# Observabilidade usando Datadog em aplicações Serverless

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**Data Engineer** 



# **Agenda**

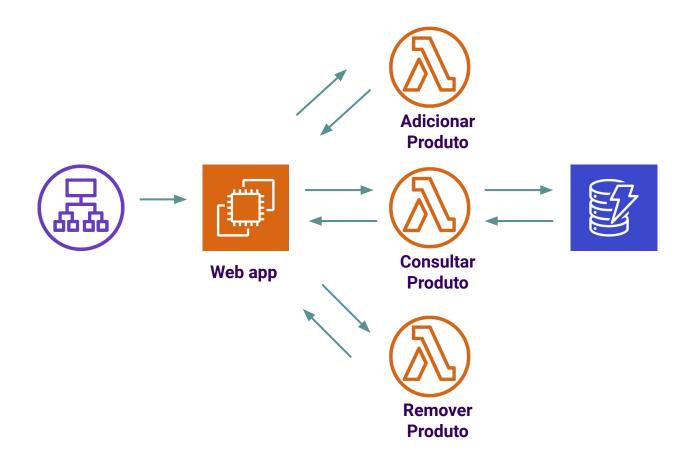
- O que é Serverless?
- O que é Observabilidade?
- O que é a Datadog?
- Vamos construir!



# Serverless se refere a utilizar máquinas de um provedor de nuvem para executar suas tarefas sem precisar manter essas máquinas





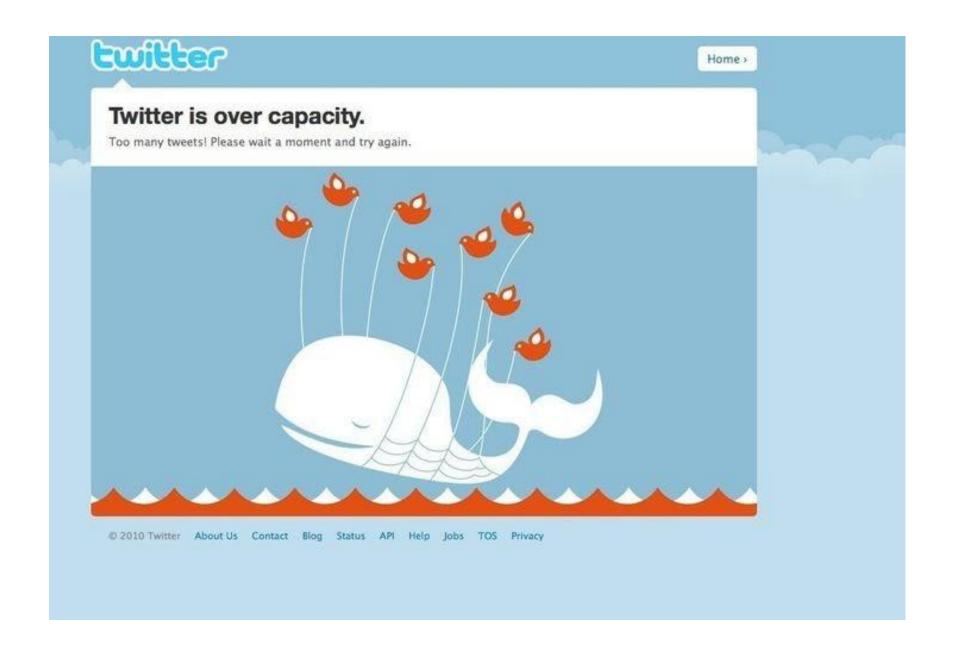


# Cada função tem uma responsabilidade específica



# Observabilidade

Uma medida de quão bem estão os estados internos de um sistema podem ser inferidos a partir de dados em suas saídas externas





# Serverless é especial

Não há acesso ao SO

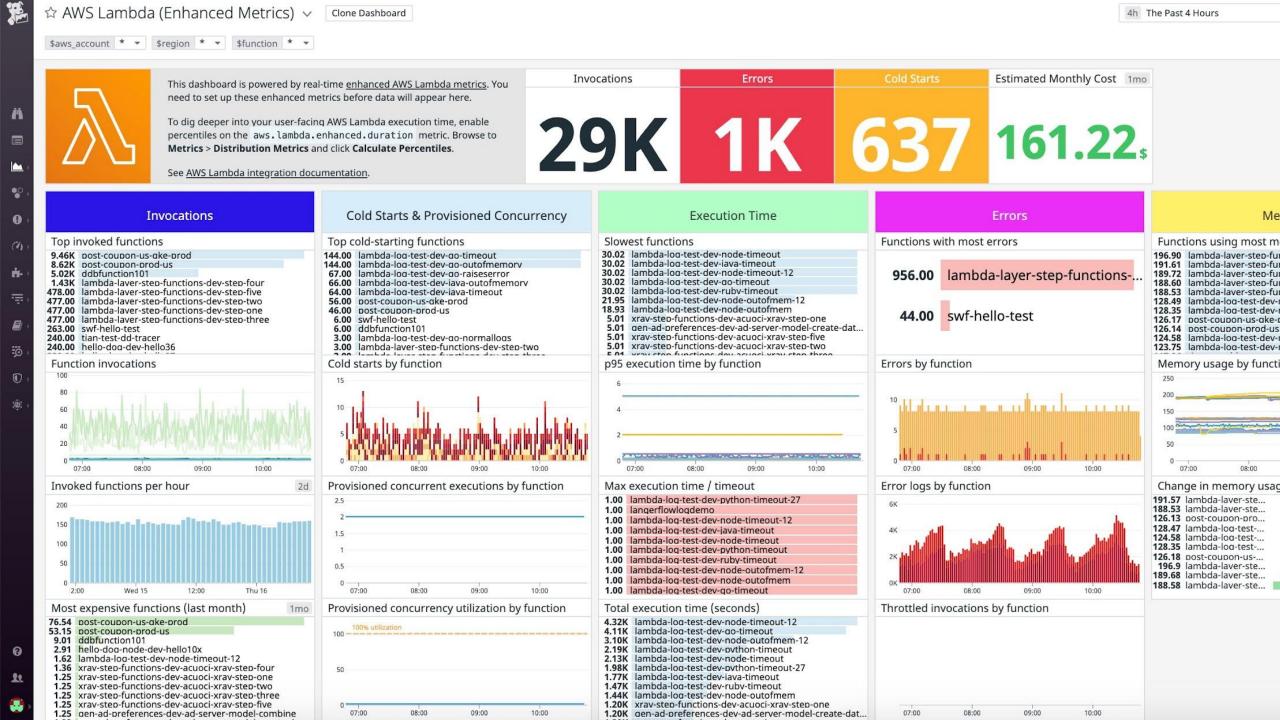
Tempo de execução é uma caixa preta

Cobrado por tempo de exec / mem alocada



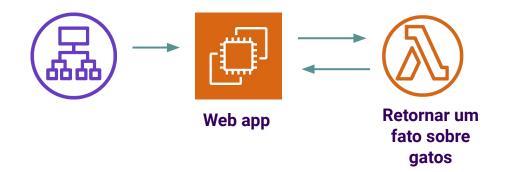


Datadog é uma plataforma de monitoramento e analitycs que ajuda empresas a melhorar a observabilidade de sua infraestrutura e aplicações



# Vamos construir!

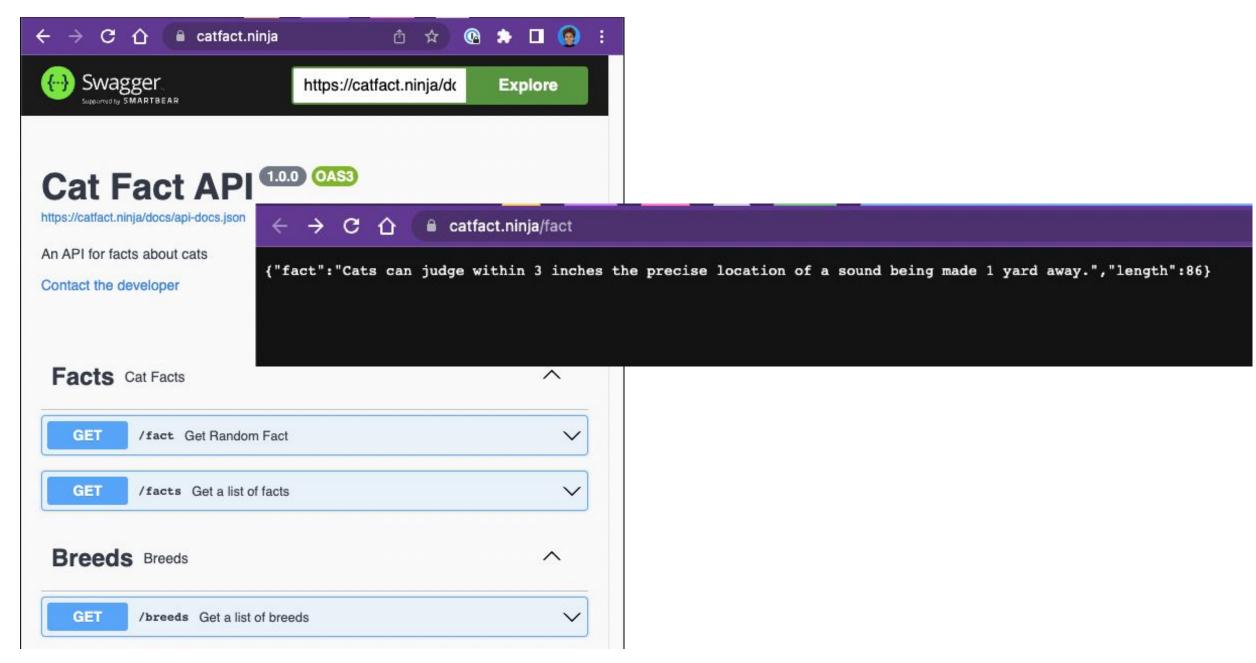
### **Aplicação Serverless**





```
{"fact": "The name \"jaguar\" comes from a Native American word meaning \"he who kills with one leap\".", "length": 89}
```









```
serverless.yml
   service: aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos
   frameworkVersion: '3'
   plugins:

    serverless-python-requirements

   custom:
     pythonRequirements:
        dockerizePip: non-linux
   provider:
     name: aws
     runtime: python3.8
     profile: sandbox-leticia-santos # Add your profile name
      region: us-east-1
      tags:
        datadog: true # Optional. Can be used for AWS Lambda resource exclusion
        owner: Leticia Santos # Add your name
     environment:
       DD_ENV: test
        DD_SERVICE: simple_http_api_leticia_santos
        DD_VERSION: '1.0'
```



```
# Using Automatic Instrumentation
def get_request_1():
    response = requests.get('https://catfact.ninja/fact')
    return response
```

```
def hello(event, context):
    cat_facts = get_request_1()
    cat_facts_json = cat_facts.json()

    response = {"statusCode": 200, "body": json.dumps(cat_facts_json)}
    return response
```



```
25  functions:
26  hello:
27  handler: handler.hello
28  events:
29  - httpApi:
30  path: /
31  method: get
32
```



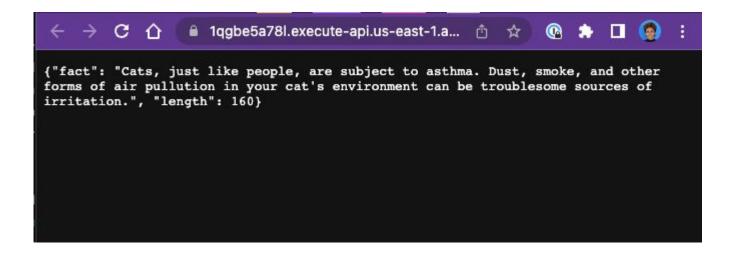
```
leticia.santos@ ~/dd/sandbox/serverless/lambda-extension/aws-python-http-api [main] $ serverless deploy Running "serverless" from node_modules

Deploying aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos to stage dev (us-east-1)

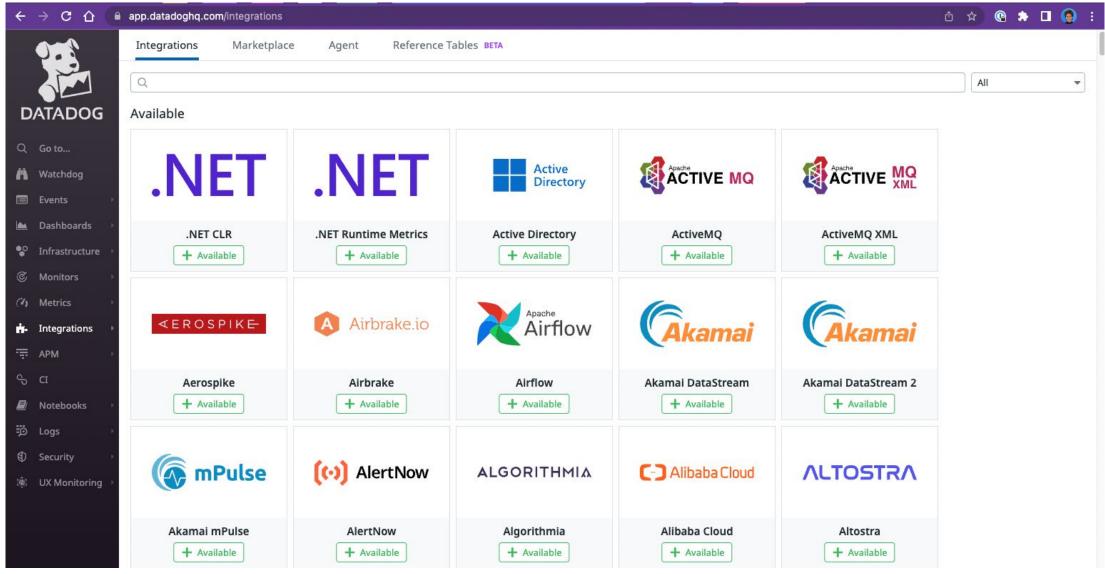
Service deployed to stack aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos-dev (133s)

endpoint: GET - https://lqgbe5a78l.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
functions
hello: aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos-dev-hello (33 MB)

Improve API performance - monitor it with the Serverless Dashboard: run "serverless" leticia.santos@ ~/dd/sandbox/serverless/lambda-extension/aws-python-http-api [main] $
```











#### ddtrace

Datadog's Python APM client

Installation + Quickstart

Configuration

Integrations

Basic Usage

Advanced Usage

Benchmarks

Contributing

Troubleshooting

Versioning

Upgrading

API

Release Notes

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#### Datadog Python APM Client

ddtrace is Datadog's Python APM client. It is used to profile code and trace requests as they flow across web servers, databases and microservices. This enables developers to have greater visibility into bottlenecks and troublesome requests in their application.

#### **Getting Started**

For a basic product overview: check out the setup documentation.

For details about developing and contributing: refer to the development guide.

For descriptions of the terminology of Datadog APM: take a look at the <u>official</u> documentation.

#### **Supported Libraries**

```
handler.py > ...
   import json
   import requests
   from ddtrace import tracer
   import time
```



```
# Using Automatic Instrumentation
def get_request_1():
    response = requests.get('https://catfact.ninja/fact')
    return response
```

```
# Using Decorator
@tracer.wrap(service="cat_service_2", resource="cat_facts_2")
def get_request_2():
    response = requests.get('https://catfact.ninja/fact')
    return response
```

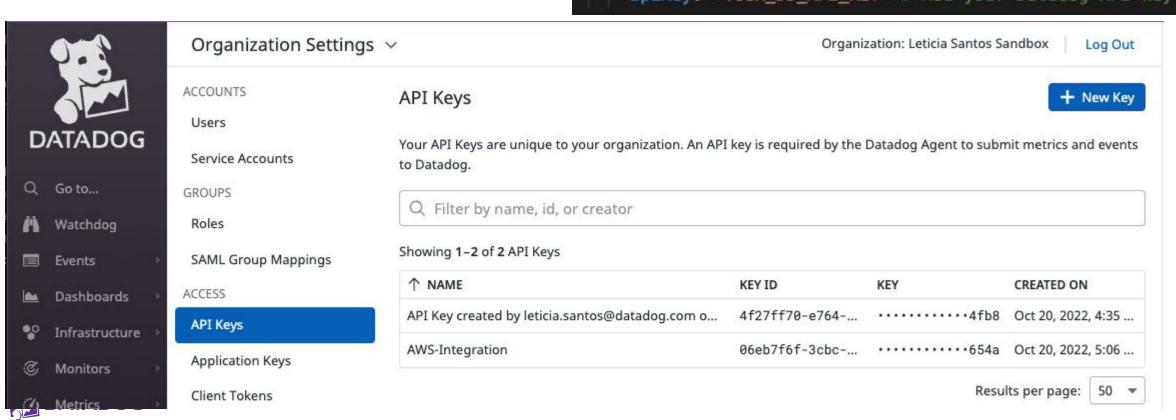
```
# Using Context Manager
def get_request_3():
    with tracer.trace("cat_operation_3", service="cat_service_3", resource="cat_facts_3"):
        response = requests.get('https://catfact.ninja/fact')
    return response
```

```
# Using Manual
def get_request_4():
    span = tracer.trace("cat_operation_4", service="cat_service_4", resource="cat_facts_4")
    time.sleep(.2)
    response = requests.get('https://catfact.ninja/fact')
    span.set_tag("custom_key", "custom_value") # Adding a custom span tag
    span.finish()
    return response
```



```
plugins:
    - serverless-python-requirements
    - serverless-plugin-datadog

custom:
    pythonRequirements:
        dockerizePip: non-linux
datadog:
        addExtension: true
        apiKey: <YOUR_DD_API_KEY> # Add your Datadog API key
```



```
leticia.santos@ ~/dd/sandbox/serverless/lambda-extension/aws-python-http-api [main] $ serverless deploy
Running "serverless" from node_modules
Deploying aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos to stage dev (us-east-1)
Auto instrumenting functions with Datadog
Adding Lambda Library Layers to functions
Adding Datadog Lambda Extension Layer to functions
Adding Plugin Version 4.1.0 tag
Adding service and environment tags
Adding Plugin Version 4.1.0 tag
Adding service and environment tags
Datadog Monitoring
functions
  hello: https://app.datadoghq.com/functions/aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos-dev-hello:us-east-1:601427279990:aws?source=sls-plugin
View Serverless Monitors
 https://app.datadoghq.com/monitors/manage?q=tag%3A%28%22env%3Adev%22AND%22service%3Aaws-python-http-api-leticia-santos%22%29
 Service deployed to stack aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos-dev (166s)
endpoint: GET - https://lagbe5a78l.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
functions:
 hello: aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos-dev-hello (40 MB)
Improve API performance – monitor it with the Serverless Dashboard: run "serverless"
leticia.santos@ ~/dd/sandbox/serverless/lambda-extension/aws-python-http-api [main] $
```



# Datadog pode coletar de suas funções:

Logs

Traces

Dados de execução





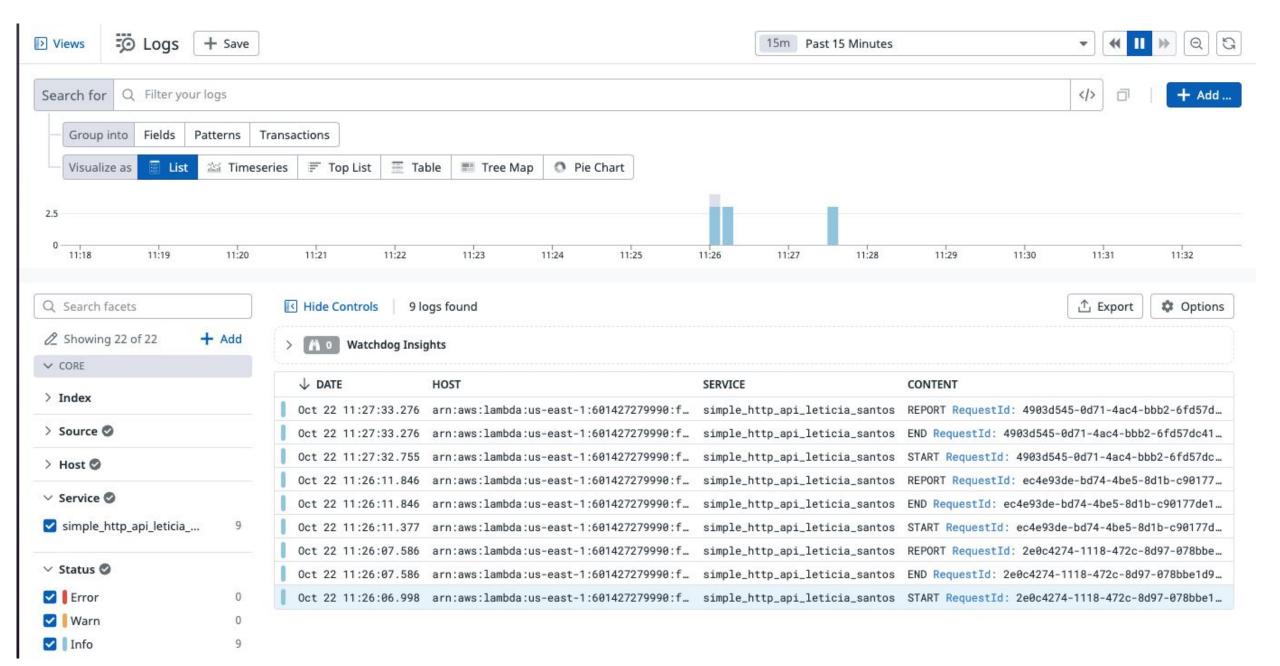
# Logs

```
import logging

# Set logger
logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)

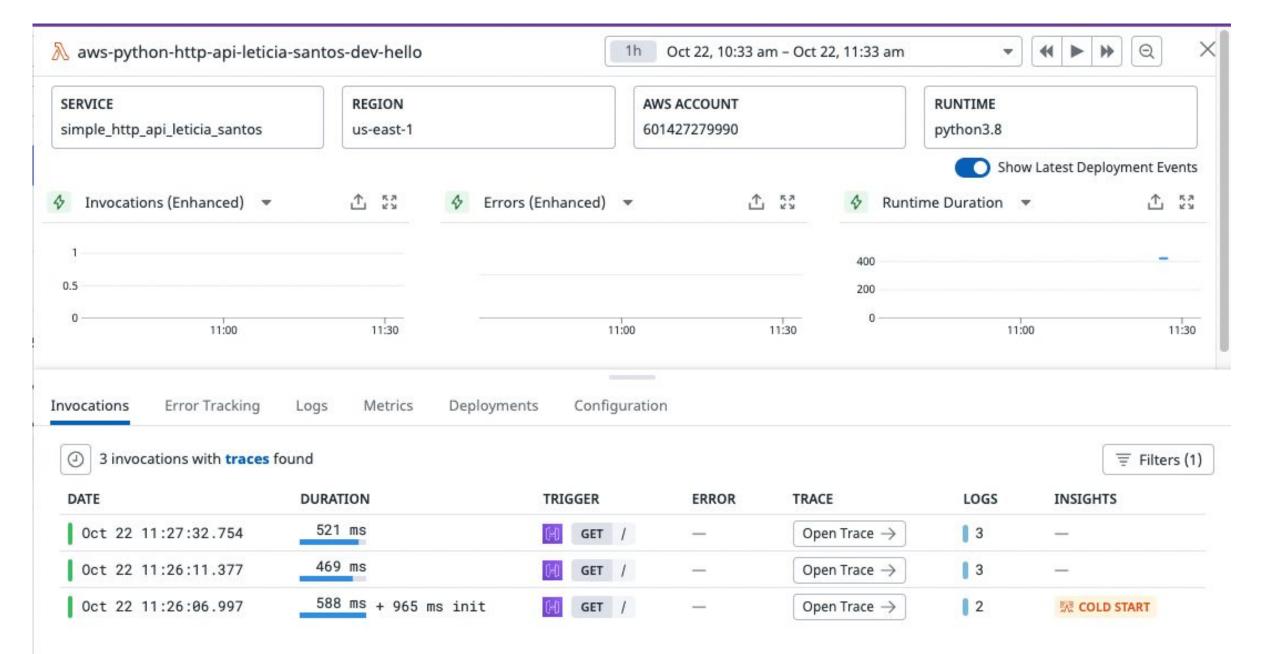
# Using Automatic Instrumentation
def get_request_1():
    logger.info("Requesting cat ninja API")
    response = requests.get('https://catfact.ninja/fact')
    return response
```





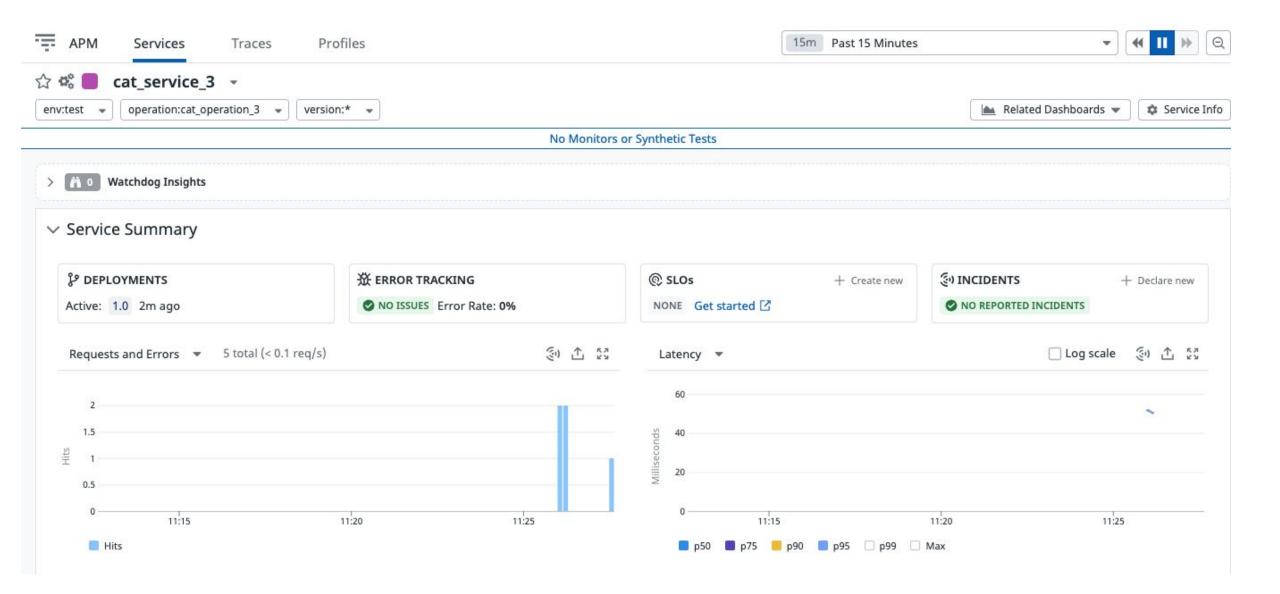


# Métricas de sistema











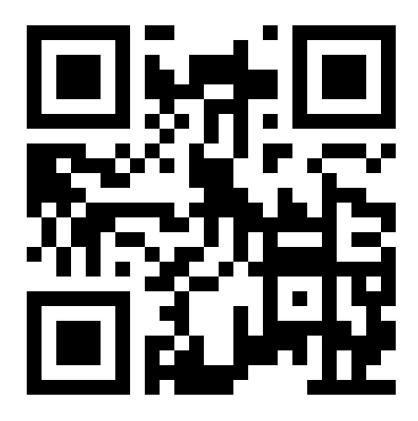




## **Aprenda mais!**

https://learn.datadoghq.com/

Aprenda Datadog através de um série de cursos grátis!







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