

## # 🔒 Security Analysis with Spans

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> **Series:** SPANS | **Notebook:** 6 of 8 | **Created:** December 2025
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## ## Protecting Distributed Traces and Ensuring Compliance

This notebook demonstrates how to use span data for security analysis, audit for sensitive data exposure, and ensure compliance with regulations.





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## ## Prerequisites

Before starting this notebook, ensure you have:

-  Completed previous SPANS notebooks (01-05)
-  Understanding of HTTP status codes and security concepts
-  Access to span data containing HTTP attributes
-  Familiarity with OpenPipeline basics

## ## 1. Understanding Sensitive Data in Spans

Distributed traces can inadvertently capture sensitive information:

```
! [Span Security]
```

```
(data:image/svg+xml;base64,PHN2YzB4bWxucz0iaHR0cDovL3d3dy53My5vcmcvMjAwMC9zdmc  
ciIHZpZXhCb3g9IjAgMCA3NTAgMzIwIj4KICA8ZGVmcz4KICAgIDxsaw5LYXJHcmFkawVudCBpZD0  
ic2hpZWxrR3JhZCIgeDE9IjAlIiB5MT0iMCUuIHgyPSIxMDAlIiB5Mj0iMTAwJSI+CIAgICAgIDxz  
dG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMCUuIHNoeWxlPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yOIMyMmM1NWU7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiI  
C8+CIAgICAgIDxdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMTAwJSIgc3R5bGU9InN0b3AtY29sb3I6IzE2YT0YTtZdG  
9wLW9wYWNPdHk6MSIgZ4KICAgIDwvbgluZWFrY3JhZGlbnQ+CIAgICA8bGluZWFrY3JhZGlbnQ  
gaWQ9ImRhbmddckdyYWQuIHgxPSIwJSIgeTE9IjAlIiB4Mj0iMTAwJSIgeTI9IjEwMCUuPggogICAg  
ICA8c3RvcCBvZmZzOXQ9IjAlIiBzdHlsZT0ic3RvcC1jb2xvcjojZWY0NDQ003N0b3Atb3BhY2l0e
```

ToxIiAvPgogICAgICA8c3RvcCBvZmZzZXQ9IjEwMCUiIHNOeWxLPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yOiNkYzI2MjY7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiIC8+CiAgICA8L2xpbmVhckdyYWRpZW50PgogICAgPGxpbmVhckdyYWRpZW50IGlkPSJ3YXJuR3JhZCIgeDE9IjAlIiB5MT0iMCUiIHgyPSIxMDAlIiB5Mj0iMTAwJSI+CiAgICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMCUiIHNOeWxLPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yOiNmOTczMTY7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiIC8+CiAgICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMTAwJSIgc3R5bGU9InN0b3AtY29sb3I6I2VhNTgwYztzdG9wLW9wYWNPdHk6MSIgZ4KICAgIDwvbgLuZWfYR3JhZGllbnQ+CiAgICA8bGluZWfYR3JhZGllbnQgaWQ9InBpcGVsaW5lR3JhZCIgeDE9IjAlIiB5MT0iMCUiIHgyPSIxMDAlIiB5Mj0iMTAwJSI+CiAgICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMCUiIHNOeWxLPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yOiM4YjVjZjY7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiIC8+CiAgICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMTAwJSIgc3R5bGU9InN0b3AtY29sb3I6I2dzjM2FlZDtdzG9wLW9wYWNPdHk6MSIgZ4KICAgIDwvbgLuZWfYR3JhZGllbnQ+CiAgICA8ZmlsdGVyIGlkPSJzZWNTaGFkb3ciPgogICAgICA8ZmVEcm9wU2hhZG93IGR4PSIyIiBkeT0iMiIgc3RkRGV2aWFOaW9uPSIzIiBmbG9vZC1vcGFjaXR5PSIwLjE1Ii8+CiAgICA8L2ZpbHRlcj4KICAgIDxtYXJrZXIgaWQ9InNlY0Fycm93IiBtYXJrZXJXaWR0aD0iOCIgbWfY2VySGVpZ2h0PSI2IiByZWZYPSI3IiByZWZPSIzIiBvcmlbnQ9ImF1dG8iPgogICAgICA8cG9seWdvbiBwb2ludHM9IjAgMCwgOCAzLCAwIDYiIGZpbGw9IiM2NDc00GIiLz4KICAgIDwvbgWfY2VyPgogIDwvZGVmcz4KCIAGPCEtLSBCYWNrZ3JvdW5kIC0tPgogIDxyZWNOIHdpZHRoPSI3NTAiIGhlaWdodD0iMzIwIiBmaWxsPSIjZjhm0WZhIiByeD0iMTAiLz4KCIAGPCEtLSBUaXRzSAtLT4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIzNzUiIHK9IjI4IiBmb250LWZhbWlseT0iQXJpYWwsiHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtc2l6ZT0iMTgiIGZvbnQtd2VpZ2h0PSJib2xkIiBmaWxsPSIjMzMzIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxLIj5TcGFuIFNlY3VyaXR50iBQcm90ZWNOaW5nIFNlbnNpdGllZSBEYXRhPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8IS0tIFBJSsBSaXNrcyBTZWNOaW9uIC0tPgogIDxyZWNOIHg9IjQwIiB5PSI1MCIgd2lkdg9IjIwMCIGA9VpZ2h0PSIx0DAiIHJ4PSI4IiBmaWxsPSIjZmZmIiBzdHJva2U9IiNmZWNoY2EiIHNOcm9rZS13aWR0aD0iMiIgZmlsdGVyPSJ1cmwoI3NlY1NoYWRvdykiLz4KICA8cmVjdCB4PSI0MCIgeT0iNTAiIHdpZHRoPSIyMDAiIGhlaWdodD0iMzUiIHJ4PSI4IiBmaWxsPSJ1cmwoI2RhbmddlckdyYwQpIi8+CiAgPHJlY3QgeD0iNDAiIHK9Ijc1IiB3aWR0aD0iMjAwIiBmaWxsPSJ1cmwoI2RhbmddlckdyYwQpIi8+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0iMTQwIiB5PSI3NSIgzM9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWfSLCBzYW5zLXNlcmlmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEzIiBmb250LXdlawdodD0iYm9sZCIgzMlsbD0id2hpdGUiIHRleHQYw5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUlPlBJSSBpbIBTcGFuczwvdGV4dD4KCIAGPHRleHQgeD0iNTUiiHK9IjEwNSIgzM9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWfSLCBzYW5zLXNlcmlmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmaWxsPSIjMzMzIj5Db21tb24gRXhwb3N1cmUgUG9pbmRz0jwvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1NSIgeT0iMTIiIiBmb250LWZhbWlseT0iQXJpYWwsiHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtc2l6ZT0iMTAiIGZpbGw9IiM2NjYiPi0gaHR0cC51cmwgd2l0aCBxdWVyeSBwYXJhbXM8L3RleHQ+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0iNTUiiHK9IjE0MiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWfSLCBzYW5zLXNlcmlmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSIjNjY2Ij4tIGRiLnN0YXRlbWVudCB3aXR0IHZhbHVlcwvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1NSIgeT0iMTU5IiBmb250LWZhbWlseT0iQXJpYWwsiHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtc2l6ZT0iMTAiIGZpbGw9IiM2NjYiPi0gc3Bhb3I5uYw1LIHdpdGggdXNlciiBJRHM8L3RleHQ+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0iNTUiiHK9IjE3NiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWfSLCBzYW5zLXNlcmlmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSIjNjY2Ij4tIEN1c3RvbSBhdHRyaWJ1dGVzPC90ZXh0PgogIDx0ZXh0IHg9IjU1IiB5PSIx0TYiIGZvbnQtc2MfTaWx5PSJBcmllhbCwgc2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIgzMlsbD0iIzY2NiI+LSBFcnJvciBtZXNzYWdlc2wvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1NSIgeT0iMjEiBmb250LWZhbWlseT0iQXJpYWwsiHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtc2l6ZT0iMTAiIGZpbGw9IiNlZjQ0NDQiiIGZvbnQtd2VpZ2h0PSJib2xkIj5BdWRpdCBYZWd1bGfYbHkhPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8IS0tIE9wZW50aXBlbGluZSBtb2x1dGlvbiAtLT4KICA8cmVjdCB4PSIy0DAiIHK9IjUwIiB3aWR0aD0iMjAwIiBmaWxsPSJ1cmwoI3BpcGVsaW5lR3JhZCIkLz4KICA8cmVjdCB4PSIy0DAiIHK9Ijc1IiB3aWR0aD0iMjAwIiBmaWxsPSJ1cmwoI3BpcGVsaW5lR3JhZCIkLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIzNzUiIHK9Ijc1IiBmb250LWZhbWlseT0iQXJpYWwsiHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtc2l6ZT0iMTMiI

[illegible]



```
```
```

### ### Step 2: Find URLs with User Identifiers

```
```dql
// Find URLs with potential user identifiers
fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(url.path)
| filter contains(url.path, "user") or
    contains(url.path, "email") or
    contains(url.path, "customer") or
    contains(url.path, "account")
| fields dt.entity.service,
    http.route,
    url.path
| dedup http.route
| limit 20
```
```

### ### Step 3: Find Sensitive Query Parameters

```
```dql
// Find URLs with sensitive query parameters
// These suggest credentials or tokens in URLs
fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(url.path)
| filter contains(url.path, "password") or
    contains(url.path, "token") or
    contains(url.path, "key") or
    contains(url.path, "secret") or
    contains(url.path, "auth")
| fields dt.entity.service,
    http.route,
    url.path
| dedup http.route
| limit 20
```
```

### ### Step 4: Audit Database Queries for PII

```
```dql
// Find database queries that might contain sensitive data
fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(db.statement)
| filter contains(db.statement, "password") or
    contains(db.statement, "ssn") or
    contains(db.statement, "credit") or
    contains(db.statement, "email") or
```

```

        contains(db.statement, "phone")
| fields dt.entity.service,
        db.system,
        db.name,
        db.statement
| limit 20
```

```

### ### Step 5: Check Error Messages for Data Leakage

```

```dql
// Audit error messages for potential data leakage
fetch spans
| filter span.status_code == "error"
| filter isNotNull(span.status_message)
| fields dt.entity.service,
        span.name,
        span.status_message
| limit 20
```

```

### ### Summary: Which Fields Contain Potentially Sensitive Data?

```

```dql
// Identify which potentially sensitive fields are present
fetch spans
| summarize {
    total_spans = count(),
    has_url = countIf(isNotNull(url.path)),
    has_db_statement = countIf(isNotNull(db.statement)),
    has_exception = countIf(isNotNull(exception.stacktrace))
}
| fieldsAdd url_percent = (has_url * 100.0) / total_spans
| fieldsAdd db_percent = (has_db_statement * 100.0) / total_spans
| fieldsAdd exception_percent = (has_exception * 100.0) / total_spans
```

```

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## ## 3. HTTP Status Code Security Analysis

HTTP status codes can reveal security-relevant patterns:

![HTTP Security Codes]

(data:image/svg+xml;base64,PHN2ZyB4bWxz0iaHR0cDovL3d3dy53My5vcmcvMjAwMC9zdmciIHZpZXh0b3g9IjAgMCA4MDAgMzAwIj4KICA8ZGVmcz04KICAgIDxsaw5lYXJHcmFkaWVudCBpZD0iY29kZTQwMSIgeDE9IjAlIiB5MT0iMCUiIHgyPSIxMDAlIiB5Mj0iMCUiPgogICAgICA8c3RvcCBvZmZzZXQ9IjAlIiBzdHlsZT0ic3RvcC1jb2xvcjojZWY0NDQ003N0b3Atb3BhY2l0eToxIiAvPgogI



CagICA8c3RvcCBvZmZzZXQ9IjEwMCUiIHNOeWxLPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yO0iNkYzI2MjY7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiIC8+CiaGICA8L2xpbmVhckdyYWRpZW50PgogICAgPGxpbmVhckdyYWRpZW50IGlkPSJjb2RLNDADzIiB4MT0iMCUiiHkxPSIwJSIgeDI9IjEwMCUiIHkyPSIwJSI+CiaGICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMCUiiHN0eWxLPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yO0iNmOTczMTY7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiIC8+CiaGICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMTAwJSIgc3R5bGU9InN0b3AtY29sb3I6I2VhNTgtYztzdG9wLW9wYWNPdHk6MSIgZ4KICAgIDwvbGluc2FyR3JhZGllbnQ+CiaGICA8bGluc2FyR3JhZGllbnQgaWQ9ImNvZGU0MDQiIHgXPSIwJSIgeTE9IjAlIiB4Mj0iMTAwJSIgeTI9IjAlIj4KICAgICAgPHN0b3Agb2Zmc2V0PSIwJSIgc3R5bGU9InN0b3AtY29sb3I6I2VhYjMwODtZdG9wLW9wYWNPdHk6MSIgZ4KICAgICAgPHN0b3Agb2Zmc2V0PSIXMDALIiBzdHlsZT0ic3RvcC1jb2xvcjojY2E4YTA003N0b3Atb3BhY2l0eToxiAvPgogICAgPC9saW5LYXJHcmFkaWVudD4KICAgIDxsaW5LYXJHcmFkaWVudCBpZD0iY29kZTY0SIgeDE9IjAlIiB5MT0iMCUiiHgYPSIXMDALIiB5Mj0iMCUipgogICAgICA8c3RvcCBvZmZzZXQ9IjAlIiBzdHlsZT0ic3RvcC1jb2xvcjojOGI1Y2Y203N0b3Atb3BhY2l0eToxiAvPgogICAgICA8c3RvcCBvZmZzZXQ9IjEwMCUiIHNOeWxLPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yO0iM3YzNhZWQ7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiIC8+CiaGICA8L2xpbmVhckdyYWRpZW50PgogICAgPGxpbmVhckdyYWRpZW50IGlkPSJjb2RLNTAwIiB4MT0iMCUiiHkxPSIwJSIgeDI9IjEwMCUiIHkyPSIwJSI+CiaGICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMCUiiHN0eWxLPSJzdG9wLWNvbG9yO0iMxNDk2ZmY7c3RvcC1vcGFjaXR50jEiIC8+CiaGICAgIDxzdG9wIG9mZnNldD0iMTAwJSIgc3R5bGU9InN0b3AtY29sb3I6IzBhNjRiYztzdG9wLW9wYWNPdHk6MSIgZ4KICAgIDwvbGluc2FyR3JhZGllbnQ+CiaGICA8ZmlsdGVyIGlkPSJjb2RLU2hhZG93Ij4KICAgICAgPGZlRHJvcFN0YWRvdYBkeD0iMiIgZHk9IjIiIHNOZERldmldhGlvbj0iMiIgZmxvb2Qt b3BhY2l0eT0iMC4xNSIvPgogICAgPC9maWx0ZXI+CiaGPC9kZWZzPgoKICA8IS0tIEJhY2tn cm91bmQgL S0+CiaGPHJLY3Qgd2lkdGg9IjgwMCIgaGVpZ2h0PSIXMDAiIGZpbGw9IiNmOGY5ZmEiIHJ4PSIxMCIvPgoKICA8IS0tIFRpdGxlIC0tPgogIDx0ZXh0IHg9IjQwMCIgeT0imjgiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcm lhbCwg c2FucylzZXJp ZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIX0CIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbGQiIGZpbGw9IiMzMzM iIHRleHQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGU iPkhUVFAgU3Rh dHVzIENvZGVzIGZvc iBTZN1cm l0eSBBbmFseXNpczw dGV4dD4KCIAgPCEtLSA0MDEgVW5hdXRob3JpemVkIC0tPgogIDxyZWN0IHg9IjMwIiB5PSI1MCIgd2lkdGg9IjE0NSIgaGVpZ2h0PSIXMDAiIHJ4PSI4IiBmaWxsPSJ1cmwoI2NvZGU0MDEPiI BmaWx0ZXI9InVybcgjY29kZVN0YWRvdykiLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIXMDIiIHk9IjgwIiBmb250LWZhbw lseT0iQXJpYWwsIH NhnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQt c2l6ZT0iMjgiIGZvbnQt d2VpZ2h0PSJib2xkiBmaWxsPSJ3aGl0ZSIgdGV4dC1hbmNob3I9Im1pZGRsZSI+NDAXPC90ZXh0PgogIDx0ZXh0IHg9IjEwMiIgeT0iMTAwIiBmb250LWZhbw lseT0iQXJpYWwsIH NhnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQt c2l6ZT0iMTEiIGZvbnQt d2VpZ2h0PSJib2xkiBmaWxsPSJ3aGl0ZSIgdGV4dC1hbmNob3I9Im1pZGRsZSI+VW5hdXRob3JpemVkPC90ZXh0PgogIDx0ZXh0IHg9IjEwMiIgeT0iMTE4IiBmb250LWZhbw lseT0iQXJpYWwsIH NhnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQt c2l6ZT0iMTAiIGZpbGw9InJ nYmEoMjU1LDI1NSwyNTUsMC45KS IgdGV4dC1hbmNob3I9Im1pZGRsZSI+SW52YWxpZCBjc mVkJW50aWFsczw dGV4dD4KCIAgPCEtLSA0MDMGMgR9Ym lkZGVuIC0tPgogIDxyZWN0IHg9IjE4NSIgeT0iNTAiIHdpZHRoPSIXNDUiIGHlaWdodD0iMTAwIiByeD0iOCIgZmlsbD0idXJsKCNjb2RLNDADzKS IgZmlsdGVyPSJ1cmwoI2NvZGVTaGFkb3cpIi8+CiaGPHRleHQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGU iPjQwMzwvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIyNTciIHk9IjEwMCIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmlmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjI4IiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0id2hpdGU iIHRleHQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGU iPkZvc mJpZGRlbjwvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIyNTciIHk9IjExOC IgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmlmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSJyZ2JhKD I1NSwyNTUsMjU1LDAuOSkiIHRleHQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGU iPkFjY2Vzc yBjb250cm9sIH Zpb2xhdGlvbjwvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIyNTciIHk9IjEyMyIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmlmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSJyZ2JhKD I1NSwyNTUsMjU1LDAuOSki

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bGQiIGZpbGw9IndoaXRlIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxliIj5Ub28gTWFueSBSZXF1ZXN0czwvd  
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9IjUwIiB3aWR0aD0iMTIwIiBoZWlnaHQ9IjEwMCIgcng9IjgiIGZpbGw9InVyYCBgYjY29kZTUwMCKi  
IGZpbHRlcj0idXJsKCNjb2RlU2hhZG93KSIvPgogIDx0ZXh0IHg9IjcxMCIgeT0iODAiIGZvbnQtZ  
mFtaWx5PSJBcmIhbCwgc2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSiY0CIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbG  
QiIGZpbGw9IndoaXRlIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxliIj41eHg8L3RleHQ+CiaGPHRleHQgeD0  
iNzEwIiB5PSiXMDAiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmIhbCwgc2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSiX  
MSIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbGQiIGZpbGw9IndoaXRlIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxliIj5TZ  
XJ2ZXIgrXJyb3I8L3RleHQ+CiaGPHRleHQgeD0iNzEwIiB5PSiXMTgiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcm  
IhbCwgc2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSiXMCIGZmlsbD0icmdiYSgyNTUsMjU1LDI1NSwwLjK  
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IjcxMCIgeT0iMTMzIiBmb250LWZhbwLseT0iQXJpYWwsIHhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQt2l6ZT0iM  
TAiIGZpbGw9InJnYmEoMjU1LDI1NSwyNTUsMC45KSIgdGV4dC1hbmNob3I9Im1pZGRsZSI+U3lzdG  
VtIGZhaWx1cmVzPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8IS0tIEFsZXJ0IFBhdHRlcm5zIFNlY3Rpb24gL3RleHQ+CiaGPHJ  
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T0iQXJpYwWsIHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtc2l6ZT0iMTAiIGZpbGw9IiM50TFiMWIiPlNwaWtLIIG  
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QyNSIgeT0iMjEwIiBmb250LWZhbWlseT0ibW9ub3NwYWNIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSI  
jMjJjNTVlIj5mZXRjaDwvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI0NjMiIHk9IjIxMCIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9  
Im1vbm9zcGFjZSIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIgZmlsbD0iI2Y4ZmFmYyI+c3BhbnM8L3RleHQ+CiaGp  
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m9udC1mYW1pbHk9Im1vbm9zcGFjZSIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIgZmlsbD0iI2ZiYmYyNCI+ezQwMS  
wgNDazLCA0MjksIDUwMH0pPC90ZXh0PgogIDx0ZXh0IHg9IjQyNSIgeT0iMjY0IiBmb250LWZhbWl  
seT0ibW9ub3NwYWNIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSIjMTQ5NmZmIj58IHN1bW1hcml6ZTwv  
dGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1MDUuIiIHk9IjI2NCIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9Im1vbm9zcGFjZSIgZm9ud  
C1zaXplPSIxMCIgZmlsbD0iI2Y4ZmFmYyI+Y291bnQoKSwgYnk6e3N0YXRlc19jb2RlTvdGV4dD  
4KPC9zdmc+Cg==)

```
```dql
```

```
// Analyze HTTP status code distribution
```

```
fetch spans
```

```
| filter isNotNull(http.response.status_code)
```

```
| summarize {count = count()}, by:{http.response.status_code}
```

```
| sort count desc
```

```
| limit 20
```

```
```
```

```
```dql
```

```
// Find security-relevant HTTP errors (401, 403, 429)
```

```
fetch spans
```

```
| filter in(http.response.status_code, {401, 403, 429})
```

```
| summarize {
```

```
    count = count()
```

```
  }, by:{http.response.status_code, dt.entity.service, http.route}
```

```
| sort count desc
```

```
| limit 50
```

```
```
```

```
```dql
```

```
// Security status codes over time (detect spikes)
```

```
fetch spans
```

```

| filter in(http.response.status_code, {401, 403, 429, 500})
| fieldsAdd time_bucket = bin(start_time, 10m)
| fieldsAdd status_category = if(http.response.status_code == 401,
"401_Unauthorized",
                                else: if(http.response.status_code == 403,
"403_Forbidden",
                                else: if(http.response.status_code == 429,
"429_RateLimited",
                                else: "500_ServerError")))
| summarize {count = count()}, by:{time_bucket, status_category}
| sort time_bucket asc, status_category
| limit 200
```

```

---

#### ## 4. Authentication Failure Detection

Monitor authentication endpoints for potential brute force or credential stuffing attacks.

```

```dql
// Find 401 Unauthorized responses (failed authentication)
fetch spans
| filter http.response.status_code == 401
| fields start_time,
        dt.entity.service,
        http.request.method,
        http.route,
        url.path,
        trace.id
| sort start_time desc
| limit 100
```

```

```

```dql
// Count authentication failures by endpoint
fetch spans
| filter http.response.status_code == 401
| summarize {
    failure_count = count(),
    unique_traces = countDistinct(trace.id)
}, by:{dt.entity.service, http.route}
| sort failure_count desc
| limit 30
```

```

```

```dql

```

```
// Authentication failure rate over time
fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(http.response.status_code)
| filter contains(http.route, "auth") or contains(http.route, "login") or
contains(span.name, "login")
| fieldsAdd time_bucket = bin(start_time, 10m)
| summarize {
    total_attempts = count(),
    failures = countIf(http.response.status_code == 401)
}, by:{time_bucket}
| fieldsAdd failure_rate_pct = (failures * 100.0) / total_attempts
| sort time_bucket asc
| limit 50
```

```dql
// High-frequency authentication failures by service
fetch spans
| filter contains(span.name, "auth") or contains(span.name, "login")
| filter span.status_code == "error" or http.response.status_code == 401 or
http.response.status_code == 403
| summarize {
    failure_count = count()
}, by:{dt.entity.service, span.name, http.response.status_code}
| filter failure_count > 10
| sort failure_count desc
```

```

---

## ## 5. Anomalous Traffic Patterns

Detect unusual patterns that might indicate attacks or misuse.

```
```dql
// Find endpoints with unusually high error rates
fetch spans
| filter span.kind == "server"
| filter isNotNull(http.response.status_code)
| summarize {
    total_requests = count(),
    error_4xx = countIf(http.response.status_code >= 400 and
http.response.status_code < 500),
    error_5xx = countIf(http.response.status_code >= 500)
}, by:{dt.entity.service, http.route}
| fieldsAdd error_rate_4xx = (error_4xx * 100.0) / total_requests
| fieldsAdd error_rate_5xx = (error_5xx * 100.0) / total_requests
| filter error_rate_4xx > 20 or error_rate_5xx > 5
```

```

```

| sort error_rate_4xx desc
| limit 30
```

```dql
// Detect potential enumeration attacks (high 404 rates)
fetch spans
| filter http.response.status_code == 404
| summarize {
    not_found_count = count(),
    unique_paths = countDistinct(url.path)
}, by:{dt.entity.service}
| filter not_found_count > 100
| sort not_found_count desc
| limit 20
```

```dql
// Find rate limiting events (429 responses)
fetch spans
| filter http.response.status_code == 429
| fields start_time,
    dt.entity.service,
    http.route,
    trace.id
| sort start_time desc
| limit 50
```

```dql
// Unusual access patterns – services with high error rates
fetch spans
| filter span.kind == "server"
| summarize {
    requests = count(),
    unique_operations = countDistinct(span.name),
    error_rate = (countIf(span.status_code == "error") * 100.0) / count()
}, by:{dt.entity.service}
| filter error_rate > 20
| sort error_rate desc
```

```

---

## ## 6. Sensitive Endpoint Monitoring

Monitor access patterns to sensitive endpoints like admin panels, configuration APIs, and user data endpoints.

```

```dql
// Find access to admin or configuration endpoints
fetch spans
| filter span.kind == "server"
| filter contains(url.path, "admin")
    or contains(url.path, "config")
    or contains(url.path, "settings")
    or contains(span.name, "admin")
| fields start_time,
    dt.entity.service,
    http.request.method,
    url.path,
    http.response.status_code,
    trace.id
| sort start_time desc
| limit 100
```

```dql
// Monitor data export or bulk operations
fetch spans
| filter span.kind == "server"
| filter contains(url.path, "export")
    or contains(url.path, "download")
    or contains(url.path, "bulk")
| summarize {
    access_count = count(),
    unique_traces = countDistinct(trace.id)
}, by:{dt.entity.service, http.route}
| sort access_count desc
| limit 20
```

```dql
// Identify services that might handle regulated data
fetch spans
| filter contains(span.name, "health") or
    contains(span.name, "patient") or
    contains(span.name, "payment") or
    contains(span.name, "card") or
    contains(span.name, "billing")
| summarize {
    span_count = count(),
    unique_operations = countDistinct(span.name)
}, by:{dt.entity.service}
| sort span_count desc
```

```



---

## ## 7. OpenPipeline for Data Masking

Use OpenPipeline to mask sensitive data **\*\*before\*\*** it is stored in Grail.

### ### Email Masking Configuration

```
```yaml
# Mask email addresses in URLs and attributes
processing:
  - type: replace
    field: http.url
    pattern: "[a-zA-Z0-9._%+-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,}"
    replacement: "***@***.***"
```
```

### ### Credit Card Masking

```
```yaml
# Mask credit card numbers (13-16 digits)
processing:
  - type: replace
    field: http.url
    pattern: "\\b[0-9]{13,16}\\b"
    replacement: "****-****-****-****"
```
```

### ### Token/API Key Masking

```
```yaml
# Mask tokens, keys, secrets in query parameters
processing:
  - type: replace
    field: http.url
    pattern: "(token|key|secret|password)=(^&+)"
    replacement: "$1=***REDACTED***"
```
```

### ### Routing Sensitive Data to Restricted Buckets

```
```yaml
# Route sensitive spans to restricted buckets
routing:
  - condition: contains(service.name, "payment") or contains(service.name,
    "auth")
    bucket: spans_sensitive
```
```

```

- condition: matchesValue(deployment.environment, "production")
  bucket: spans_production

- condition: true
  bucket: spans_default
...

### Verify Masking Is Working

```dql
// Verify email masking is working
// Result should be empty if masking is effective
fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(url.path)
| filter contains(url.path, "@") and not(contains(url.path, "***@"))
| fields url.path
| limit 10
...

```

---

## ## 8. Compliance Considerations

### ### GDPR Compliance

- **Data minimization**: Only collect necessary data
- **Purpose limitation**: Use data only for stated purposes
- **Storage limitation**: Define retention periods
- **Right to erasure**: Plan for data deletion requests

### ### PCI DSS Compliance

- **Never store** full credit card numbers
- **Mask** cardholder data in all traces
- **Encrypt** sensitive data at rest
- **Audit** access to payment-related traces

### ### HIPAA Compliance

- **Protect** PHI (Protected Health Information)
- **Encrypt** health-related span data
- **Restrict** access based on role
- **Audit** all access to healthcare traces

### ### Secure Query Patterns

**Use aggregations instead of exposing individual records:**

```

```dql
// SECURE: Aggregate patterns without exposing individual data
fetch spans
| filter span.kind == "server"
| summarize {
    request_count = count(),
    unique_routes = countDistinct(http.route),
    error_count = countIf(span.status_code == "error")
}, by:{dt.entity.service}
| sort request_count desc
```

**Use `http.route` (pattern) instead of `url.path` (full URL):**

```dql
// SECURE: Use http.route (pattern) instead of url.path (full URL)
// http.route: /users/:id (pattern, no PII)
// url.path: /users/john.doe@email.com (actual value, potential PII)

fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(http.route)
| summarize {
    requests = count(),
    avg_ms = avg(duration) / 1000000
}, by:{dt.entity.service, http.route, http.request.method}
| sort requests desc
| limit 20
```

**Limit exposure of trace.id – get just enough to diagnose:**

```dql
// For investigation: Get just enough trace.ids to diagnose
fetch spans
| filter span.status_code == "error"
| summarize {
    error_count = count(),
    sample_trace = takeFirst(trace.id)
}, by:{dt.entity.service, span.name}
| sort error_count desc
| limit 10
```

---

## 9. Security Audit Queries

```

Use these queries for regular security audits.

```
```dql
// Security summary dashboard: Overall security status
fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(http.response.status_code)
| summarize {
    total_requests = count(),
    auth_failures_401 = countIf(http.response.status_code == 401),
    forbidden_403 = countIf(http.response.status_code == 403),
    rate_limited_429 = countIf(http.response.status_code == 429),
    server_errors_5xx = countIf(http.response.status_code >= 500)
}
| fieldsAdd auth_failure_rate = (auth_failures_401 * 100.0) / total_requests
| fieldsAdd forbidden_rate = (forbidden_403 * 100.0) / total_requests
```
```

```
```dql
// Security events timeline
fetch spans
| filter in(http.response.status_code, {401, 403, 429})
| makeTimeseries {
    auth_failures = countIf(http.response.status_code == 401),
    forbidden = countIf(http.response.status_code == 403),
    rate_limited = countIf(http.response.status_code == 429)
}, interval: 10m
```
```

```
```dql
// Services with highest security event rates
fetch spans
| filter isNotNull(http.response.status_code)
| summarize {
    total_requests = count(),
    security_events = countIf(in(http.response.status_code, {401, 403, 429}))
}, by:{dt.entity.service}
| fieldsAdd security_event_rate = (security_events * 100.0) / total_requests
| filter security_events > 0
| sort security_event_rate desc
| limit 20
```
```

```
```dql
// Final audit: Summary of potential security concerns
fetch spans
| summarize {
    total_spans = count(),
    spans_with_url = countIf(isNotNull(url.path)),

```

```

    spans_with_db_query = countIf(isNotNull(db.statement)),
    spans_with_errors = countIf(span.status_code == "error"),
    auth_failures = countIf(
        (contains(span.name, "auth") or contains(span.name, "login")) and
        (span.status_code == "error" or http.response.status_code >= 400))
}
| fieldsAdd url_percent = (spans_with_url * 100.0) / total_spans
| fieldsAdd db_percent = (spans_with_db_query * 100.0) / total_spans
...

```

---

## ## 10. Security Checklist

### ### Data Protection

- [ ] Audit spans for PII in URLs, headers, query params
- [ ] Configure OpenPipeline to mask sensitive data
- [ ] Use `http.route` instead of `url.path` when possible
- [ ] Drop or mask database query contents
- [ ] Sanitize error messages and stack traces

### ### Access Control

- [ ] Route sensitive spans to restricted buckets
- [ ] Configure IAM policies for span access
- [ ] Limit who can query raw span data
- [ ] Use aggregations instead of exposing individual records

### ### Compliance

- [ ] Define data retention policies per bucket
- [ ] Document data processing for GDPR Article 30
- [ ] Ensure PCI DSS compliance for payment spans
- [ ] Protect PHI for HIPAA compliance

### ### Monitoring

- [ ] Regular audits for new PII exposure
- [ ] Monitor authentication failure patterns
- [ ] Alert on unusual access patterns
- [ ] Review masking effectiveness periodically

---

## ## Summary

In this notebook, you learned:



- ✓ **\*\*Understanding sensitive data locations\*\*** in span attributes
- ✓ **\*\*PII audit queries\*\*** to find emails, tokens, and credentials in spans
- ✓ **\*\*HTTP status code analysis\*\*** for security-relevant codes (401, 403, 429, 500)
- ✓ **\*\*Authentication failure detection\*\*** to identify potential attacks
- ✓ **\*\*Anomalous traffic pattern detection\*\*** for enumeration and abuse
- ✓ **\*\*Sensitive endpoint monitoring\*\*** for admin and data access
- ✓ **\*\*OpenPipeline masking\*\*** configurations for emails, credit cards, tokens
- ✓ **\*\*Compliance considerations\*\*** for GDPR, PCI DSS, and HIPAA
- ✓ **\*\*Security audit queries\*\*** for compliance and reporting
- ✓ **\*\*Security checklist\*\*** for ongoing protection

---

## **\*\* Next Steps**

Continue to **\*\*SPANS-07: Grail Buckets & OpenPipeline\*\*** to learn:

- Understanding Grail bucket architecture
- Configuring OpenPipeline for span processing
- Data routing and retention strategies
- Access control for span data