use the **event** field, the **message** field, and the **record count**. [364]
5. **Formatting the Count**: The count field will be renamed for better display (e.g., `_count` becomes a descriptive name). [366]
6. **Display Format**: Display the results on a daily basis using a specific date format. [368]
7. **Date Formatting**: The required date format is **MMDD** (Month/Day). [377]
8. **Example Successful Run**: On 11/16, the event was successful, processing around **510 records**. [380]
9. **Daily Status Check**: This view allows quick confirmation if the CMDB Lambda ran successfully today. [381]
10. **Viewing Multiple Runs**: Filtering for seven days shows multiple runs, including successful runs with **zero records to process**. [384]

11. **Final Presentation**: The final step is formatting this data to look clean on the dashboard. [389]