



## DYNATRACE PLATFORM USAGE SUPPLEMENT DYNATRACE 平台使用补充条款

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This Platform Usage Supplement describes the usage metrics and other aspects of specific elements of the Dynatrace offerings (including products, subscriptions or support) listed below, whether acquired directly from Dynatrace or from an authorized Dynatrace resale partner, and is part of any Order Form or renewal entered into on or after the Effective Date. 本平台使用补充条款阐述了以下列出的 Dynatrace 产品和服务（包括产品、订阅或支持）的使用指标和其他组成部分的其他方面，无论这些产品和服务是直接从 Dynatrace 购买的，还是从获得 Dynatrace 授权的转售合作伙伴购买的。本平台使用补充条款是其生效日期当日或之后签订的任何订购单或续约的一部分。

### THE DYNATRACE® SOFTWARE INTELLIGENCE PLATFORM DYNATRACE® 软件智能平台

The Dynatrace Software Intelligence Platform is a full stack, all-in-one platform which includes Application Performance Management (APM), Infrastructure Monitoring, AIOps, Digital Experience Monitoring (DEM), Digital Business Analytics, Application Security and Cloud Automation. The elements of the Dynatrace platform are generally licensed on a consumption-based model, up to the amount and for the time period specified in the Order Form. The descriptions below apply to both SaaS and Managed deployments unless otherwise stated.

Dynatrace 软件智能平台是一种全栈式一体化平台，其中包含应用性能管理（APM）、基础架构监控、人工智能运维（AIOps）、数字化体验监控（DEM）、数字业务分析（DBA）、应用安全（Application Security）和云自动化（Cloud Automation）。Dynatrace 平台的各组成部分通常以消耗模型为基础授予许可，其数量和期限如订购单中指定。除非另有说明，以下说明同时适用于 SaaS 和 Managed 部署。

### FLEXIBLE, CONSUMPTION-BASED LICENSES 以消耗为基础的灵活的授权许可

Dynatrace provides flexibility in many licensable components, enabling customers to effectively deploy and consume in dynamic environments. Dynatrace Digital Experience Monitoring (DEM) Units, Davis Data Units (DDUs), Cloud Automation Units (CAUs), and Application Security Units (ASUs) enable a Customer to use any of the eligible capability types shown in the respective Unit Weighting Tables (as updated from time to time) on a fully flexible basis up to the unit Quantity and Type shown on the Order Form. Each deployed and executed instance of a Capability Type consumes the indicated unit weight. Dynatrace may introduce additional or upgraded capabilities from time to time. The Customer may enable the usage of these capabilities, which will consume the existing pool of licensed DEM Units, DDUs, CAUs or ASUs in accordance with the applicable weighting table. Likewise, customers can purchase Host Unit Hours for application and infrastructure monitoring for use cases like project-based monitoring and variable workload demand.

Dynatrace 在许多可授权组件中提供了灵活性，使客户能够在动态环境中有效地部署和使用这些组件。

Dynatrace 数字化体验监控（DEM）单元、Davis 数据单元（DDU）、云自动化单元（CAU）和应用安全单元（ASU）使客户能够根据订购单显示的单元数量和类型，灵活使用相应单元权重表（随时更新）中显示的任何可用的能力类型。能力类型的每个已部署且执行的实例都会消耗指明的单元权重。Dynatrace 可能不时引入额外或升级功能。客户可启用这些功能的使用，其使用将根据适用的权重表消耗现有获得许可的 DEM 单元、DDU、CAU 或 ASU 池。同样，客户可以为应用程序和基础设施监视购买主机单位小时数(Host Unit Hours)，以用于基于项目的监视和工作负载多变需求等用例。

When DEM Units, DDUs, Host Unit Hours, CAUs, or ASUs are purchased as an annual usage amount for a multi-year term, the usage resets each year on the anniversary of the Start Date and Customer is entitled to use the Product again for the purchased number of annual units during the next year. If 100% of the purchased annual units are consumed before the year ends, additional units can be purchased. The additional purchased units will automatically reset or terminate on the same date as the initial purchased units. Any unused annual usage amount expires at the anniversary date and is not carried forward into the following year.

长年购买 DEM 单元、DDU、主机单元小时（Host Unit Hours）、CAU 或 ASU 包年用量的客户，每年在开始日期满一年时重新开始计算使用量，并且客户有权在下一年里根据购买的年度单元数量继续使用本产品。若已购买

的年度单元在年底前已经被 100%消耗完毕，则可购买额外的单元。额外购买的单元将自动重置或终止于初始购买单位的同一日期。任何未使用的包年用量将在满一年之日到期，不结转到下一年度。

## APPLICATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE MONITORING

### 应用程序和基础架构监控

Dynatrace application and infrastructure monitoring is provided via installation of a single Dynatrace OneAgent® on each monitored host in Customer's environment. OneAgent can operate in two different modes. Full-stack Monitoring mode provides complete application performance monitoring, code-level visibility, deep process monitoring, and infrastructure monitoring (including PaaS platforms). Infrastructure Monitoring mode provides physical and virtual infrastructure-centric monitoring and consumes fewer host units than full-stack mode.

Dynatrace 应用程序和基础架构监控功能，是通过在客户环境中的每台受控主机上安装单个 Dynatrace OneAgent®来实现的。OneAgent 可在两种不同模式下运行。全栈式监控模式提供了完整的应用程序性能监控、代码级可见性、深度进程监控和基础架构监控（包括 PaaS 平台）。基础架构监控模式提供以物理和虚拟基础架构为中心的监控，其主机单元 (host units) 消耗比全栈模式更少。

Each instance of a Dynatrace OneAgent installed and running on an operating system instance (deployed on either a physical or virtual machine) with Full-stack Monitoring mode or Infrastructure Monitoring mode enabled (Smartscape® Levels - Data center, Host, Process, Service) will consume Host Units or Host Unit Hours based on the applicable column in the Unit Weighting table below.

以全栈式监控模式或基础架构监控模式（Smartscape® 等级：数据中心、主机、进程、服务）在操作系统实例上安装并运行（部署于物理机或虚拟机上）的每个 Dynatrace OneAgent 实例，其对主机单元（Host Units）或主机单元小时（Host Unit Hours）的消耗如下列单元权重表相应栏目所示。

Dynatrace Application and Infrastructure Monitoring Unit Weighting Table			
Dynatrace 应用程序和基础架构监控单元权重表			
Instance Size 实例大小	Maximum RAM Memory Available To Operating System Where OneAgent is Installed 已安装 OneAgent 的操作系统可用的最大 RAM 内存	Full-stack Monitoring - Host Unit or Host Unit Hours Equivalent 全栈式监控：主机单元或主机单元小时等值	Infrastructure Monitoring - Host Units or Host Unit Hours Equivalent 基础架构监控：主机单元或主机单元小时等值
Micro 微型	1.6 GB	0.1	0.03
Extra Small 极小	4 GB	0.25	0.075
Small 小型	8 GB	0.5	0.15
Regular 常规	16 GB	1	0.3
x 2	32 GB	2	0.6
x 3	48 GB	3	0.9
x 4	64 GB	4	1
x 5	80 GB	5	1
x 6	96 GB	6	1
x 7	112 GB	7	1
x N	N x 16	N	1

### Mainframe Monitoring on IBM z/OS

#### IBM z/OS 上的主机监控

OneAgent® code modules running on IBM z/OS (CICS, IMS, and Java) are based on Million Service Units (MSUs) and don't contribute to the consumption of Host Units or Host Unit Hours.

操作系统上运行的 OneAgent® 代码模块基于百万服务单元（MSU），其不影响主机单元（Host Units）和主机单元小时（Host Unit Hours）的消耗。

The licensed MSUs are calculated based on peak rolling 4-hour average MSU values of the most recent month from IBM System Management Facility (SMF) data per monitored Logical Partitions (LPARs) or products.

获得许可的百万服务单元（MSU）的计算依据：根据各受监控逻辑分区（LPARs）或产品的 IBM 系统管理设施（SMF）数据得出的最近一个月的高峰滚动 4 小时平均 MSU 值。

The peak rolling 4-hour average MSU values can be derived from Dynatrace® (per monitored LPAR) or from section P5 of SCRT report.

高峰滚动 4 小时平均 MSU 值可以从 Dynatrace®（受监控的 LPAR）或 SCRT 报告的 P5 部分得出。

Customer agrees to promptly notify Dynatrace if the peak rolling 4-hour average MSU values of their monitored LPARs or products exceed the licensed MSUs.

客户同意：若客户受监控逻辑分区（LPARs）或产品的高峰滚动 4 小时平均 MSU 值超出许可的 MSU 值，则将立即通知 Dynatrace。

Customer agrees not to disable the reporting of information about monitored technologies, or if disabled, to provide Dynatrace with the peak rolling 4-hour average MSU values of their monitored LPARs or products every 6 months from date of execution.

客户同意不会禁用受监控技术相关信息的汇报，或如若禁用，则同意从执行禁用之日起，每 6 个月向 Dynatrace 提供受监控逻辑分区（LPARs）、产品和区域百万服务单元（MSU）容量。

## DIGITAL EXPERIENCE MONITORING

### 数字化体验监控

Dynatrace Synthetic Monitoring, Real User Monitoring, and Session Replay capabilities are consumed based on Digital Experience Monitoring units, otherwise known as DEM Units. DEM Units may be consumed as shown in the Unit Weighting Table below.

Dynatrace 综合监控、真实用户监控和会话回放能力的消耗量依据是数字化体验监控单元（也称为 DEM 单元）。DEM 单元的消耗如下列单元权重表所示。

<b>Dynatrace Digital Experience Monitoring (DEM) Unit Weighting Table</b> <b>Dynatrace 数字化体验监控 (DEM) 单元权重表</b>		
DEM Unit Capability Type (Products) DEM 单元能力类型 (产品)	Unit of Measure 计量单位	DEM Unit Weight DEM 单元权重
Real User Monitoring Session 真实用户监控会话	- Per Session - 每次会话	0.25
Real User Monitoring Session captured with Session Replay 用会话回放功能捕获的真实用户监控会话	- Per Session - 每次会话	1.00
Additional Defined Properties for Real User Monitoring Session 实际用户监控会话的附加定义属性	- Per property per Session - 每种属性，每次会话	0.01
Synthetic Monitoring (Browser or Clickpath Monitor) 综合监控 (浏览器或 Clickpath 监控器)	- Per Synthetic Action - 每个综合动作	1.00
Synthetic Monitoring (HTTP Monitor) 综合监控 (HTTP 监控器)	- Per Synthetic Request - 每个综合请求	0.10

Synthetic Monitoring (Third-Party Synthetic API) 综合监控（第三方综合 API）	- Per Third-Party Synthetic Result - 每个第三方综合结果	0.10
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## Real User Monitoring

### 真实用户监控

One Real User Monitoring Session is defined as a sequence of interactions between a visitor (user) with a browser-based application (web application) or a native (iOS, Android) mobile application (app) within an interval and with at least two user actions. A user action is a user input button click or app start which triggers a web request, for example a page load or a view (page) navigation. Interactions with only one user action are considered “bounced” and are not counted as a Session. A user who interacts with more than one web application or app at the same time, consumes one Session for each web application or app, except when the interaction is considered “bounced”. Interactions with hybrid mobile apps, that for technical reasons include both a web application and a mobile app, will only be considered as a single Session. A Session ends when a) the browser running a web application is closed or has been inactive for more than 30 minutes, b) the app is closed by the user or due to a crash, or the client has been inactive for more than 30 minutes, or c) after 60 minutes of continuous interaction with the web application or app. When Session Replay is enabled, usage is measured based on the Real User Monitoring Sessions captured with Session Replay at the DEM Unit Weight shown in the table above.

一次真实用户监控会话定义为：一个访客（用户）使用浏览器类的应用（网络应用）或本地（iOS、安卓）移动应用（app），在一定时间间隔内有进行过至少两个用户操作的一系列交互操作。用户操作是指用户点击按钮或启动应用程序，这些操作将触发 web 请求，例如页面加载或视图（页面）导航。仅有一次用户操作的交互被视为“弹回”操作，而不被视为会话。若用户同时与多个网络应用程序或 app 交互，则每个网络应用程序或 app 都消耗一个会话，除非该交互被视为“弹回”。与混合移动应用——这种移动应用出于技术原因兼具有 Web 应用程序和移动应用——的交互仅被视为单个会话。在下述情况下，会话结束：a)正在运行网络应用程序的浏览器被关闭，或者停用的时间超过 30 分钟；b)应用程序被用户关闭，或者因崩溃被关闭，或者客户端停用的时间超过 30 分钟；或者 c)与网络应用程序或 app 持续交互的时间已超过 60 分钟。会话回放功能启用时，使用量根据上文表格所示的 DEM 单元权重，以会话回放所捕获的真实用户监控会话为准计算。

A Session or user action can be enriched with additional information by configuring Additional Defined Properties. We currently offer a free tier of 20 Defined Properties. As shown in the table, the DEM Unit cost per Session increases by 0.01 DEM Units for each Additional Defined Property. String properties will be counted based on their length. One Additional Defined Property is counted per 100 characters. For example, 100 Sessions with 25 Defined Properties would consume:  $100 * (25 - 20) * 0.01 = 5$  DEM Units for the Additional Defined Properties. The total DEM Unit cost would be 30 DEM Units.

可配置附加定义属性，从而用附加信息来丰富会话或用户交互的内容。我们目前提供一套免费的 20 个定义属性。如上表所示，每增加一个附加定义属性，每次会话的 DEM 单元耗用量即增加 0.01 个 DEM 单元。根据字符串的长度来计算字符串属性。每 100 个字符计为一个附加定义属性。例如，带有 25 个定义属性的 100 个会话将为附加定义属性消耗  $100 * (25 - 20) * 0.01 = 5$  个 DEM 单元。DEM 单元总耗用量为 30 个 DEM 单元。

## Synthetic Monitoring

### 综合监控

A Browser Monitor or Browser Clickpath Monitor Synthetic Action is an interaction with the synthetic browser that triggers a web request, including a page load, navigation event or action that triggers an XHR request. Browser Monitors have a single synthetic interaction (e.g. performance and availability of a single URL) and consume one Synthetic action. Browser Clickpaths are a sequence of pre-recorded Synthetic Actions. Browser Clickpaths consume one Synthetic Action for every interaction that triggers a web request. Scroll downs, keystrokes, or clicks that do not trigger a web request are not counted as an Action. For example, a recorded Clickpath that navigates through two pages, and clicks one button which triggers an XHR request consumes three Synthetic Actions. For example, if this synthetic monitor runs every 15 minutes from two locations for one day it would consume:  $3 * (60/15) * 2 * 24 = 576$  Synthetic Actions for that day.

浏览器监控器或浏览器 Clickpath 监控器综合操作，是指与触发 web 请求（包括页面加载、导航事件或

者触发 XHR 请求的操作)的综合浏览器进行的交互。浏览器监控器具有单个综合交互(例如单个 URL 的性能和可用性),消耗一个综合操作。浏览器 Clickpath 是一系列预先记录的综合操作。对于触发 web 请求的每次交互,浏览器 Clickpath 都会消耗一个综合操作。不触发 web 请求的滚动、击键或点击不被视为操作。例如:若某个已记录的 Clickpath 导航通过两个页面,且点击一个按钮会触发一次 XHR 请求,则会消耗三个综合操作。例如:这个综合监控器在一天内从两个位置每隔 15 分钟运行一次,则在一天内会消耗:  $3 * (60/15) * 2 * 24 = 576$  个综合操作。

An HTTP Monitor Synthetic Request uses simple http(s) requests to monitor availability, responsiveness, and functional health of a URL-based endpoint.

HTTP Monitor 综合请求使用简单 http(s)请求来监控基于 URL 的端点的可用性、响应性和功能健康度。

One Third-Party Synthetic Result is defined as ingesting one synthetic datapoint consisting of availability and duration via the Third-Party Synthetic REST API into Dynatrace. This can happen by directly calling the API endpoint or indirectly for example via an ActiveGate plugin calling the API endpoint. For example, sending results (availability & duration) for 2 locations and 3 steps would count as 6 third-party Synthetic Results.

第三方综合结果的定义:通过第三方综合 REST API 将一个由可用性和持续时间组成的综合数据点摄取到 Dynatrace 内。这可以直接或间接调用 API 端点(例如通过 ActiveGate 插件调用 API 端点)来实现。例如:若发送 2 个位置和 3 个步骤的结果(可用性和持续时间),则计为 6 个第三方综合结果。

## EXTENDING DYNATRACE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYTICS

### 扩展 DYNATRACE 数据收集与分析

Each Dynatrace supported technology offers multiple “built-in” metrics. Built-in metrics are automatically detected and monitored for Customer. Dynatrace Davis Data Units, “DDUs”, extend the value of Dynatrace’s built-in monitoring capabilities by enabling customers to integrate with third-party data sources, calculate custom metrics, and other use cases.

Dynatrace 支持的每种技术都提供多个“内置”指标。内置的指标会得到自动检测和监控。Dynatrace Davis 数据单元 (DDU) 通过允许客户集成第三方数据源、计算自定义指标以及其他用例,扩展了 Dynatrace 内置监控能力的价值。

Custom metrics, Log Monitoring, Custom Traces, Custom Events, Serverless Functions, Log Management and Analytics, and Business Events capabilities are consumed based on DDUs. DDUs may be consumed as shown in the Unit Weighting Table below.

自定义指标、日志监控、自定义跟踪、自定义事件和无服务器功能、日志管理和分析以及业务事件等能力的消耗量依据是 DDU。DDU 的消耗如下列单元权重表所示。

Dynatrace Davis Data Unit (DDU) Weighting Table Dynatrace Davis 数据单元 (DDU) 权重表		
Davis Data Unit Capability Type Davis 数据单元能力类型	Unit of Measure 计量单位	DDU Weight DDU 权重
Custom metrics 自定义指标	- Per metric data point - 每个指标数据点	0.001
Log Monitoring 日志监控	- Per log event - 每个日志事件	0.0005
Custom Traces 自定义跟踪	- Per span - 每个跨度	0.0007
Custom Events 自定义事件	- Per custom event - 每个自定义事件	0.001

Serverless Functions 无服务器功能	- Per invocation - 每次调用	0.002
Log Management and Analytics 日志管理和分析		
Ingest & Process 摄取和处理	- Per gigabyte - 每 GB	100.00
Retain 保留	- Per gigabyte per day - 每 GB 每天	0.30
Query 查询	- Per gigabyte - 每 GB	1.70
Business Events 业务事件		
Ingest & Process 摄取和处理	- Per gigabyte - 每 GB	100.00
Retain 保留	- Per gigabyte per day - 每 GB 每天	0.30
Query 查询	- Per gigabyte - 每 GB	1.70

### Custom metrics

#### 自定义指标

A “metric data point” is a single value that is stored with a time stamp in Dynatrace. A timeseries “metric” is a series of such data points, for example CPU utilization for all hosts across an analysis timeframe. A metric can have additional dimensions, for example, the name of a network interface or the name of a disk. Such dimensions effectively result in multiple timeseries, one for each entity (for example, Host, Application, etc.) and dimension (for example, Disk, Geolocation, etc.).

“指标数据点”是 Dynatrace 内储存的带有时间戳的单个值。时间序列“指标”是由这种数据点构成的一个序列，例如某个分析时间段内所有主机的 CPU 使用量。指标可具有附加维度，例如网络接口的名称或者磁盘的名称。这些维度会有效地形成多个时间序列，每个实体（例如主机、应用程序等）和每个维度（例如磁盘、地理位置等）都对应一个时间序列。

The following formula is applied to calculate the DDU consumption for a custom metric ingested once per minute:  
利用下述公式计算每分钟摄取一次自定义指标的 DDU 消耗量：

1 metric data point x 60 min x 24 h x 365 days x 0.001 metric weight = 525.6 DDUs per metric/year

1 个指标数据点 x 60 分钟 x 24 小时 x 365 天 x 0.001 指标权重 = 每个指标/年有 525.6 个 DDU。

For example, ingesting a throughput metric for a network device once every minute = one metric data point; ingesting a throughput metric from 100 network devices that each have two CPUs once every second = 2 CPUs x 100 Devices = 200 metric data points. Considering the metric weight table from above, this would result in the consumption of 200 metric data points x 0.001 = .2 DDUs.

例如：每分钟为某个网络设备摄取吞吐量指标 = 一个指标数据点；每秒钟从 100 个网络设备（每个设备具有两个 CPU）摄取一个吞吐量指标 = 2 个 CPU x 100 个设备 = 200 指标数据点。考虑到上文所示的指标权重表，这会导致消耗 200 个指标数据点 x 0.001 = .2 DDU。

The types of custom metrics include, but are not limited to, built-in extensions, custom extensions, custom remote extensions, Java Management Extension (JMX) & Performance Monitoring Infrastructure (PMI) and Dynatrace

API ingested.

自定义指标的类型包括但不限于：内置扩展，自定义扩展，自定义远程扩展，Java 管理扩展（JMX），性能监控基础架构（PMI），以及摄取的 Dynatrace API。

Every OneAgent®-monitored host with Full-Stack Monitoring enabled includes custom metrics per the table below. OneAgent-monitored hosts with Infrastructure Monitoring enabled always include 200 custom metrics that do not consume DDUs. If more than the included custom metrics are reported in a given minute for a OneAgent-monitored host, the custom metrics in excess of the included custom metrics will consume DDUs.

受 OneAgent® 监控且启用了全栈监控功能的每个主机，都包含下表所列的自定义指标。受 OneAgent 监控且启用了基础架构监控功能的主机，始终包含 200 个不消耗 DDU 的自定义指标。若在某个特定的一分钟内，受 OneAgent 监控的主机内的被监控指标超出原本包含的指标，则多出的那部分自定义指标会消耗 DDU。

Instance Size 实例大小		Maximum RAM Memory 最大 RAM 内存	Full-stack Monitoring 全栈监控		Infrastructure Monitoring 基础架构监控	
			Host Units 主机单元	Included custom metrics 包含的自定义指 标	Host Units 主机单元	Included custom metrics 包含的自定义指标
Micro 微型		1.6 GB	0.1	200	0.03	200
Extra Small 极小		4 GB	0.25	250	0.075	200
Small 小型		8 GB	0.5	500	0.15	200
Regular 常规		16 GB	1	1,000	0.3	200
x 2		32 GB	2	2,000	0.6	200
x 3		48 GB	3	3,000	0.9	200
x 4		64 GB	4	4,000	1	200
x 5		80 GB	5	5,000	1	200
x 6		96 GB	6	6,000	1	200
x 7		112 GB	7	7,000	1	200
x N		N x 16 GB	N	N x 1,000	1	200

## Log Monitoring

### 日志监控

Log Monitoring is consumed on the basis of ingestion of log events. 1 GB of ingested data equals 1 million log events, assuming that the average log event size is 1kB (log event = log line or log message). In other words, if the amount of ingested GB and average log size are known, a conversion can be achieved.

日志监控的消耗量基于日志事件的摄取。假设每个日志事件文件平均大小为 1kB（日志事件 = 日志行或日志消息），则 1GB 的摄取数据相当于 100 万个日志事件。换言之，如果摄取的 GB 数量和日志事件文件平均大小已知，就能换算得出日志监控的消耗量。

To calculate DDU consumption for Log Monitoring, multiply the total number of log events by the DDU weight, for the time period being measured. For example, if the total log data per month sent to Dynatrace was 60 GB, this equals 60 million log events per month (assuming that the average log event size is 1kB). The monthly DDU consumption is 30,000 DDUs (60,000,000 log events x .0005 DDUs), with the annual equivalent of 360,000 DDUs (30,000 DDUs x 12 months).

要计算日志监控的 DDU 消耗量，应将测量时间段内的日志事件总数乘以 DDU 权重。例如，如果每月发送到 Dynatrace 的日志数据总量为 60GB，相当于每月 6,000 万个日志事件（假设每个日志事件平均大小为 1kB），则每月的 DDU 消耗量为 30,000 DDU（60,000,000 个日志事件 x 0.0005 DDU），每年相当于 360,000 DDU（30,000 DDU x 12 个月）。

## Custom Traces

### 自定义跟踪

A Custom Trace is licensed on the basis of ingestion of spans (span = a single operation within a trace).

自定义跟踪根据跨度（跨度 = 跟踪中的单个操作）的摄取量进行授权。

To calculate DDU consumption for Custom Traces, multiply the total number of spans by the DDU weight, for the time period being measured. For example, an API service is instrumented with OpenTelemetry and ingests on average 10 spans per API call via the Dynatrace® Trace API. If the average number of API calls per month is 1 million, the monthly DDU consumption is 7,000 DDUs (1,000,000 invocations x 10 spans x 0.0007 DDUs), with the annual equivalent of 84,000 DDUs (7,000 DDUs x 12 months).

要计算自定义跟踪的 DDU 消耗量，需要将测量时间段内的跨度总数乘以 DDU 权重。例如，使用 OpenTelemetry 来检测一个 API 服务，并通过 Dynatrace® Trace API 对每次 API 调用平均摄取 10 个跨度。如果每月平均 API 调用次数为 100 万次，则每月的 DDU 消耗量为 7,000 DDU（1,000,000 次调用 x 10 个跨度 x 0.0007 DDU），每年相当于 84,000 DDU（7,000 DDU x 12 个月）。

While a trace may contain spans captured with OneAgent® and Dynatrace® Trace API, ONLY spans ingested via the Dynatrace Trace API consume DDUs. An API service instrumented with OpenTelemetry and with OneAgent, that captures the spans, no DDUs are consumed for the spans captured within this service.

虽然追踪可能包含用 OneAgent® 和 Dynatrace® Trace API 捕获的跨度，但只有通过 Dynatrace Trace API 摄取的跨度才会消耗 DDU。在使用 OpenTelemetry 和 OneAgent 检测 API 服务时，捕获跨度不会消耗 DDU。

## Custom Events

### 自定义事件

Custom Events are consumed on the basis of ingestion of custom events (custom event = Kubernetes event, external event, or event created from log message). Currently, only Kubernetes events and events created from log messages are billed.

自定义事件消耗流量以自定义事件的摄取为基础（自定义事件 = Kubernetes 事件、外部事件或从日志信息创建的事件）。目前仅限对 Kubernetes 事件和从日志消息中创建的事件收费。

To calculate DDU consumption for Custom Events, multiple the total number of custom events by the DDU weight, for the time period being measured. For example, if the total number of Kubernetes events per month is 1 million, the monthly DDU consumption is 1,000 DDUs (1,000,000 Custom Events x 0.001 DDUs), with the annual equivalent of 12,000 DDUs (1,000 DDUs x 12 months).

要计算自定义事件的 DDU 消耗量，应将测量时间段内的自定义事件总数乘以 DDU 权重。例如，如果每月的 Kubernetes 事件总数为 100 万，则每月的 DDU 消耗量为 1,000 DDU（1,000,000 个自定义事件 x 0.001 DDU），每年相当于 12,000 DDU（1,000 DDU x 12 个月）。

## Serverless Functions

### 无服务器功能

Serverless Functions, as a capability type, is licensed on the basis of the number of monitored function invocations. The term “function invocations” is equivalent to “function requests” or “function execution”. The Serverless Functions capability type is used to support monitoring end-to-end tracing of serverless functions. Other methods of monitoring serverless functions include cloud services integrations, which consume custom



metrics. When a Serverless Functions platform host is monitored with OneAgent and consuming Host-Units, the monitored function invocations are included.

作为一种功能类型，“无服务器功能”基于被监测的功能调用数量来获得许可。术语“功能调用”等同于“功能请求”或“功能执行”。无服务器功能这一功能类型帮助监测无服务器功能的端到端跟踪。无服务器功能的其他监测方法包括消耗自定义指标的云服务集成。当无服务器功能平台主机受 OneAgent 监测并消耗主机单元时，被监测的功能调用将包含在内。

To calculate DDU consumption for Serverless Functions, multiply the total number of monitored function invocations by the DDU weight, for the time period being measured. For example, if the total number of monthly function invocations is 1 Million, then the monthly DDU consumption is 2,000 DDUs (1 Million invocations x .002 DDUs/invoice), with the annual equivalent of 24,000 DDUs (2,000 DDUs x 12 months).

要计算无服务器功能的 DDU 消耗，可用待测量时段内被监测的功能调用总数乘以 DDU 权重。例如，每月的功能调用总数为 100 万，则每月 DDU 消耗量为 2,000 个 DDU（100 万次调用 x 0.002 DDU/调用），相当于每年消耗 24,000 个 DDU（2,000 DDU x 12 个月）。

## Log Management and Analytics; Business Events

### 日志管理和分析；业务事件

To enable (i) Log Management and Analytics, or (ii) Business Events, the customer tenant must be hosted on an active Dynatrace® SaaS environment and connected to a Dynatrace® Grail™ cluster (currently available in select AWS regions).

要启用 (i) 日志管理和分析或 (ii) 业务事件，客户租户必须托管在活跃的 Dynatrace® SaaS 环境中并连接至 Dynatrace® Grail™ 集群（目前在选定 AWS 区域内可用）。

Log Management and Analytics and Business Events are capability types licensed on the basis of consumed data volume in gigabytes (GB). Total DDU consumption is calculated separately for each capability based on the DDU weight of three dimensions of data usage (Ingest & Process, Retain, and Query) multiplied by the volume of GB of data.

日志管理和分析以及业务事件是根据已消耗的数据量（以 GB 为单位）获得授权的功能类型。以数据使用的三个维度（摄取和处理、保留、查询）对应的 DDU 权重乘以 GB 数据量，分别计算每个功能的 DDU 消耗总量。

“Ingest & Process” refers to the volume of data in gigabytes sent to Dynatrace via OneAgent® or API before enrichment and processing. To calculate DDU consumption for Ingest & Process, multiply the total number of GB ingested by the DDU weight by the number of days data is ingested. For example, if 500 GB of data is consumed per day, the monthly DDU consumption for Ingest & Process is 1,500,000 DDUs (500 (GB data) x 100 (DDU weight) x 30 (days)).

“摄取和处理”是指在扩充和处理之前，通过 OneAgent® 或 API 发送至 Dynatrace 的以 GB 为单位的数据量。要计算摄取和处理过程的 DDU 消耗量，需要以摄取的 GB 总数乘以 DDU 权重，再乘以摄取数据的天数。例如，每天消耗 500 GB 数据，则摄取和处理的每月 DDU 消耗量为 500（GB 数据）× 100（DDU 权重）× 30（天）= 1,500,000 DDU。

“Retain” refers to the volume of uncompressed data saved to storage after data parsing, enrichment, transformation, and filtering. To calculate DDU consumption for Retain, multiply the total number of GB of processed data added per day by the number of days the data will be retained, then multiply by the DDU weight. For example, if 900 GB of data is added to storage and retained for 35 days, the monthly DDU consumption for Retain is 283,000 DDUs (900 (GB data) x 35 (retention period days) x 0.30 (DDU weight) x 30 (days)).

“保留”是指经过数据解析、扩充、转换和过滤后，保存至存储空间的未压缩数据量。要计算保留的 DDU 消耗量，需要以每天添加的已处理数据的 GB 总数乘以数据将被保留的天数，再乘以 DDU 权重。例如，新增 900 GB 数据至存储空间，保留 35 天，则保留的每月 DDU 消耗量为 900（GB 数据）× 35（保留周期天数）× 0.30（DDU 权重）× 30（天）= 283,000 DDU。

“Query” refers to the volume of uncompressed data stored and read during the execution of a DQL query. To calculate the DDU consumption for Query, multiply the total number of GB of data read during query execution by the DDU weight. For example, if 25,000 GB of data is read through DQL queries in one month, the monthly DDU consumption for Query is 42,500 DDUs (25,000 (GB data) x 1.70 (DDU weight)).

“查询”是指在执行 DQL 查询期间存储和读取的未压缩数据量。要计算查询的 DDU 消耗量，需要以查询执行期间读取的数据 GB 总数乘以 DDU 权重。例如，一个月内通过 DQL 查询读取 25,000 GB 的数据，则用于查询的每月 DDU 消耗量为 25,000 (GB 数据) x 1.70 (DDU 权重) = 42,500 DDU。

## APPLICATION SECURITY

### 应用安全

Dynatrace Application Security enables customers to detect, visualize, analyze, monitor, and remediate security incidents in production and pre-production environments at runtime.

Dynatrace 应用安全使客户能够检测、可视化、分析、监控和修复生产和预生产环境中运行时的安全事件。

Dynatrace Application Security is provided via configuration of a Dynatrace® OneAgent® on a monitored host in a customer's environment. A OneAgent operating in Full-stack or Infrastructure Monitoring mode is a pre-requisite to enable Dynatrace Application Security.

Dynatrace 应用安全是通过在客户环境中的每个受监控主机上配置单个 Dynatrace® OneAgent®来提供的。在全栈式或基础架构监控模式下运行的 OneAgent 是启用 Dynatrace 应用安全的一个先决条件。

Runtime Vulnerability Analytics and Runtime Application Protection capabilities are consumed based on Application Security Units (ASUs). ASUs are consumed by each deployed and executed instance of a Capability Type measured by the indicated unit weight. Runtime Application Protection requires Runtime Vulnerability Analytics to be enabled as a pre-requisite.

运行时漏洞分析和运行时应用保护的消耗量是依据应用安全单元 (ASU)。ASU 的消耗按每个部署和执行的能力类型实例计算，能力类型由指示的单元权重衡量。启用运行时漏洞分析是运行时应用保护的一个先决条件。

<b>Dynatrace Application Security Unit (ASU) Weighting Table</b> <b>Dynatrace 应用安全单元 (ASU) 权重表</b>		
Maximum RAM Memory Available To Operating System Where OneAgent is Installed 已安装 OneAgent 的操作系统可用的最大 RAM 内存	<b>Runtime Vulnerability Analytics</b> 运行时漏洞分析 <i>Application Security Units per hour</i> 每小时应用安全单元数	<b>Runtime Vulnerability Analytics &amp; Runtime Application Protection</b> 运行时漏洞分析和运行时应用保护 <i>Application Security Units per hour</i> 每小时应用安全单元数
1.6 GB	0.1	0.2
4 GB	0.25	0.5
8 GB	0.5	1
16 GB	1	2
32 GB	2	4
48 GB	3	6
64 GB	4	8
80 GB	5	10
N x 16	N	N x 2

### Runtime Vulnerability Analytics

#### 运行时漏洞分析

Runtime Vulnerability Analytics detects and analyzes vulnerabilities in running applications. For each finding, automated risk and impact assessment is provided which guides the users' remediation activities.

运行时漏洞分析用于检测和分析正在运行的应用中的漏洞。对于发现的每个漏洞，都会提供自动化风险和影响评估，以指导用户的补救活动。

Runtime Vulnerability Analytics can be enabled as a standalone Application Security capability or utilized in combination with Runtime Application Protection.

运行时漏洞分析可以作为一项独立的应用安全功能启用，也可以与运行时应用保护结合使用。

To calculate ASU consumption for Runtime Vulnerability Analytics, measure the maximum RAM memory available where OneAgent is installed and find the associated ASU weight in the Weighting Table above. For example, a 64GB RAM consumes 4 ASUs per hour or 96 ASUs per day (4 ASUs per hour x 24 hours).

要计算运行时漏洞分析的 ASU 消耗量，依据是已安装 OneAgent 的可用最大 RAM 内存，并在上面的权重表中找到相应的 ASU 权重。例如，一个 64GB RAM 每小时消耗 4 个 ASU，每天消耗 96 个 ASU（即每小时 4 个 ASU x 24 小时）。

### **Runtime Application Protection**

#### **运行时应用保护**

Runtime Application Protection leverages code-level insights and transaction analysis to detect and block attacks on running applications automatically and in real-time.

运行时应用保护利用代码层级的洞察和事务分析，自动、实时地检测和阻止正在运行的应用遭受的攻击。

To calculate total ASU consumption for Runtime Application Protection and Runtime Vulnerability Analytics (prerequisite), measure the maximum RAM memory available where OneAgent is installed and find the associated ASU weight in the Weighting Table above. For example, a 64GB RAM running both Runtime Vulnerability Analytics and Runtime Application Protection consumes 8 ASUs per hour or 192 ASUs per day (8 ASUs per hour x 24 hours).

要计算运行时应用保护和运行时漏洞分析（后者为先决条件）的 ASU 消耗总量，依据是已安装 OneAgent 的可用最大 RAM 内存，并在上面的权重表中找到相应的 ASU 权重。例如，一个同时运行运行时漏洞分析和运行时应用保护的 64GB RAM 每小时消耗 8 个 ASU，每天消耗 192 个 ASU（即每小时 8 个 ASU x 24 小时）。

## **CLOUD AUTOMATION**

### **云自动化**

Dynatrace Cloud Automation may be enabled within the Dynatrace platform to allow customers to automate application delivery and operational tasks for hybrid cloud and enterprise environments.

可以在 Dynatrace 平台内启用 Dynatrace 云自动化，以允许客户针对混合云和企业环境自动执行应用程序交付和操作任务。

Dynatrace Cloud Automation Units are consumed through API calls (events) triggering services requiring one or more service executions, such as an application deployment, a Slack message, the opening of a support case, etc. Each service execution consumes one Cloud Automation Unit.

Dynatrace 云自动化单元通过 API 调用（事件）触发服务被消耗，这些触发服务需要执行一项或多项服务，例如应用程序部署、Slack 消息、打开支持案例等。每项服务执行会消耗一个云自动化单元。

## **MISSION CONTROL SUPPORT SERVICES FOR MANAGED CLUSTERS**

### **MANAGED 集群的任务控制支持服务**

Dynatrace Managed Mission Control Support Services requires an active maintenance or subscription contract. Dynatrace Managed provides cluster software for deployment on Customer provisioned and controlled infrastructure. The Customer needs to provide hardware and operating system instances according to the specifications outlined in Dynatrace' online documentation for set up and configuration of Dynatrace Managed.

Dynatrace Managed 任务控制支持服务需要有效的维护或订阅合同。Dynatrace Managed 为部署在客户提供和控制的基础设施上提供的集群软件。客户需要按照 Dynatrace 有关设置和配置 Dynatrace Managed 的在线文档来提供硬件实例和操作系统实例。

The Customer enables outbound access (to a set of fixed IP addresses) of the Dynatrace Managed cluster nodes to the Internet to perform license validation and, the automatic download of update packages (deployment is defined by the Customer), and to send self-monitoring health metrics of the Dynatrace Managed cluster node(s). All communication is outbound-only, encrypted (TLS 1.2) and fully auditable by the Customer. All monitoring data remains on the Customer-

defined infrastructure.

客户允许 Dynatrace Managed 集群节点对互联网进行出站访问（访问一组固定的 IP 地址），以执行许可验证和更新包自动下载（部署由客户定义），并发送 Dynatrace Managed 集群节点的自我监控健康状况指标。所有通信均仅为出站通信，经过加密（TLS 1.2），且完全可由客户审核。所有的监控数据都保留在客户定义的基础架构里。

### **DYNATRACE PREMIUM HIGH AVAILABILITY FOR DYNATRACE MANAGED DYNATRACE MANAGED 集群的 DYNATRACE 尊享高可用服务**

Dynatrace Premium High Availability allows Dynatrace Managed clusters to be deployed across regionally distributed data centers enabling resilience against data center outages. It is an additional license measured by the peak Host Units monitored by a Dynatrace Managed cluster.

Dynatrace 尊享高可用服务（Premium High Availability）允许 Dynatrace Managed 集群部署到区域内分布的数据中心，从而能够有效应对数据中心宕机。这是一种附加许可，其计量指标为受 Dynatrace Managed 集群监控的主机单元（Host Units）峰值数量。

### **DYNATRACE ONE PREMIUM DYNATRACE ONE PREMIUM**

Customers may purchase Dynatrace ONE Premium enablement and support for an additional fee. When purchased, Dynatrace ONE Premium will be available for Customer's subscriptions and/or licenses for Dynatrace SaaS or Dynatrace Managed ("Dynatrace Products") that are active on the Start Date shown on the Order Form. Additional purchases of Dynatrace Products during the Term will be accompanied by an incremental Dynatrace ONE Premium fee. Renewal fees will be based on the Dynatrace Products licensed at the time of renewal. The Dynatrace ONE Premium offering is described online in the Services & Support section of our website and includes on-boarding or coaching sessions with a Product Specialist. These sessions can be purchased in increments of 1, 2 or 3 per week and do not carry forward if not used weekly.

客户可以购买 Dynatrace ONE Premium 的启用和支持，但需要额外付费。购买后，Dynatrace ONE Premium 将可用于客户订阅和/或 Dynatrace SaaS 或 Dynatrace Managed（“Dynatrace 产品”）的许可证，这些产品在订单上会显示开始生效日期。在有效期内，如需额外购买 Dynatrace 产品，将附带增量的 Dynatrace ONE Premium 费用。续费将以续约时启用了的 Dynatrace 产品为基础进行续约计费。Dynatrace ONE Premium 产品见我公司网站的“服务与支持”板块中说明，其中包括学习课程或由产品专员提供的辅导课程，这些课程可以每周 1 次、2 次或 3 次的增量购买，如果不每周使用，则不结转。

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