Observability using Datadog in Serverless applications

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Agenda

- What's Serverless?
- What's Observability?
- What's Datadog?
- Let's Build!

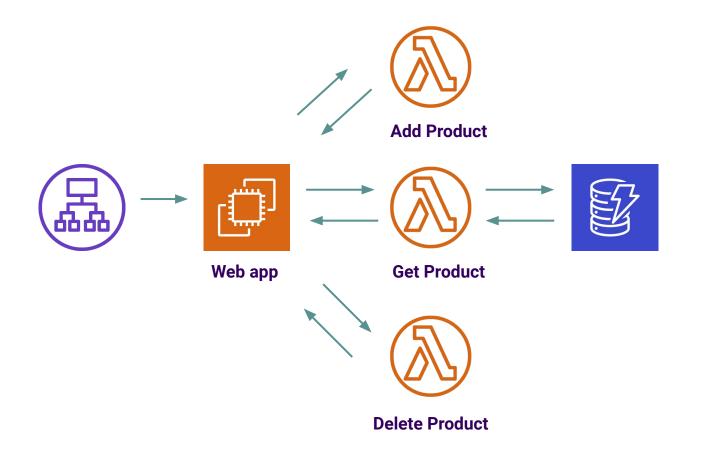


Serverless refers to utilising cloud provider machines to perform tasks without the customer having to maintain these machines.





Serverless Application

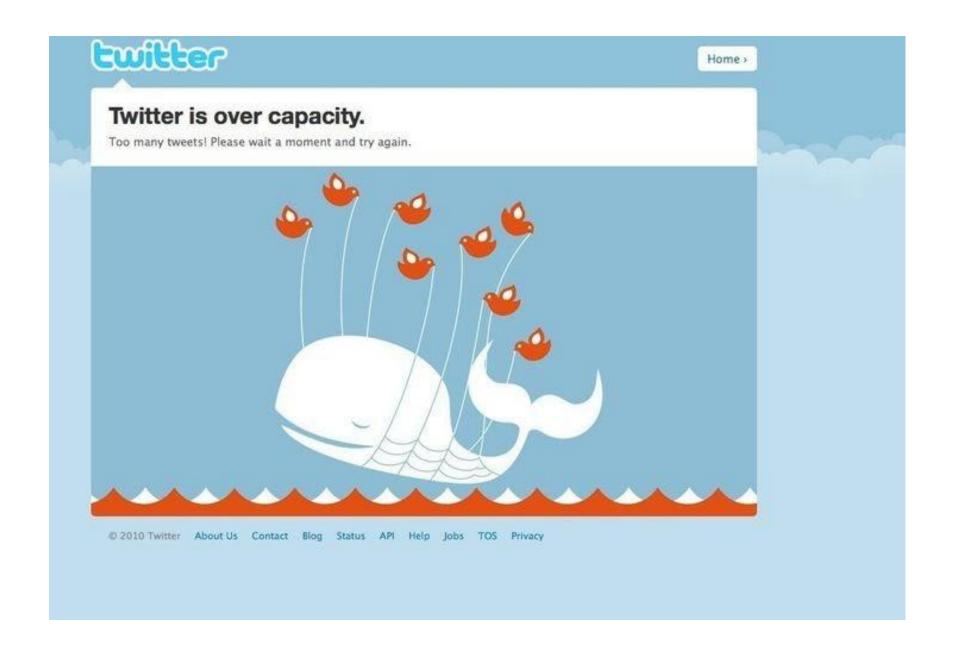


Each function has a specific responsibility



Observability

A measure of how well internal states of a system can be inferred from knowledge of its external outputs





Serverless is special

No access to the underlying OS

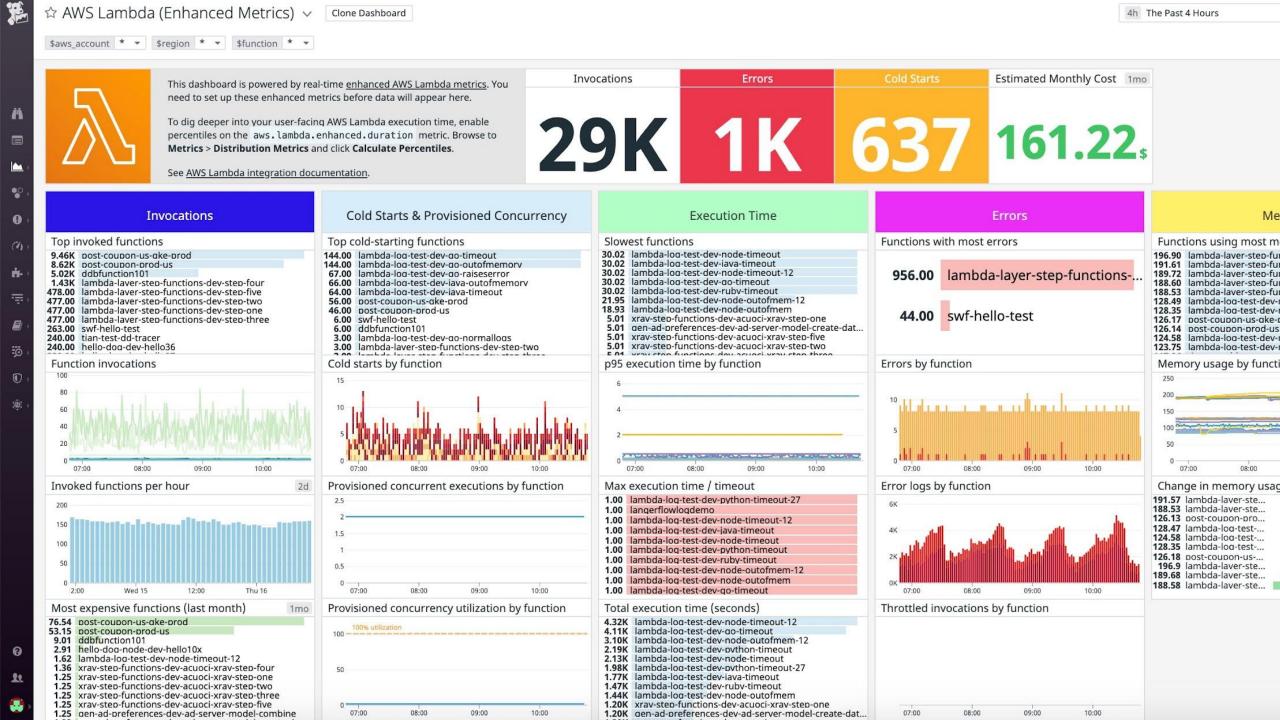
Runtimes may be a blackbox

Charge by exec time / mem allocated



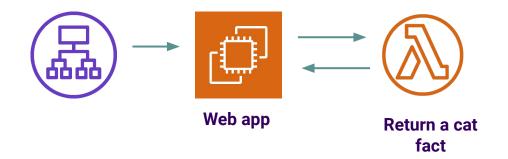


Datadog is a monitoring and analytics platform that helps companies improve observability of their infrastructure and applications



Let's Build!

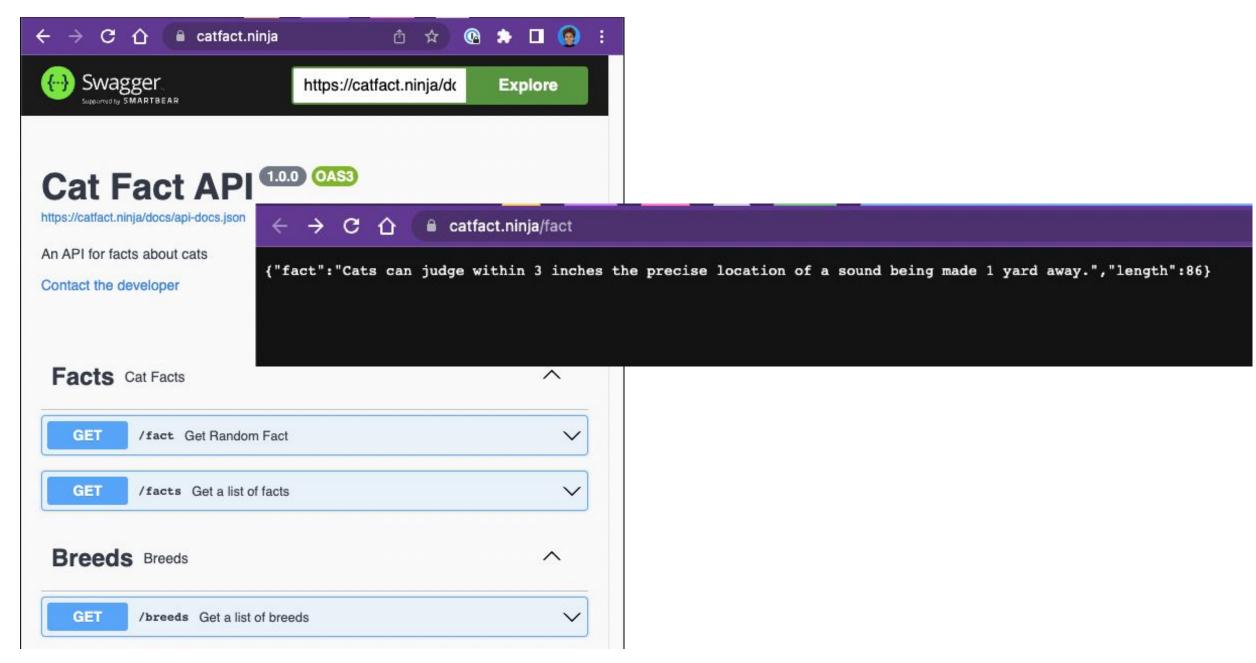
Serverless Application





```
{"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
```



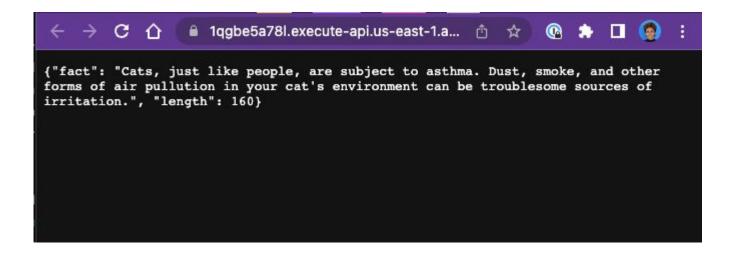
```
leticia.santos@ ~/dd/sandbox/serverless/lambda-extension/aws-python-http-api [main] $ serverless deploy Running "serverless" from node_modules

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)

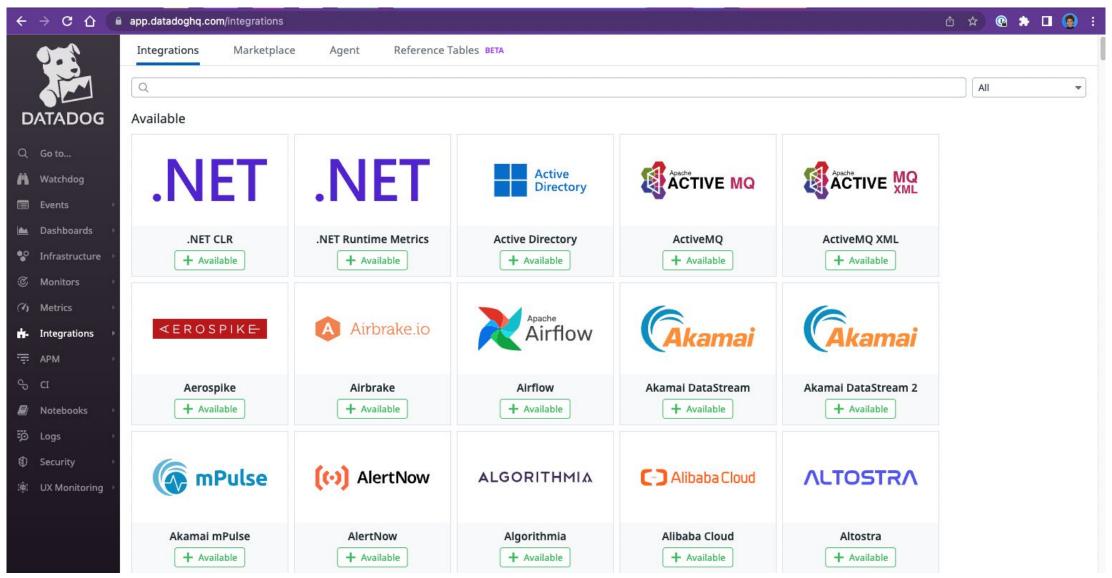
endpoint: GET - https://lqgbe5a78l.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
functions
hello: aws-python-http-api-leticia-santos-dev-hello (33 MB)

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





Integração com Datadog







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
    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
```

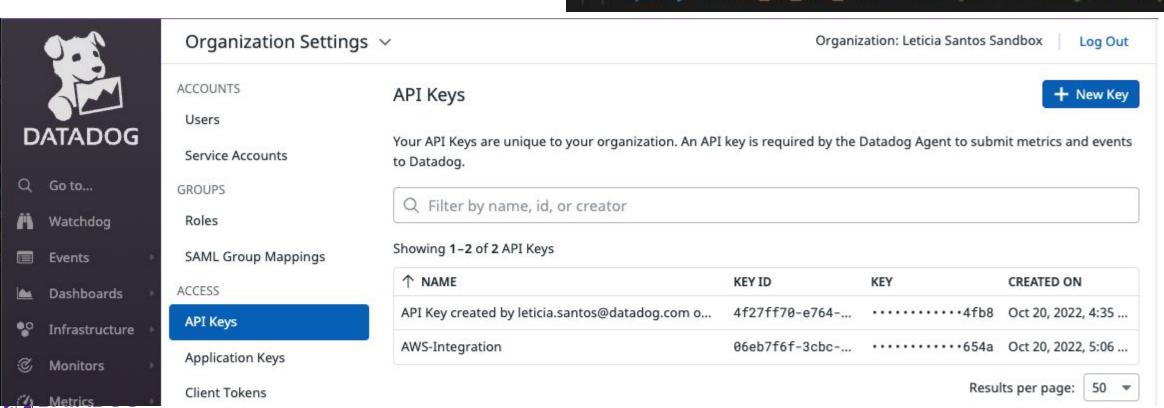
```
# Using Manual

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 can collect from your functions:

Logs

Traces

Execution data





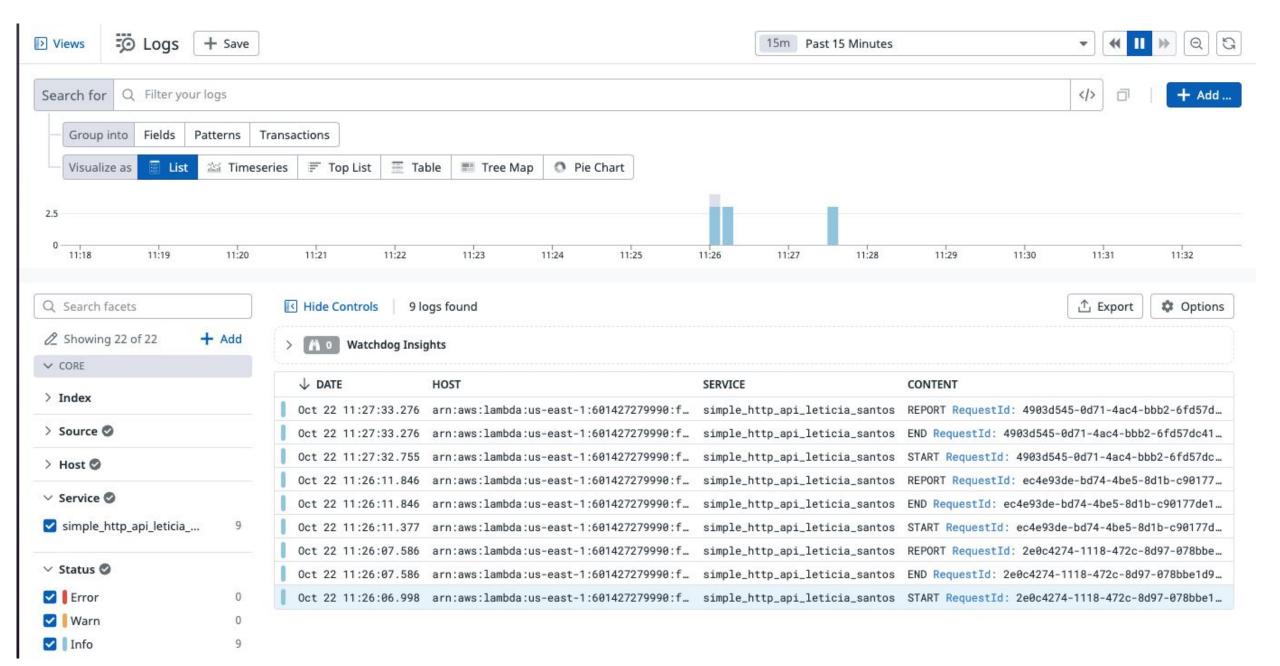
Logs

```
import logging

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

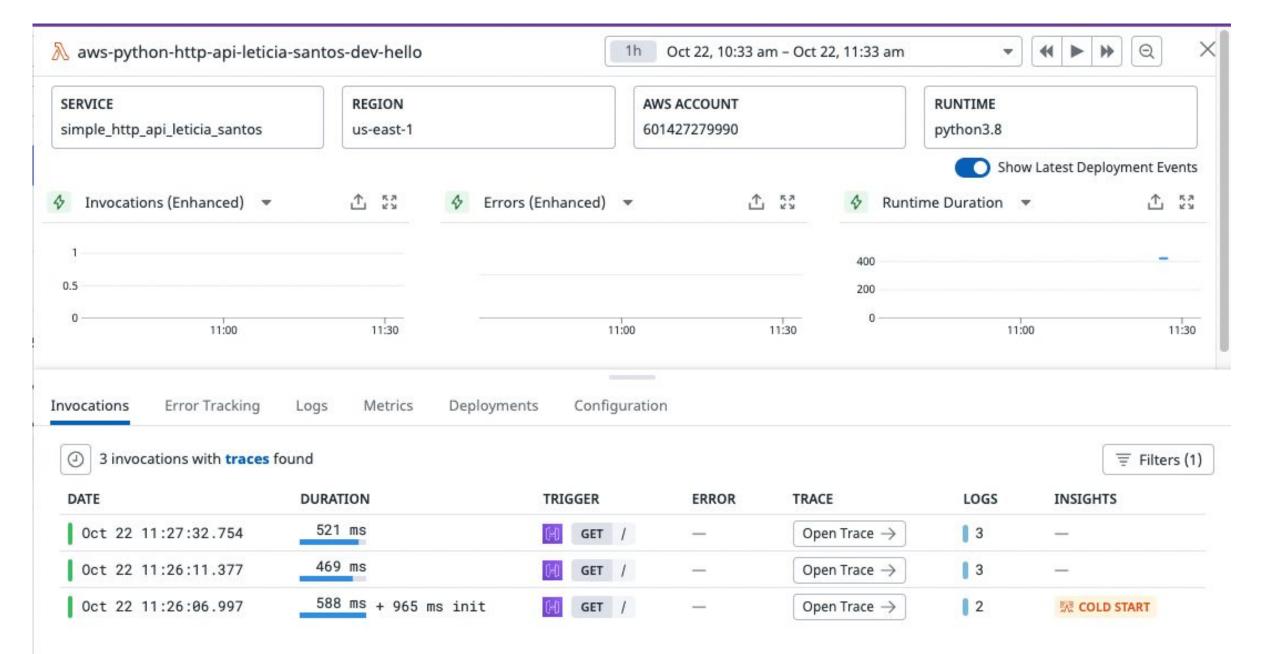
# Using Automatic Instrumentation
def get_request_1():
    logger.info("Requesting cat ninja API")
    response = requests.get('https://catfact.ninja/fact')
    return response
```





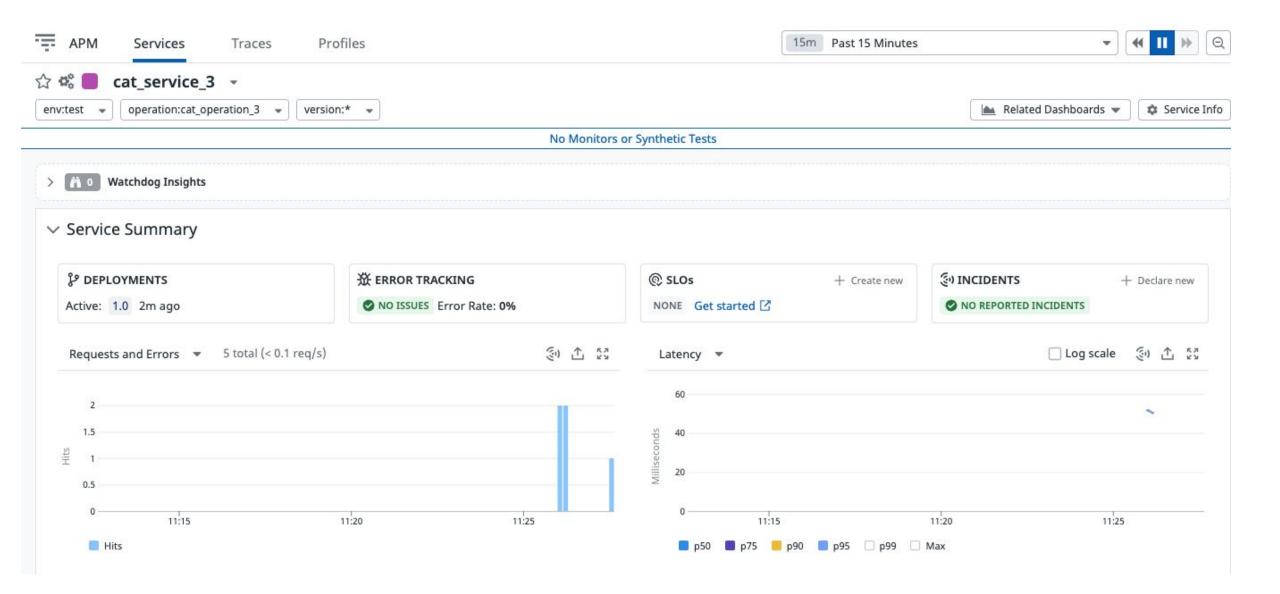


System metrics















Learn more!

https://learn.datadoghq.com/

Learn Datadog through a free course series!







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