SLO - Service level Objective.

① Service level Availability
② Single Request
③ Response time level.
④ Synthetic SLO
⑤ Synthetic Step SLO

① Service level Availability :-

You will define the SLO on the service level.

② Single Request :-

①. Need the SLO for the specific request Type.

✓ SLO → 99.5 %. ⟹ Serve should be up 4 month.

Error Budget → 0.5% └ Can be down :
{ 30min in a Month.   [Technical | patching] upgrade]

Burn rate →   10%.   3 min
              20%.   →

③ Response level SLO :-
           Dynamic Req. →

* Network Zone :- Group the one Agent on the basis of Active Gate.

NZ1   DT   NZ2
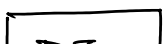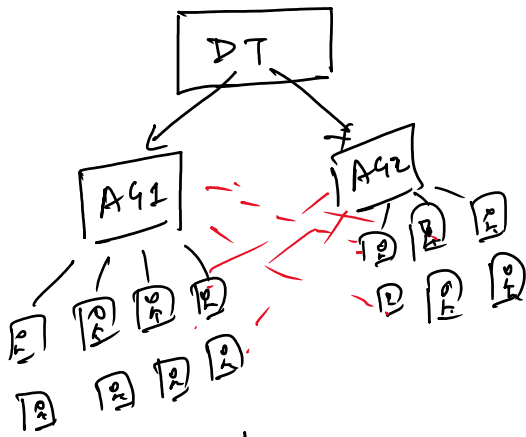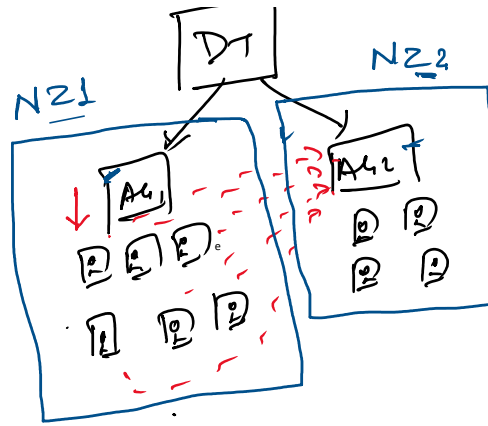
w/o Network Zone.

With Network Zone

① Unnecessary Interconnection AG will be avoided.
② Efficient.
③ Scalable
④ Secure
⑤ Fall back Mechanism.

/bin/bash Dynatrace-ActiveGate-Linux-x86-1.313.24.sh --set-network-zone=AG1

* Management Zones:-

x↗ BPI

Node
Host = 50
DB = 5

y↗ LOTUS

Host = 70
DB = 7

z↗ SKype

Host = 130
DB = 12

Total = 200 Host, 24 DB

Host → list of Host

Logical seggregation of Application (Monitoring Services)

Purepath:- full-end-to-end execution trace of a transaction or request across entire stack.

1. end-to-end tracing — Browser → webserve → service → database
2. Code level Visibility → Method-level execution with timing APIs.
3. AI root Cause Analysis → Davis AI
4. Drilldown Support → View logs, metrics, code, errors.
5. Captured Automatically → No Code change in one Agent.

Ex → Use Case.

1. High response time — Method or Query Causing delay.
2. Intermittent error — Pinpoint execution for given service
3. AII slowness reported by user — SlowDB, Services slow
4. Debugging asynchronous flow → Query & Async service Behaviour.