Log Querying and Analytics

Throughout this lab, each section will be broken down into a series of steps. To navigate between sections, click each header to expand or collapse the sections.

Make sure you are logged into Datadog using the Datadog training account credentials provisioned for you. You can find that information by running creds in the lab terminal.

The Log Explorer

The Logs Search page displays indexed application logs matching a search query for a selected time range. A search query defines the criteria to "filter" the log entries to display. You can progressively filter the logs to home in on the specific types of log lines that you're looking for.

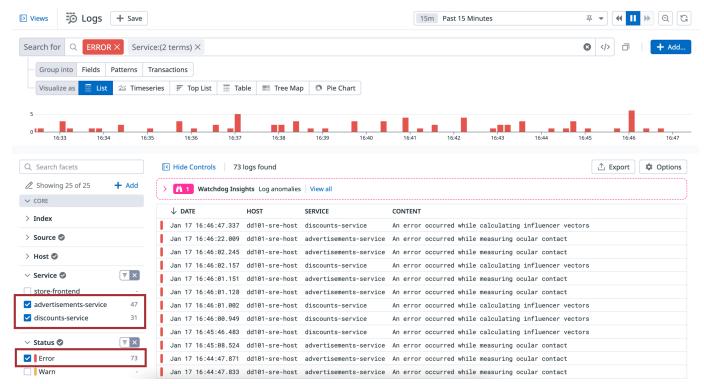
The Datadog Agent is collecting many log lines from all of Storedog's services and sending them to the Datadog to process.

- 1. Log in to Datadog using the trial credentials the lab created for you. You can run creds in the lab terminal whenever you need to retrieve your Datadog training account credentials.
- 2. Navigate to Logs > Search.

You can build a search query using the text field at the top of the page and the Facets panel to the left of the search results.

A search query can include assigned tags, like env and service; attributes extracted from the logs, like code; and text strings from log messages.

3. In the Facets panel, under **Service**, select advertisements-service and discounts-service, and under **Status**, select Error to filter logs and display only error log lines from those two services:



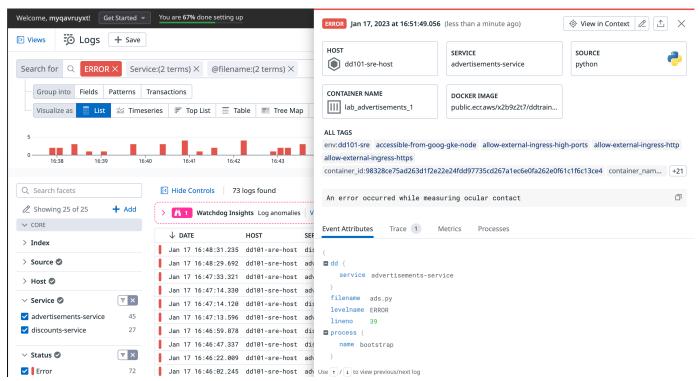
Most of the log lines come from either ads.py or discounts.py, the main scripts for those services.

4. Further filter the results by adding the following to the search field:

@filename:(discounts.py OR ads.py)

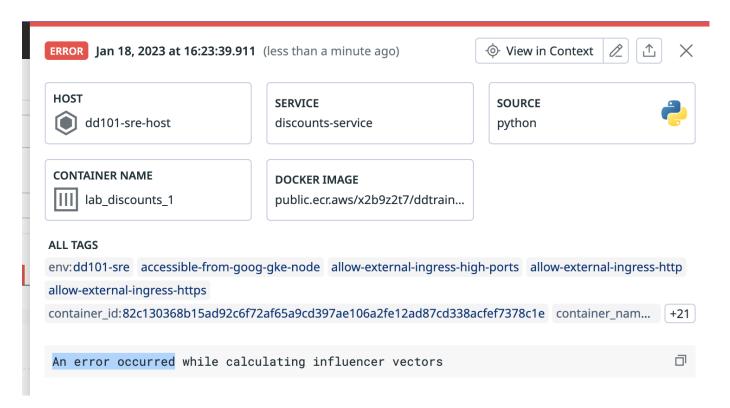
This will filter log lines from those two files specifically.

5. Click on a log in the log list to open a side panel which displays details including assigned tags, the log message, any extracted attributes, related traces, and related infrastructure metrics.

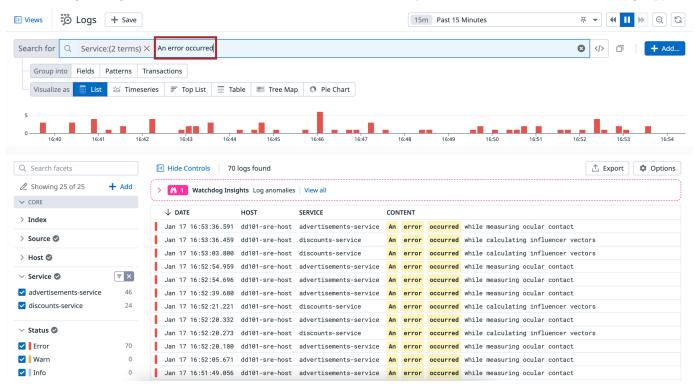


- 6. Get familiar with the details provided by the log side panel:
 - 1. Click the **Trace** tab to view the associated trace.
 - 2. Click the **Metrics** tab to view the associated infrastructure metric.
- 7. Notice the log message beginning with "An error occurred...". Instead of using the ERROR status, use this string to filter error logs for these services.

Copy the part of the log message that reads An error occurred, and close the log side panel.



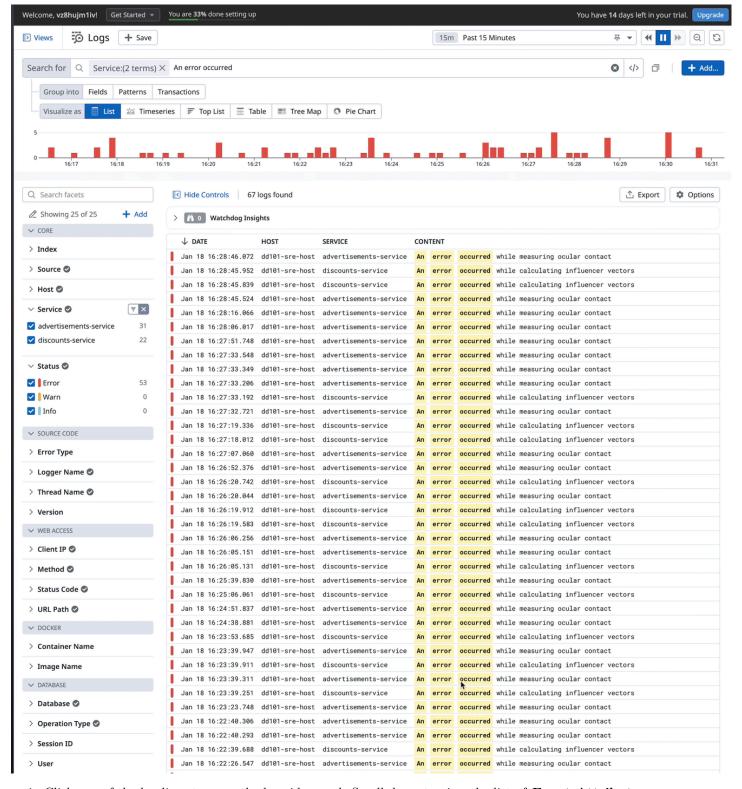
- 8. In the search field, delete ERROR and Ofilename: (discounts.py OR ads.py) from the search field.
- 9. Paste the log message text An error occurred in the search field and press Enter. Notice the same list of logs appears.



Now you know how to build a search query using the facets panel as well as the search field.

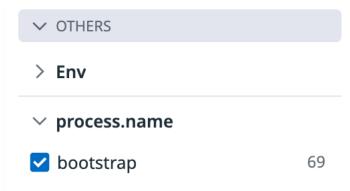
Custom Facets

Common tags and attributes automatically appear in the Facets panel as Datadog parses logs. You can also add a tag to the Facets panel as a custom facet from the log details in the log side panel.



- 1. Click one of the log lines to open the log side panel. Scroll down to view the list of **Event Attributes**.
- 2. Under the process attribute, hover over name and click the gear icon that appears.
- 3. Select Create facet for @process.name.
 - The Add facet window will appear. Expand Advanced to view the additional fields.
- 4. Click Add. You'll see a message confirming that the facet has been successfully added.
- 5. Close the logs side panel.
- 6. Clear the search field at the top of the page and select Past 15 Minutes from the timeframe dropdown in the upper-right.
- 7. Scroll to the bottom of the Facets list. Under the **OTHERS** facet group, expand the **process.name** facet.

You may need to wait for fresh logs to be collected and processed for the new facet to appear. Soon, you'll see the values of this attribute that was found in log entries:



8. Select bootstrap to filter the logs by lines where the process.name attribute value is bootstrap.

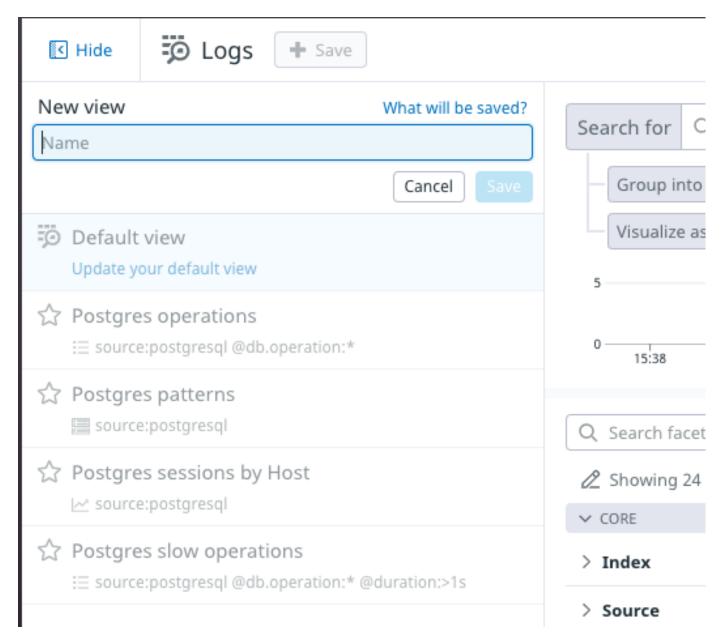
The tags and attributes available to you for creating search contexts depend on the tags you assign to the logs, and the attributes you extract from the logs.

Saved Views

You can save search queries as Saved Views to recall at any time:

- 1. Clear the search field.
- 2. In the Facets panel, under **Service**, select advertisements-service and discounts-service, and under **Status**, select Error.
- 3. Click the + Save button above the search field to save this search query.

The Views panel will open with a list of Saved Views. In addition to Default view, you will see predefined views provided by the PostgreSQL integration:



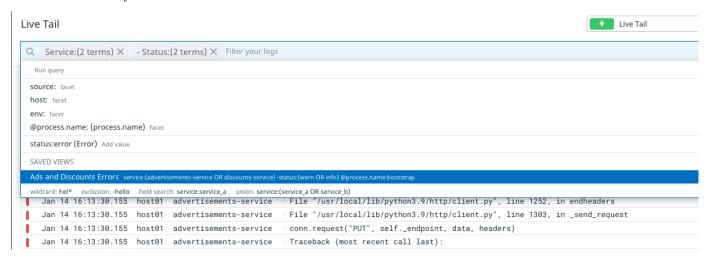
- 4. Under **New view**, in the **Name** field, enter Ads and Discounts Errors and click **Save**. The new view will appear in the list.
- 5. Click the **Default view** saved view. This will clear the search query.
- 6. Click the new **Ads and Discounts Errors** view you just created. You'll see the search query populate with the saved view.
- 7. Click **Hide** above the filtered views to close the Views panel.

Live Tail

The Live Tail view displays all logs ingested by Datadog after processing, but before indexing (or archiving). This view is useful for seeing log lines as soon as possible. However, these logs do not persist in this list, so you can't see past logs that have been displayed.

- 1. In the timeframe dropdown above the Log List, select Live Tail and wait for the list to start populating. Notice that the logs displayed in the Live Tail logs list match the search query.
- 2. Clear the search query. Wait for new logs to be collected. Notice that the Live Tail list now displays *all* the logs that are being collected from the app.

While you don't have access to the filters available for indexed logs, you can update the query in the search field. You also have access to your custom facets and saved views in Live Tail:



3. In the timeframe dropdown above the Log List, select Past 15 minutes to go back to Logs Search.

To learn more about the syntax of log search queries, see the Logs Search Syntax docs.

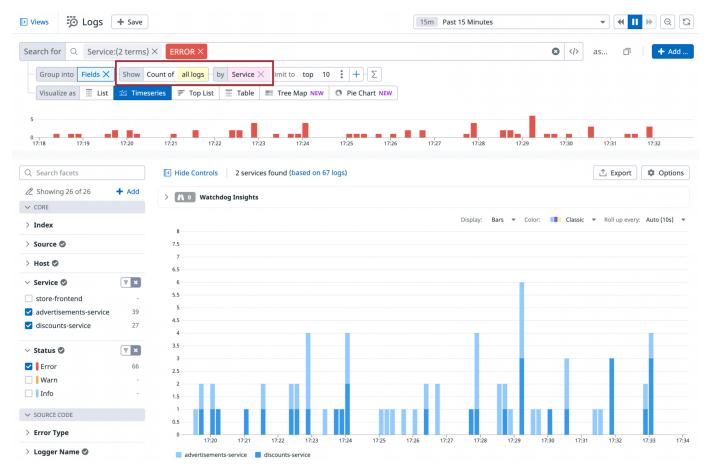
Now that you know how to search and filter logs, you'll can explore the different aggregation features for analyzing logs.

Log Aggregation

With Fields aggregation, all logs matching the query filter are aggregated into groups based on the value of a log facet. For these groups, you can extract counts of logs per group, a unique count of coded values for a facet per group, and statistical operations on numerical values of a facet per group.

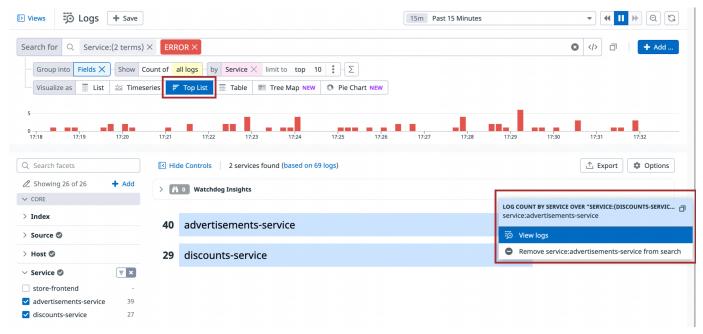
Aggregating logs this way can help you see trends more clearly, visualize relationships between different types of log facets, and more.

- 1. Navigate to Logs > Search.
- 2. Open the Views panel and select the saved view you created, Ads and Discounts Errors.
- 3. Below the search field, for **Group into**, select Fields.
 - A graph visualization of the filtered logs will replace the Log List.
- 4. Group the fields by service and show a count of all logs:



5. For **Visualize as** above the graph, you'll see that **Timeseries** is selected by default. Select the other visualization options, like **Top List**, to see what they look like.

Note that the visualizations are interactive. You can click on rows or graphs to view a list of the aggregated logs in a side panel:

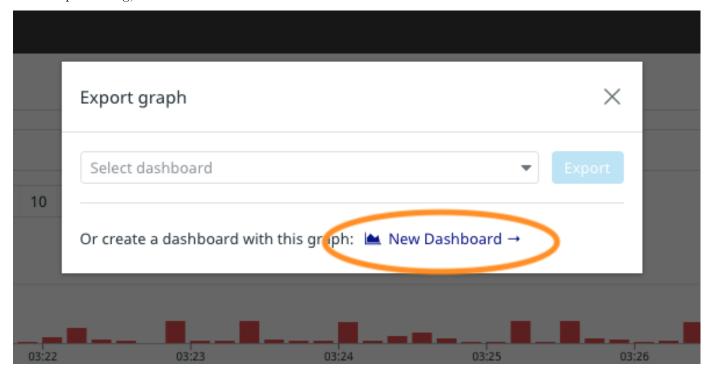


Exporting Graphs

You can export any logs visualization to other areas of the Datadog App, such as Monitors, Dashboards, and Notebooks. You can create a custom metric from logs, or download the aggregated data as a CSV.

1. For Visualize as, select Timeseries.

- 2. Click the **Export** button above the graph.
- 3. Click Export to dashboard.
- 4. In the export dialog, click the **New Dashboard** link.



A notice at the top of the screen contains a link to the new dashboard. You can dismiss it, as you'll work with the dashboard later.

5. Under Visualize as, click List to return to the default log list view.

In the next section, you'll aggregate logs based on patterns that Datadog detects across all of your log contents.

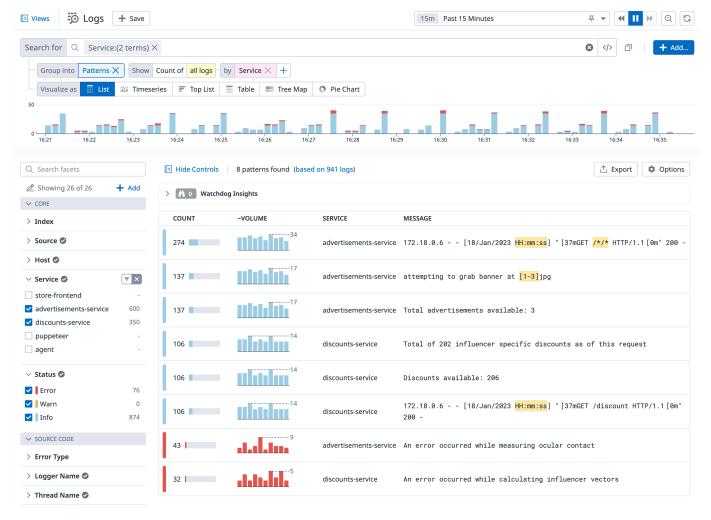
Pattern Aggregation

Organizing large volumes of logs from different sources can be cumbersome. Not all log lines will be nicely tagged, intelligently parsed, and easily referenced in search queries. Fortunately, logs have patterns that Datadog can automatically detect, enabling aggregation of similar log lines.

With pattern aggregation, logs that have a message with similar structures, belong to the same service, and have the same status are grouped together. The patterns view helps you detect and filter noisy error patterns that could cause you to miss other issues.

- 1. Navigate to Logs > Search.
- 2. Open the Views panel and select the saved view you created, Ads and Discounts Errors.
- 3. Remove the ERROR status from the search field.
- 4. For **Group into**, select Patterns.

The detected log patterns are displayed, sorted from the most common to the least common. You can see the count, the facet by which they are grouped (service, in this case), and the log message.



- 5. In the query editor below the search field, at the end of the **Group into** row, set **by** to **process.name**. Here you can see the patterns grouped by the custom facet you created earlier.
- 6. Change by to status to see the patterns grouped by status value.
- 7. The log list column headings are sortable. Click the **COUNT** header twice to sort from least common to most common.
- 8. Click one of the patterns to open the details side panel. The pattern and a list of Log Samples are displayed.
- 9. Click a log line to view the details panel. Close the details panel when you're done.
- 10. Back in the pattern details side panel, click **Show Parsing Rule** above the pattern. This is a regular expression dialect known as Grok, one of the parsers used in Datadog log pipelines.

Parsing rules can be very powerful for creating a custom pipeline to parse semi-structured log lines into well-structured, taggable objects, in the same way that Datadog automatically parses JSON log lines.

You can take a look at the pipelines Datadog set up automatically under Logs > Configuration > Pipelines

Creating custom pipelines is out of scope for this lab, but make a note of the Pipelines docs when you'd like to go deeper into this topic.

Lab Conclusion

Great job! You now know how to search logs, aggregate them by fields and by patterns. You also got a brief introduction to creating custom log pipelines to parse semi-structured log lines.

As an SRE, you will spend a lot of time managing and analyzing logs, and you now have powerful tools to assist you.

You can go *much* deeper with Datadog Logs than what we covered in this lab. Datadog offers many powerful log features, such as the following:

- Transactions allow you to aggregate related log events into a single higher-level "transaction" event using a tag or an attribute from the logs. You can visualize complex interconnected systems through log events, identify transaction bottlenecks by comparing durations, event counts, and custom measures.
- Generate Metrics from ingested logs to summarize log data over very long periods of time.
- Indexes provide fine-grained control over your Log Management budget by allowing you to segment data into value groups for differing retention, quotas, usage monitoring, and billing.
- As touched upon in this lab, Log Pipelines can transform semi-structured log lines to valuable data sources. For more information about using Grok and other parsers, see the Parsing Docs.
- Visit the Logs docs to learn more about even more logs features and functions.

When you're done, enter the following command in the terminal:

finish

Click the **Check** button in the lower right corner of the lab and wait for the lab to close down before moving on to the next lesson.