| **Term** | **Definition** |
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| Alerting | Responsive component of a monitoring system that performs actions based on changes in metric values. |
| Application metrics | Focus on units of processing or work that depend on resources like services or applications. |
| Application Performance Monitoring (APM) | Aggregates and analyzes inbound network data to evaluate the state of the IT environment and identify the root cause of the problem when apps perform sub-optimally. |
| Business Activity Monitoring (BAM) | These tools take key business performance metrics and track them over time. |
| Cloud-native | The Cloud Native Computing Foundation (or CNCF) describes cloud-native computing as the process of creating and deploying scalable applications on cloud computing platforms using open source software as well as technologies like containers, microservices, and service mesh. |
| Dependency monitoring | Allows watching your applications and identify any issues with their performance to give your users the best experience with your application. |
| Errors | An error could mean a failed request or when a request is completed but with the wrong information. |
| Evaluations | Assess whether a solution meets the goals identified at the design stage or when the solution was implemented. |
| Golden Signals | The four most important metrics for measuring the health of your service or systems: Latency, traffic, errors, and saturation. They identify and resolve an issue, provide a focused view into the health of all services, and enable actionable monitoring. |
| Horizontally scaled infrastructure | Adding additional nodes or machines to your infrastructure to manage new demands. |
| Host-based metrics | It comprises of the usage or performance of the operating system or hardware. |
| Hybrid-cloud | Hybrid cloud integrates public cloud services, private cloud services, and on-premises infrastructure and provides orchestration, management, and application portability across all three. |
| Ideal monitoring systems | Have an independent infrastructure, easy-to-use and reliable systems, maintained historical data, and effective correlation of data from different sources. |
| Indicators | Anything involved in evaluating the health and performance of an individual machine, disregarding for the moment its application stacks and services. |
| Integration monitoring | Integration monitoring identifies the availability and uptime performance of third-party integrations. |
| Latency | Measures the time between when a request is sent and when a request is completed. |
| Metrics | Metrics represent resource usage or behavior that can be observed and collected throughout your systems. |
| Monitoring | Allows developers to collect data, measure, and visualize any issues or unexpected events that may occur while an application is running. |
| Observability | Includes recognizing and understanding patterns between data collected, aggregated information, and resources and values across services. |
| Real User Monitoring (RUM) | Provides an accurate perspective on how users perceive and respond to applications or service performance. |
| Saturation | Measures the percentage of use of a system, like how much memory or CPU resources your system utilizes. |
| Security monitoring | Tracks anomalies and ensures that potential threats are stopped before they are a problem. |
| Server pool | A collection of two or more servers that are put up to offer end users a uniform set of services and applications. |
| System monitoring | System monitoring is designed to provide developers with information about the availability of their software. It provides information about system uptime and the performance of applications. |
| Traffic | In application monitoring, "traffic" refers to how in demand your service is. |
| Web performance monitoring | Designed to monitor the availability of a web server or service. |