

📁 Buckets & Data Governance

> ****Series:**** OPL0GS | ****Notebook:**** 4 of 8 | ****Created:**** December 2025

Strategic Storage Management for OpenPipeline Logs

This notebook covers Grail bucket architecture, retention policies, routing configuration, access control, and cost optimization strategies.

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Prerequisites

- ✅ Access to a Dynatrace environment with log data
- ✅ Understanding of OpenPipeline basics (OPL0GS-01 to OPL0GS-03)
- ✅ Admin access for bucket configuration (optional)

```
```python
```

```
// Discover all buckets with log data
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| summarize {log_count = count()}, by: {dt.system.bucket}
| sort log_count desc
```
```

```
```python
```

```
// Bucket volume analysis over time
fetch logs, from: now() - 7d
| makeTimeseries {count = count()}, by: {dt.system.bucket}, interval: 1d
| limit 100
```
```

```
```python
```

```
// Bucket composition by log level
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
```

```
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {dt.system.bucket, loglevel}
| sort dt.system.bucket asc, count desc
````
```

2. Strategic Bucket Design

Design buckets based on **access patterns**, **retention requirements**, and **cost optimization**.

! [Bucket Governance Strategy]

The image displays a large, rectangular area filled with a dense, repeating pattern of alphanumeric characters. The characters are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each row and column containing a sequence of letters and numbers. The overall appearance is that of a highly compressed or encoded dataset, possibly representing a large volume of information in a compact form. The colors are primarily black and white, with some light gray shading visible in the background.

[illegible]

ZLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0id2hpdGUiIHRleHQQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUipmRlZmF1bHRfbG9nczwvdGV4dD4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIYNzAiIHk9IjYiMiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSJyZ2JhKDIIINSwyNTUsMjU1LDAuO5skiIHRleHQQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUipjM1LWRheSByZXRLbnRpb248L3RleHQ+CgogIDxyZWNOIHg9IjE4MCIGeT0imjQWIiB3aWR0aD0iMTgwIiBoZWlnaHQ9IjQ1IiByeD0iOCIGZmlsbD0idXJsKCNDhdWRpdEJlY2tldCKiIGZpbHRlcj0idXJsKCNDIdWNrXZRTaGFkb3cpIi8+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0ImjcWIiB5PSIYNjAiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMSIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbGQiIGZpbGw9IndoaXRlIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5hdWRpdF9sb2dzPC90ZXh0PgogIDx0ZXh0IHg9IjI3MCIGeT0imjc3IiBmb250LWZhbwLseT0iQXJpYWwsIHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtcl6ZT0iMTAiIGZpbGw9InJnYmEOMju1LDI1NSwyNTUsMC45KSIGdGV4dC1hbmNob3I9Im1pZGRsZSI+MS15ZWFiYHJldGVudGlubjwvdGV4dD4KICiAgPHJlY3QgeD0iMTgwIiB5PSIyOTUiIHdpZHRoPSixODAiIGhlaWdodD0iNDUIIHJ4PSI4IiBmaWxsPSJ1cmwoI2RlYnVnQnVja2V0KSIGZmlsdGVyPSJ1cmwoI2JlY2tldFNoYWVrdykiLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSIYNzAiIHk9IjMxNSIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0id2hpdGUiIHRleHQQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUipmRlYnVnX2xvZ3M8L3RleHQ+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0ImjcWIiB5PSIzMzIiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIGZmlsbD0icmdiYSgyNTUsMjU1LDI1NSwwLjkpIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj43LWRheSByZXRLbnRpb24gKG9yIERST1ApPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8IS0tIEJlbmVmaXRzIFNlY3Rpb24gLSo+CiAgPHJlY3QgeD0iNDAwIiB5PSI3MCIGd2lkdGg9IjM3MCIGaGVpZ2h0PSIYNtAiIHJ4PSIxMCIGZmlsbD0iI2ZmZiIgc3Ryb2t1PSIjZTJlOGYWIiBzdHJva2Ut2lkdGg9IjIiLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1ODUIIHk9IjklIiBmb250LWZhbwLseT0iQXJpYWwsIHNhbnMtc2VyaWYiIGZvbnQtcl6ZT0iMTIiIGZvbnQtd2VpZ2h0PSJib2xkiIiBmaWxsPSIjmzMzIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5Hb3Zlcm5hbmNlIEJlbmVmaXRzPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8cmVjdCB4PSI0MjAiIHk9IjExMCIGd2lkdGg9IjE2NSIgaGVpZ2h0PSI5MCIGcn9IjYiIGZpbGw9IiNmZWYyZjIiLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1MDIiIHk9IjEzNSIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0iI2RlMjYyNiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0iI2RlMjYyNiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSIjN2YxZDFKiIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5TaG9ydCBYzxRLbnRpb24gPSBsZXNZIEREVtwvdGV4dD4KICiAgPHJlY3QgeD0iNTk1IiB5PSIXMTAiIHdpZHRoPSIxNjUiIGhlaWdodD0iOTAiIHJ4PSI2IiBmaWxsPSIjZDFmYWU1Ii8+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0iNjc3IiB5PSIXMzUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMSIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbGQiIGZpbGw9ImWnDC4NTciIHRleHQQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUipKnNbXBsaWFuY2U8L3RleHQ+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0injc3IiB5PSIXNTUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIGZmlsbD0iIzA2NGUZYiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmaWxsPSIjMDY0ZTNiIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5TZXBhcMF0aw9uIG9mIGNvbmlcm5zPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8cmVjdCB4PSI0MjAiIHk9IjIxMCIGd2lkdGg9IjE2NSIgaGVpZ2h0PSI5MCIGcn9IjYiIGZpbGw9IiNkYmVhZmUiLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1MDIiIHk9IjIzNSIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0iIZFLNBhZiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0iI2RlMjYyNiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSIjN2YxZDFKiIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5TaG9ydCBYzxRLbnRpb24gPSBsZXNZIEREVtwvdGV4dD4KICiAgPHJlY3QgeD0iNTk1IiB5PSIXMTAiIHdpZHRoPSIxNjUiIGhlaWdodD0iOTAiIHJ4PSI2IiBmaWxsPSIjZDFmYWU1Ii8+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0iNjc3IiB5PSIXMzUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMSIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbGQiIGZpbGw9ImWnDC4NTciIHRleHQQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUipKnNbXBsaWFuY2U8L3RleHQ+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0injc3IiB5PSIXNTUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIGZmlsbD0iIzA2NGUZYiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmaWxsPSIjMDY0ZTNiIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5TZXBhcMF0aw9uIG9mIGNvbmlcm5zPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8cmVjdCB4PSI0MjAiIHk9IjIxMCIGd2lkdGg9IjE2NSIgaGVpZ2h0PSI5MCIGcn9IjYiIGZpbGw9IiNkYmVhZmUiLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1MDIiIHk9IjIzNSIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0iI2RlMjYyNiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSIjN2YxZDFKiIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5TaG9ydCBYzxRLbnRpb24gPSBsZXNZIEREVtwvdGV4dD4KICiAgPHJlY3QgeD0iNTk1IiB5PSIXMTAiIHdpZHRoPSIxNjUiIGhlaWdodD0iOTAiIHJ4PSI2IiBmaWxsPSIjZDFmYWU1Ii8+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0iNjc3IiB5PSIXMzUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMSIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbGQiIGZpbGw9ImWnDC4NTciIHRleHQQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUipKnNbXBsaWFuY2U8L3RleHQ+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0injc3IiB5PSIXNTUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIGZmlsbD0iIzA2NGUZYiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmaWxsPSIjMDY0ZTNiIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5TZXBhcMF0aw9uIG9mIGNvbmlcm5zPC90ZXh0PgoKICA8cmVjdCB4PSI0MjAiIHk9IjIxMCIGd2lkdGg9IjE2NSIgaGVpZ2h0PSI5MCIGcn9IjYiIGZpbGw9IiNkYmVhZmUiLz4KICA8dGV4dCB4PSI1MDIiIHk9IjIzNSIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjExIiBmb250LXdlaWdodD0iYm9sZCIgZmlsbD0iI2RlMjYyNiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkFyaWFsLCBzYW5zLXNlcmIiBmb250LXNpemU9IjEwIiBmaWxsPSIjN2YxZDFKiIiB0ZXh0LWFuY2hvcj0ibWlkZGxlIj5TaG9ydCBYzxRLbnRpb24gPSBsZXNZIEREVtwvdGV4dD4KICiAgPHJlY3QgeD0iNTk1IiB5PSIXMTAiIHdpZHRoPSIxNjUiIGhlaWdodD0iOTAiIHJ4PSI2IiBmaWxsPSIjZDFmYWU1Ii8+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0iNjc3IiB5PSIXMzUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMSIgZm9udC13ZWlnaHQ9ImJvbGQiIGZpbGw9ImWnDC4NTciIHRleHQQtYW5jaG9yPSJtaWRkbGUipKnNbXBsaWFuY2U8L3RleHQ+CiAgPHRleHQgeD0injc3IiB5PSIXNTUiIGZvbnQtZmFtaWx5PSJBcmlhbCwgC2Fucy1zZXJpZiIgZm9udC1zaXplPSIxMCIGZmlsbD0iIzA2NGUZYiIgZm9udC1mYW1pbHk9IkF


```

```python
// Analyze current log distribution for bucket planning
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| summarize {
 total = count(),
 debug = countIf(loglevel == "DEBUG" OR loglevel == "TRACE"),
 info = countIf(loglevel == "INFO" OR loglevel == "NOTICE"),
 warn = countIf(loglevel == "WARN" OR loglevel == "WARNING"),
 error = countIf(loglevel == "ERROR" OR loglevel == "FATAL")
}
| fieldsAdd debug_pct = round((debug * 100.0) / total, decimals: 1)
| fieldsAdd info_pct = round((info * 100.0) / total, decimals: 1)
| fieldsAdd warn_pct = round((warn * 100.0) / total, decimals: 1)
| fieldsAdd error_pct = round((error * 100.0) / total, decimals: 1)
```

```python
// Identify audit/security logs for specialized bucket
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| filter contains(content, "auth")
 OR contains(content, "login")
 OR contains(content, "logout")
 OR contains(content, "permission")
 OR contains(content, "access")
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {k8s.namespace.name, loglevel}
| sort count desc
| limit 20
```

```python
// Volume by source - helps determine routing needs
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {dt.openpipeline.source, dt.system.bucket}
| sort count desc
```

```

3. Retention Policies

Retention Strategy Matrix

| Data Type | Min Retention | Recommended | Max | Rationale |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|
| DEBUG/TRACE | 3 days | 7 days | 14 days | High volume, temporary |
| INFO | 7 days | 35 days | 90 days | Standard operations |
| WARN | 14 days | 60 days | 180 days | Trend analysis |
| ERROR | 30 days | 90 days | 365 days | Incident investigation |
| Audit | 365 days | 365 days | 730 days | Compliance |
| Security | 90 days | 180 days | 365 days | SIEM/forensics |

Retention Cost Impact

...

Storage Cost = Log Volume × Retention Days × Cost per GB-day

Example:

- 100 GB/day DEBUG logs × 35 days = 3,500 GB stored
- 100 GB/day DEBUG logs × 7 days = 700 GB stored
- Savings: 80% reduction in DEBUG storage

...

```
```python
```

```
// Estimate storage by log level
```

```
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
```

```
| fieldsAdd content_bytes = stringLength(content)
```

```
| summarize {
```

```
 log_count = count(),
```

```
 total_mb = round(sum(content_bytes) / 1048576.0, decimals: 2),
```

```
 avg_bytes = round(avg(content_bytes), decimals: 0)
```

```
}, by: {loglevel}
```

```
| sort total_mb desc
```

```
```
```

```
```python
```

```
// Calculate retention cost comparison (DEBUG logs)
```

```
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
```

```
| filter loglevel == "DEBUG" OR loglevel == "TRACE"
```

```
| fieldsAdd content_bytes = stringLength(content)
```

```
| summarize {daily_mb = round(sum(content_bytes) / 1048576.0, decimals: 2)}
```

```
| fieldsAdd retention_35d_gb = round(daily_mb * 35 / 1024, decimals: 2)
```

```
| fieldsAdd retention_7d_gb = round(daily_mb * 7 / 1024, decimals: 2)
```

```
| fieldsAdd savings_gb = round(retention_35d_gb - retention_7d_gb, decimals: 2)
```

```
| fieldsAdd savings_pct = round((savings_gb * 100) / retention_35d_gb, decimals: 1)
```

```
```
```

```
```python
```

```
// Retention planning: volume by bucket and loglevel
```

```
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
```

```
| fieldsAdd content_bytes = stringLength(content)
```

```
| summarize {
```

```
 log_count = count(),
```

```
 daily_mb = round(sum(content_bytes) / 1048576.0, decimals: 2)
```

```
}, by: {dt.system.bucket, loglevel}
```

```
| sort dt.system.bucket asc, daily_mb desc
```

```
```
```

4. Bucket Routing Configuration

Route logs to appropriate buckets using ****OpenPipeline routing rules****.

OpenPipeline Routing Rules

```
```yaml
```

```
Route logs based on conditions
```

```
routes:
```

```
 # Route debug logs to short-retention bucket
```

```
 - name: debug-to-debug-bucket
```

```
 condition: loglevel == "DEBUG" OR loglevel == "TRACE"
```

```
 bucket: debug_logs
```

```
 # Route errors to extended-retention bucket
```

```
 - name: errors-to-error-bucket
```

```
 condition: loglevel == "ERROR" OR loglevel == "FATAL"
```

```
 bucket: error_logs
```

```
 # Route audit logs to compliance bucket
```

```
 - name: audit-to-audit-bucket
```

```
 condition: contains(content, "audit") OR contains(k8s.namespace.name,
"security")
```

```
 bucket: audit_logs
```

```
 # Default catch-all
```

```
 - name: default-route
```

```
 condition: true
```

```
 bucket: default_logs
```

```
```
```

Routing Priority

1. First matching rule wins

2. Order rules from specific to general

3. Always include a default catch-all

```
```python
```

```
// Preview routing decision logic
```

```
fetch logs, from: now() - 1h
```

```
| limit 1000
```

```
| fieldsAdd target_bucket = if(loglevel == "DEBUG" OR loglevel == "TRACE",
"debug_logs",
```

```
 else: if(loglevel == "ERROR" OR loglevel ==
```

```
"FATAL", "error_logs",
```

```
 else: if(contains(content, "audit") OR
```

```
contains(content, "security"), "audit_logs",
```



```

 else: "default_logs"))
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {target_bucket, loglevel}
| sort target_bucket asc, count desc
...

```python
// Validate current routing effectiveness
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| summarize {
    total = count(),
    in_default = countIf(dt.system.bucket == "default_logs")
}, by: {loglevel}
| fieldsAdd default_pct = round((in_default * 100.0) / total, decimals: 1)
| sort default_pct desc
...

```python
// Namespace-based routing analysis
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| filter isNotNull(k8s.namespace.name)
| fieldsAdd suggested_bucket = if(contains(k8s.namespace.name, "prod"),
"prod_logs",
 else: if(contains(k8s.namespace.name,
"staging"), "staging_logs",
 else: "dev_logs"))
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {k8s.namespace.name, suggested_bucket}
| sort count desc
| limit 20
...

```

## ## 5. Access Control & Data Governance

### ### Bucket-Level Access Control

Bucket	Read Access	Write Access	Use Case
`default_logs`	All authenticated	OpenPipeline	General access
`debug_logs`	Dev teams	OpenPipeline	Development
`audit_logs`	Audit team only	OpenPipeline	Compliance
`security_logs`	SecOps only	OpenPipeline	Security ops

### ### IAM Policy Integration

Configure in **\*\*Settings → Access tokens & IAM → Policies\*\***

```

```json
{
  "name": "audit-log-readers",

```

```

    "statement": [
      {
        "effect": "ALLOW",
        "permissions": ["storage:logs:read"],
        "conditions": [
          {
            "bucket": ["audit_logs"]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```python
// Identify sensitive data patterns for access control planning
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| filter contains(content, "password")
    OR contains(content, "secret")
    OR contains(content, "token")
    OR contains(content, "api_key")
    OR contains(content, "credential")
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {dt.system.bucket, k8s.namespace.name}
| sort count desc
| limit 15
```

```python
// Data governance audit: bucket access patterns
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| summarize {
    total_logs = count(),
    unique_sources = countDistinct(dt.openpipeline.source)
}, by: {dt.system.bucket}
| sort total_logs desc
```


6. Query Optimization with Buckets

Target Specific Buckets

Querying specific buckets **reduces scan costs** and **improves performance**.

✅ Efficient – targets specific bucket:


```

fetch logs, bucket: "error_logs", from: now() - 7d
| filter loglevel == "ERROR"

```


```

```

| limit 100
...

❌ Inefficient – scans all buckets:
...

fetch logs, from: now() - 7d
| filter loglevel == "ERROR"
| limit 100
...

Multi-Bucket Queries

...

// Query multiple specific buckets
fetch logs, bucket: {"prod_logs", "error_logs"}, from: now() - 24h
| filter loglevel == "ERROR"
...

```python
// Query specific bucket (efficient)
fetch logs, bucket: "default_logs", from: now() - 1h
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {loglevel}
| sort count desc
...

```python
// Compare bucket query efficiency
fetch logs, from: now() - 1h
| summarize {
 total_logs = count(),
 buckets_scanned = countDistinct(dt.system.bucket)
}
...

```python
// Bucket-aware dashboarding: hourly volume by bucket
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| makeTimeseries {count = count()}, by: {dt.system.bucket}, interval: 1h
| limit 100
...

## 7. Cost Optimization Strategies

### Storage Cost Reduction Tactics

| Strategy | Savings | Implementation |
|-----|-----|-----|
| Shorten DEBUG retention | 60-80% | Route to 7-day bucket |

```

```
| Drop health check logs | 10-30% | OpenPipeline filter |
| Sample verbose logs | 50-90% | Sampling processor |
| Compress long content | 20-40% | Field truncation |
```

ROI Calculation

```
```
```

#### Current State:

- 100 GB/day total logs
- 35-day retention all buckets
- Total storage: 3,500 GB

#### Optimized State:

- 60 GB/day INFO/WARN (35d) = 2,100 GB
- 30 GB/day DEBUG (7d) = 210 GB
- 10 GB/day ERROR (90d) = 900 GB
- Total storage: 3,210 GB

Savings: ~8% immediate, scales with volume

```
```
```

```
```python
// Calculate potential cost savings
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| fieldsAdd content_bytes = stringLength(content)
| summarize {
 daily_gb = round(sum(content_bytes) / 1073741824.0, decimals: 2),
 log_count = count()
}, by: {loglevel}
| fieldsAdd current_35d_gb = round(daily_gb * 35, decimals: 1)
| fieldsAdd optimal_retention = if(loglevel == "DEBUG" OR loglevel ==
"TRACE", 7,
 else: if(loglevel == "ERROR" OR loglevel ==
"FATAL", 90,
 else: 35))
| fieldsAdd optimal_storage_gb = round(daily_gb * optimal_retention,
decimals: 1)
| fieldsAdd savings_gb = round(current_35d_gb - optimal_storage_gb, decimals:
1)
| sort savings_gb desc
```
```

```
```python
// Identify high-volume low-value logs
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| filter loglevel == "DEBUG" OR loglevel == "INFO"
| fieldsAdd content_bytes = stringLength(content)
| summarize {
```

```

 log_count = count(),
 total_mb = round(sum(content_bytes) / 1048576.0, decimals: 2)
 }, by: {k8s.namespace.name, k8s.workload.name}
| sort total_mb desc
| limit 20
```

```

8. Bucket Management Best Practices

✅ Do's

1. ****Start with clear bucket strategy**** before configuring pipelines
2. ****Name buckets descriptively**** with purpose and team
3. ****Set retention based on data value****, not convenience
4. ****Review bucket distribution**** weekly
5. ****Query specific buckets**** for performance
6. ****Document bucket purposes**** and access policies

❌ Don'ts

1. ****Don't put everything in default bucket**** – defeats purpose
2. ****Don't set uniform retention**** – wastes storage on low-value data
3. ****Don't ignore bucket metrics**** – monitor distribution
4. ****Don't create too many buckets**** – complexity overhead
5. ****Don't skip access controls**** – security risk

```

```python
// Weekly bucket health check query
fetch logs, from: now() - 7d
| summarize {
 total_logs = count(),
 unique_sources = countDistinct(dt.openpipeline.source),
 debug_pct = round((countIf(loglevel == "DEBUG") * 100.0) / count(),
decimals: 1),
 error_pct = round((countIf(loglevel == "ERROR") * 100.0) / count(),
decimals: 1)
}, by: {dt.system.bucket}
| sort total_logs desc
```

```

```

```python
// Bucket routing effectiveness
fetch logs, from: now() - 24h
| summarize {count = count()}, by: {dt.system.bucket,
dt.openpipeline.pipelines}
| sort count desc
```

```

📄 Summary

In this notebook, you learned:

- ✅ **Bucket Architecture** – How Grail organizes log storage
- ✅ **Strategic Design** – Creating purpose-driven buckets
- ✅ **Retention Policies** – Optimizing data lifecycle costs
- ✅ **Routing Rules** – Directing logs to appropriate storage
- ✅ **Access Control** – Implementing data governance
- ✅ **Query Optimization** – Targeting buckets for efficiency

Key Takeaway

> **Buckets are foundational.** Design your bucket strategy first – it impacts security, cost, and every query you'll write.

➡ Next Steps

Continue to **OPL0GS-05: Querying & Parsing** to learn advanced DQL techniques for log analysis.

📖 References

- [Grail Buckets](<https://docs.dynatrace.com/docs/platform/grail/data-model/buckets>)
- [Log Storage Configuration](<https://docs.dynatrace.com/docs/manage/data-privacy-and-security/data-management/log-monitoring-data-storage>)
- [Data Retention](<https://docs.dynatrace.com/docs/manage/data-privacy-and-security/data-management/data-retention>)
- [IAM Policies](<https://docs.dynatrace.com/docs/manage/identity-access-management/permission-management/manage-user-permissions-policies>)