

OTTL Quick Reference

A compact cheatsheet for day-to-day use.



Core Syntax

Statements are composed of a function and an optional condition.

```
function(arguments) where condition
```

Data Types

- **String:** `"hello"`
- **Integer:** `42`
- **Float:** `3.14`
- **Boolean:** `true` / `false`
- **Nil:** `nil`
- **Byte Slice:** `0x48656c6c66`
- **List:** `["a", "b"]`
- **Map:** `{"key": "value"}`

Operators

Type	Operators
Comparison	<code>=</code> <code>≠</code> <code>></code> <code>≥</code> <code><</code> <code>≤</code>
Logical	<code>and</code> <code>or</code> <code>not</code>
Math	<code>+</code> <code>-</code> <code>*</code> <code>/</code> <code>()</code>

Precedence: 1. `()`, 2. `not`, 3. `*` `/`, 4. `+` `-`, 5. `and`, 6. `or`.

Contexts & Path Shortcuts

Resource Context

```
resource.attributes["key"]  
resource.cache["key"]
```

Span Context

```
span.name  
span.status.code  
span.attributes["key"]  
span.start_time / span.end_time
```

Log Context

```
log.body / log.body.string  
log.severity_text  
log.attributes["key"]  
log.trace_id.string
```

Metric/DataPoint Context

```
metric.name / metric.unit  
datapoint.value_double / .value_int  
datapoint.attributes["key"]
```

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Essential Functions & Common Patterns



Essential Functions

Editors (lowercase)

```
set(target, value)
delete_key(target, "key")
delete_matching_keys(target, ".*secret.*")
keep_keys(target, ["key1", "key2"])
replace_match(target, "pattern",
"replacement")
replace_all_matches(target, "pattern",
"replacement")
limit(target, max_elements)
flatten(target)
```

Converters (Uppercase)

```
IsMatch(target, "pattern")
ParseJSON(target)
ParseKeyValue(target, "=", "&")
Concat(["val1", "val2"], " ")
Split(target, ",")
Substring(target, start, length)
ToUpperCase(target) / ToLowerCase(target)
String(target) / Int(target)
```

Common Patterns & Snippets

PII Redaction: Replace credit card numbers in the log body.

```
replace_all_matches(log.body, "\\b(?:\\d{4}[\\s-]?){3}\\d{4}\\b", "****-****-****-****")
```

HTTP Normalization: Set span status to error for 4xx/5xx codes.

```
set(span.status.code, STATUS_CODE_ERROR) where Int(span.attributes["http.status_code"])
≥ 400
```

Metric Unit Conversion: Convert milliseconds to seconds.

```
set(datapoint.value_double, datapoint.value_double / 1000) where metric.unit = "ms"
```

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Regex, Troubleshooting & Best Practices



Common Regex Patterns

Remember to use double backslashes (`\\d`) in OTTL strings.

Email	<code>"[^\@]+\@[^\@]+\.\.[^\@]+"</code>
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IP Address	<code>"\\b(\\d{1,3}\\.){3}\\d{1,3}\\b"</code>
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UUID	<code>"[0-9a-f]{8}-([0-9a-f]{4}-){3}[0-9a-f]{12}"</code>
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URL	<code>"https?:\\/\\[^\s]+"</code>
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Troubleshooting Checklist

- **Syntax:** Check for balanced parentheses, quotes, and valid operator spelling.
- **Type Errors:** Validate data types with `IsString`, `IsInt` etc. before conversion.
- **Nil Values:** Always check for nil before accessing fields (e.g., `where field ≠ nil`).
- **Logic Errors:** Add temporary debug attributes with `set(span.attributes["debug"], ...)` to trace values.

Safety & Performance Best Practices

DOs

- Order conditions from cheapest to most expensive.
- Use early filtering to reduce processing.
- Cache expensive results:
`set(resource.cache["key"], ...)`.
- Validate inputs before complex processing.

DON'Ts

- Don't repeat expensive function calls.
- Avoid complex regex on very large strings.
- Don't process unnecessary data; filter it out first.
- Don't forget to handle potential nil values.