International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management
ISSN: **3108-1754 (Online)**
Volume 02 Issue 05 May-2026 | Impact Factor: 3.5

DBot: AI-Driven Multi-Database Monitoring and Diagnostics Platform

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How to Cite this Article:
Kothari, Y., Kothari, D. & Wagaskar, V. (2026). DBot: AI-Driven Multi-Database Monitoring and Diagnostics Platform. International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management, 02(05). https://doi.org/10.55041/ijcope.v2i4.1035

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Abstract

DBot is an AI-driven monitoring and diagnostics platform designed to provide a unified view of heterogeneous database systems including MySQL, MongoDB, and Redis. The platform integrates a FastAPI-based orchestration backend, Model Context Protocol (MCP) agents for database-specific telemetry collection and checks, and a Large Language Model (LLM) reasoning layer implemented using PydanticAI. DBot also provides a React-based dashboard that combines real-time metrics visualization with a conversational interface for natural language queries. This report documents the design, implementation, and evaluation of DBot, and demonstrates how modular agents and LLM-assisted reasoning can reduce manual effort in diagnosis while improving observability across multiple database technologies.

Keywords: AIOps, database monitoring, MCP agents, FastAPI, Pydantic AI, LLM, MySQL, MongoDB, Redis, observability.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Modern organizations run data-intensive services backed by multiple database technologies. Relational databases (e.g., MySQL) often support transactional workloads, document databases (e.g., MongoDB) serve semi-structured data and flexible schemas, and in-memory stores (e.g., Redis) enable caching and real time low-latency access. Operating such heterogeneous environments requires continuous monitoring of availability, performance, capacity, and reliability, along with rapid triage during anomalies.

1.2 Motivation

Traditional database monitoring practices typically rely on isolated dashboards, manual checks, and runbooks. As environments grow, operators must correlate metrics and logs across systems, which can increase mean time to detect (MTTD) and mean time to resolve (MTTR). DBot is motivated by the need for a unified and conversational monitoring assistant that can translate raw telemetry into actionable insights.

1.3 Objectives

- Automate monitoring and diagnostics for MySQL, MongoDB, and Redis.
- Enable natural-language interaction for querying database health and performance.
- Provide context-aware, AI-generated insights, anomaly detection, and recommendations.
- Build a unified backend using FastAPI and MCP-based modular agents.
- Develop a web dashboard with real-time visualization and an integrated chat interface.
- Ensure modularity and extensibility for additional database types and analytics in future.

1.4 Scope

The scope of DBot covers (i) secure connectivity to multiple database instances, (ii) agent-based telemetry collection and health checks, (iii) an orchestration API layer, (iv) LLM-assisted reasoning for diagnostics, and (v) a user-facing dashboard. Automation is designed to be safe-by-default: DBot prioritizes read only monitoring actions; any corrective actions are presented as recommendations and can be gated by operator approval.

1.5 Contributions

- A modular multi-database monitoring architecture using MCP agents and a central orchestrator.
- A unified API for database KPIs, health scores, and diagnostics across three database types.
- A conversational query workflow where an LLM selects tools and formats operator-friendly explanations.
- A React dashboard combining live health views with natural-language assistance.

- A testing and evaluation approach covering functional validation and performance measurements.

1.6 Organization of the Report

Chapter 2 reviews related work in database monitoring, AIOps, and LLM assisted operations. Chapter 3 defines the problem statement, scope, and constraints. Chapter 4 describes the methodology, system design, and implementation. Chapter 5 presents results and discussion. Chapter 6 concludes the work and outlines future extensions.

2. Review of Literature

This chapter surveys existing monitoring tools, research in AIOps and anomaly detection, and recent work on LLM-assisted operations. The goal is to identify gaps that motivate DBot.

2.1 Database Monitoring and Observability Tools

Modern database operations rely on observability signals - metrics, logs, and traces - to understand performance and availability. Open Telemetry (OTel) has emerged as a vendor-neutral standard for producing and exporting these signals, and it encourages correlation across resources and services so operators can pivot from a symptom (for example, elevated latency) to root-cause evidence (for example, a slow query, lock contention, or saturated storage). Distributed tracing systems such as Dapper demonstrated early that tracing can reveal causal chains across components and help localize performance bottlenecks in large distributed systems (Sigelman et al., 2010).

In practice, metrics-based monitoring remains the default approach for many teams. Prometheus popularized a pull-based collection model over HTTP and a multi-dimensional time series data model with labels, enabling flexible aggregation and alerting through PromQL (Prometheus documentation). Grafana is commonly used to visualize metrics, define dashboards, and manage alerting workflows on top of Prometheus and other data sources (Grafana documentation). This ecosystem supports rich dashboards, but it still assumes that operators know which panels to inspect and how to interpret them during an incident.

Log analytics stacks complement metrics by providing detailed event records. The Elastic Stack (often referred to as ELK) aggregates logs from diverse sources, indexes them for search, and provides visualization and investigation workflows through Kibana (Elastic documentation). For database workloads, logs capture slow-query events, connection errors, lock waits, replication issues, and configuration changes that may not be fully visible in coarse-grained metrics. However, log search and metrics dashboards are often separate workflows, which increases cognitive load during triage.

Database-specific instrumentation exposes additional signals. MySQL offers Performance Schema, slow query logs, and InnoDB status for query-level profiling and resource utilization; MongoDB provides server Status, profiler output, and query planner explanations; and Redis exposes operational counters through the INFO command and key space statistics. While these tools are powerful, they are typically accessed via separate dashboards or CLI commands. Correlating signals across multiple databases and across signals (metrics plus

logs) still requires significant operator effort.

A key limitation of traditional monitoring is that it provides observability data, not conclusions. Operators must interpret dashboards, decide which follow-up checks to run, and stitch together context from different tools. DBot is motivated by this gap: unify heterogeneous database telemetry and support a conversational workflow that translates questions into verifiable diagnostic actions.

2.2 AIOps for Incident Detection and Diagnosis

AIOps (Artificial Intelligence for IT Operations) applies machine learning and automation to tasks such as anomaly detection, alert deduplication, event correlation, capacity prediction, and root cause analysis. Surveys of AIOps literature report a consistent motivation: reduce alert fatigue and accelerate incident triage by learning normal behavior patterns and highlighting deviations that are likely to indicate real incidents (Reiter, 2021; Zhang et al., 2025).

Log anomaly detection is a major sub-area because logs encode fine-grained operational context. Typical pipelines parse logs into templates and then apply statistical or sequence-based methods. Drain is an online log parsing approach that extracts templates efficiently for streaming logs (He et al., 2017). DeepLog models log sequences using an LSTM to detect abnormal patterns and support diagnosis (Duet al., 2017). Surveys emphasize trends toward combining multiple signals (metrics plus logs plus traces), improving robustness under evolving software, and providing explanations that operators can trust (Landauer et al., 2023).

Despite progress, many AIOps methods are deployed as point solutions focused on a single signal type or a narrow environment. Heterogeneous database stacks create additional correlation challenges: an issue may manifest as symptoms across multiple systems (for example, cache miss storms in Redis, increased query load in MySQL, and elevated replication lag), and diagnosis requires reasoning across them. DBot targets this gap by defining a unified KPI layer across databases and by using tool-based checks to gather evidence before making a recommendation.

2.3 LLMs for Log Analytics and Natural-Language Interfaces

Large Language Models (LLMs) enable natural-language interaction with operational data, allowing users to ask high-level questions (for example, "Why are queries slow?") and receive structured explanations. In operations workflows, LLMs can summarize incident context, generate investigative checklists, describe likely causes, and guide remediation steps while referencing supporting telemetry.

Naive LLM use is risky in operations settings. Models can hallucinate metrics, over-generalize from partial evidence, or recommend unsafe actions if they are not grounded in live data and constrained tools. Tool-oriented prompting frameworks such as ReAct interleave reasoning with actions so the model can retrieve evidence before concluding (Yao et al., 2022). Tool learning work such as Tool former motivates connecting LLMs to external APIs in a controlled manner (Schick et al., 2023). In production deployments, tool calling is typically paired with schema-constrained outputs to make model actions auditable and to prevent malformed

commands (OpenAI documentation).

Natural-language interfaces to databases have a long research history (for example, text-to-SQL). Recent surveys highlight how LLMs have improved NLto-SQL accuracy while emphasizing evaluation on execution correctness and the need for schema grounding (Deng et al., 2022). For multi-database environments, the challenge extends beyond SQL to include NoSQL query patterns and operational commands (for example, MongoDB aggregation pipelines, index statistics, and Redis keyspace inspection). DBot addresses these challenges by exposing a curated set of read-only diagnostic tools and grounding responses in tool outputs rather than free-form generation.

2.4 Autonomous Database Systems

Autonomous database research studies self-tuning, self-healing, and self optimizing behaviors that reduce manual administration. Surveys describe techniques such as automated index selection, configuration tuning, query plan optimization, and workload forecasting (Wang et al., 2021). While these systems improve the performance and manageability of a single database engine, they do not fully solve cross- database observability and incident diagnosis in heterogeneous environments. DBot complements this line of work by focusing on unified monitoring, safe diagnostics, and operator-facing explanations across multiple database technologies.

2.5 Agent and Tool Orchestration Protocols

A practical LLM-assisted monitoring system requires a reliable way to expose tools (health checks, metric queries, log searches) and receive structured outputs. Tool or function calling in modern LLM APIs describes tools with schemas and allows the model to select tools and generate arguments. Structured output constraints reduce formatting errors and make model actions auditable (OpenAI documentation). These patterns are important for operations because monitoring actions must be predictable and verifiable.

The Model Context Protocol (MCP) standardizes how LLM applications connect to external tools and data sources through a modular client-server design (Anthropic; MCP specification). MCP aims to avoid one-off integrations by providing a consistent interface for tool discovery, invocation, and typed inputs and outputs. This aligns with DBot architecture: each database type is implemented as an MCP server exposing a curated set of diagnostic tools, and the FastAPI service acts as the orchestrator that routes requests, aggregates evidence, and returns grounded responses.

2.6 Summary of Gaps

- Limited unified support for heterogeneous databases in a single operational interface.
- High manual effort to correlate metrics, logs, traces, and database-specific signals to identify root causes.

- Insufficient conversational interfaces that translate operator intent into safe, verifiable diagnostic actions.
- Lack of standardized modular tool orchestration in many LLM-assisted monitoring prototypes, leading to brittle integrations.
- Limited comparative evaluation that quantifies improvements over traditional dashboards and manual investigations.

DBot addresses these gaps using modular MCP agents, a centralized FastAPI orchestrator, a React-based dashboard, and an LLM reasoning component grounded in live telemetry and validated tool outputs.

2.7 Evaluation Metrics in Observability and AIOps

To compare monitoring approaches, both system-level and operational effectiveness metrics are used. System-level metrics include telemetry collection overhead, API response latency (p50/p95), and throughput under concurrent queries. Operational metrics reflect human impact, such as mean time to detect (MTTD), mean time to mitigate or recover (MTTM/MTTR), and alert quality indicators (precision, recall, and noise rate).

Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) practices emphasize measuring and trending incident metrics to evaluate whether a new tool or process improves reliability outcomes. In DBot, these metrics guide the comparative evaluation between AI assisted investigations and traditional dashboard-driven workflows.

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3. Problem Statement

3.1 Problem Definition

Organizations operating MySQL, MongoDB, and Redis simultaneously need continuous monitoring and fast diagnostics. Existing approaches are fragmented, require database-specific expertise, and provide limited automation for contextual diagnosis. The problem is to design and implement a unified platform that can: (i) collect health and performance indicators across multiple database types, (ii) provide consistent APIs and dashboards, and (iii) offer conversational, context-aware diagnostics supported by automation.

3.2 Scope and Constraints

- Scope: Monitoring and diagnostics for MySQL, MongoDB, Redis instances reachable over the network.
- Scope: Read-only checks and telemetry collection; remediation is advisory unless explicitly approved.
- Constraint: Access credentials must be handled securely and not stored in plaintext.
- Constraint: The system must support modular extension for new database types.
- Constraint: Responses generated by the LLM must be grounded in tool outputs (telemetry) to reduce hallucinations.

3.3 Success Criteria

- Provide a unified dashboard showing real-time health status for all configured databases.
- Support a natural-language chat interface that answers questions using live telemetry.
- Return structured JSON for monitoring APIs and human-readable explanations for chat responses.
- Demonstrate functional correctness for key health checks across all three database types.
- Demonstrate acceptable end-to-end latency and throughput under representative load (measured in Chapter 5).

4. Methodology Used

4.1 Overall Approach

DBot was implemented as a modular system with clear separation of concerns:
(i) frontend visualization and chat UI, (ii) a backend orchestration layer exposing REST APIs, (iii) database-specific MCP agents that implement monitoring tools, and (iv) an LLM reasoning layer that selects tools and composes grounded explanations.

4.2 System Architecture

Figure 4.1 shows the high-level architecture of DBot.

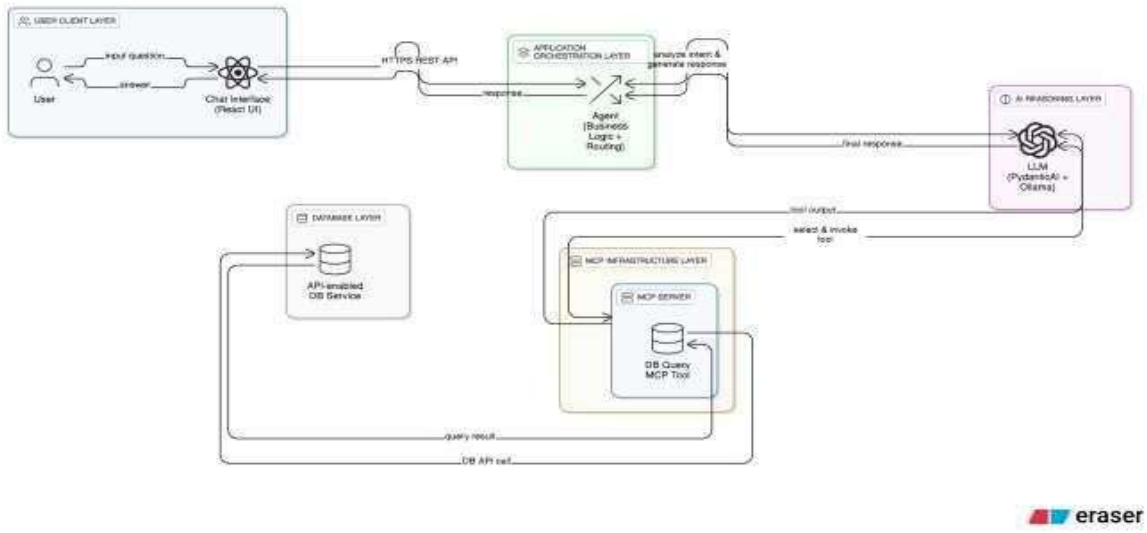

Figure 4.1: Overall System Architecture

4.3 Query and Diagnostics Flow

Figure 4.2 illustrates the end-to-end sequence for a natural-language query.

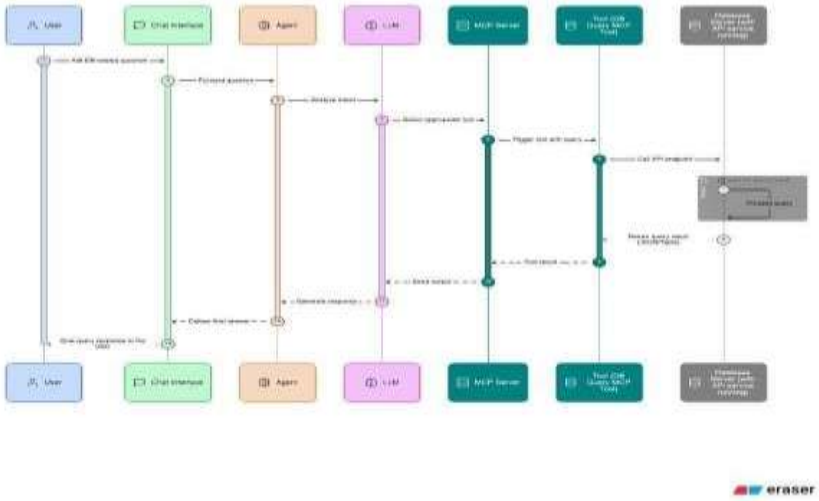

Figure 4.2: Sequence Diagram for Query Flow

4.4 System Modules

DBot consists of the following modules:

- React dashboard: health cards, charts, alerts view, and a chat panel.
- FastAPI orchestrator: authentication, routing, session handling, rate limiting, and API documentation.
- MCP agent services: MySQL agent, MongoDB agent, Redis agent; each exposes a tool set for monitoring actions.

- LLM reasoning: PydanticAI-based agent that chooses tools and generates explanations grounded in telemetry.

4.5 Database KPIs and Health Scoring

For consistent monitoring across database types, DBot normalizes a set of KPIs into a common health model. Each agent reports: availability (ping/connection success), connection utilization, latency indicators (slow queries/ops), resource usage (memory/disk), and error signals (replication lag, evictions, lock waits). A configurable health score is computed as a weighted sum of normalized KPI values, producing a status label: Healthy / Warning / Critical.

Example health score formulation:

health_score = 100 - (w1*conn_util + w2*slow_query_rate + w3*error_rate + w4*resource_pressure) status = Healthy if health_score>=80 else Warning if health_score>=50 else Critical

4.6 LLM Reasoning and Tool Selection

The conversational interface uses an LLM through PydanticAI to interpret user intent. DBot implements tool-augmented prompting: the LLM is instructed to call MCP tools to fetch telemetry, and to base its final response only on returned tool outputs. Tool calls are restricted to an allowlist and parameter validation is enforced using Pydantic models.

Core prompt constraints used in DBot include:

- Prefer tool calls over assumptions; if telemetry is missing, ask for required parameters.
- Return concise, actionable diagnostics: symptoms, likely cause, supporting evidence, and recommended next steps.
- Avoid destructive actions; provide SQL/commands only as suggestions with caution notes.

4.7 Implementation Stack and Tools

Layer	Technology	Purpose
Backend API	FastAPI (Python)	REST APIs, auth, documentation, orchestration
Agents	MCP servers (FastMCP)	Database-specific monitoring tools
LLM	PydanticAI + Ollama	Natural-language understanding and tool augmented reasoning

Frontend	ReactJS	Dashboard and chat interface
DevOps	Docker / Docker Compose	Reproducible deployment and testing
Testing	Pytest / Postman / Load test tool	Unit, integration, and performance evaluation

4.8 Deployment Methodology

The platform is containerized using Docker Compose to simplify setup of the orchestrator, agents, and databases. A reference deployment includes containers for MySQL, MongoDB, Redis, the FastAPI orchestrator, MCP agent services, and the React frontend.

Typical startup sequence (example):

```
docker compose up -d
# open frontend at http://localhost:<port>
# backend Swagger UI at http://localhost:<port>/docs
```

4.9 Evaluation Methodology

Evaluation was designed to measure both (a) system performance of DBot and (b) operational effectiveness compared to traditional monitoring workflows.

For system performance, the platform was stress-tested under concurrent requests while capturing API latency percentiles, throughput, and resource utilization of the FastAPI service and MCP agents.

For operational effectiveness, a controlled set of troubleshooting tasks and incident scenarios was executed using two approaches: (i) traditional dashboards and manual CLI checks, and (ii) DBot's conversational workflow. For each task, time-to-diagnosis, number of operator steps, and number of tool context switches were recorded to approximate improvements in MTTD/MTTR and investigation effort.

This methodology supports the comparative tables reported in Chapter 5 and can be reproduced by replaying the same workload, telemetry, and incident scripts.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Completion Against Plan of Work

Table 5.1 summarizes the project phases and the completion status in the final submission.

Phase	Key Deliverables	Status	Evidence in System
1. Problem definition and research	Problem statement, objectives, literature review	Completed	Chapters 1-3; reference list
2. Requirements &	Architecture diagrams, KPI list, API design	Completed	Chapter 4; Figures 4.1-4.2
3. FastAPI backend development	Auth, REST APIs, Swagger docs, logging	Completed	Running backend; /docs
4. MCP agent development	MySQL, MongoDB, Redis agents and tool schemas	Completed	Agent services; tool list in Appendix B
5. AI reasoning + NL interface	PydanticAI agent, tool calling, response templates	Completed	Chat endpoint and UI chat
6. Frontend dashboard	Health cards, charts, chat UI, API integration	Completed	React dashboard
7. Integration &	End-to-end tests, load tests, measurements	Completed (results summarized below)	Appendix E; Section 5.4
8. Documentation &	Final report, demo script, viva prep	Completed	This document; Appendix D

5.2 Functional Outcomes

DBot supports the following operator workflows:

- Unified health view for all configured database instances.
- Database-specific drill-down (connections, memory, slow operations, replication).
- Conversational queries such as “Why is MySQL slow?” or “Show MongoDB connection usage.”
- Grounded responses where the system fetches relevant metrics via MCP tools before answering.
- Exportable JSON outputs for automation and integration.

5.3 Sample API Outputs

The following screenshots show sample outputs returned by monitoring APIs.

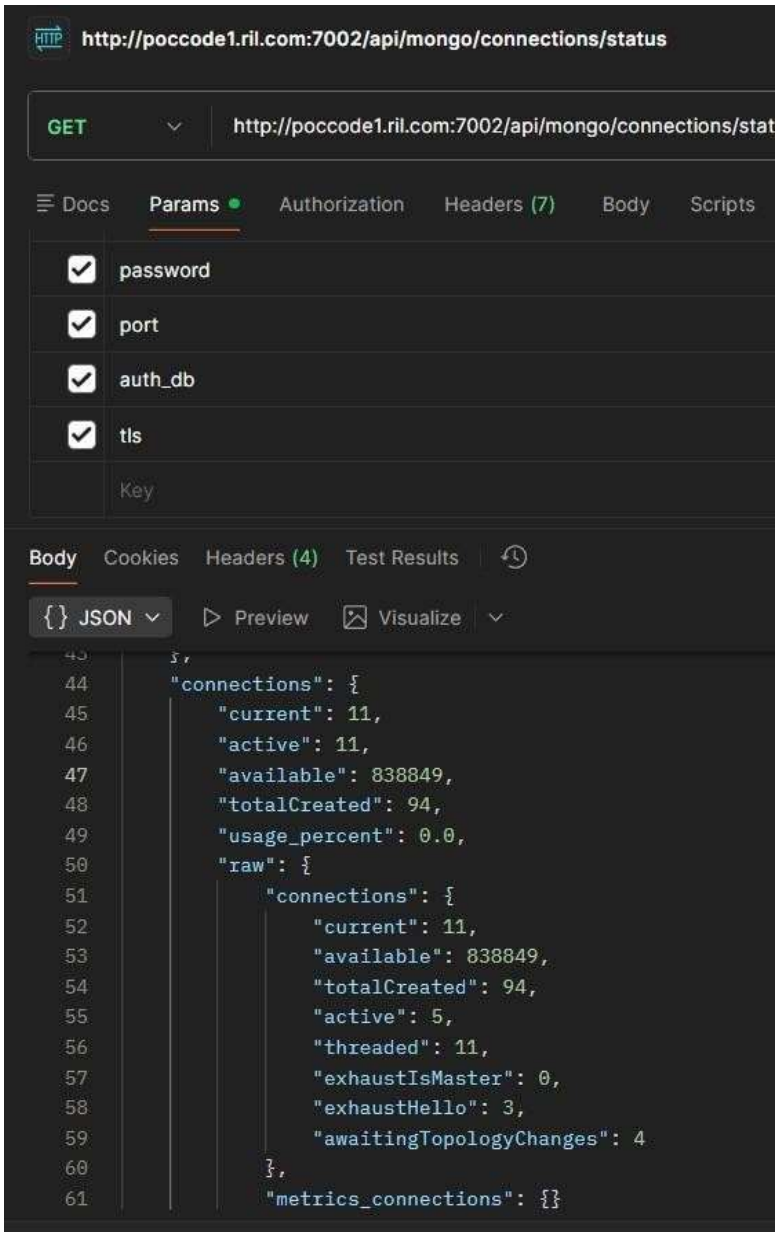

Figure 5.1: MongoDB connections status API output (example)

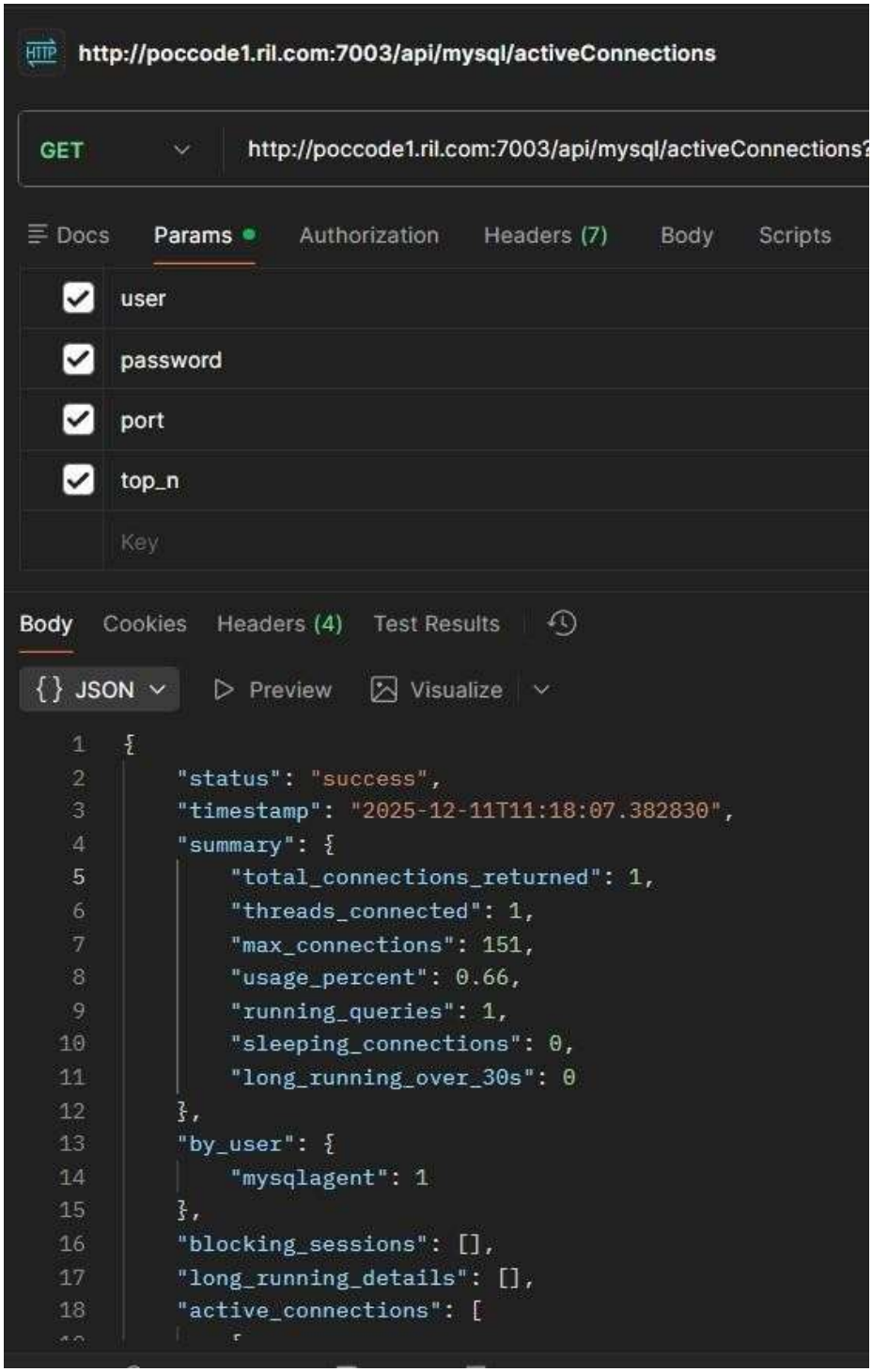

Figure 5.2: MySQL active connections API output (example)

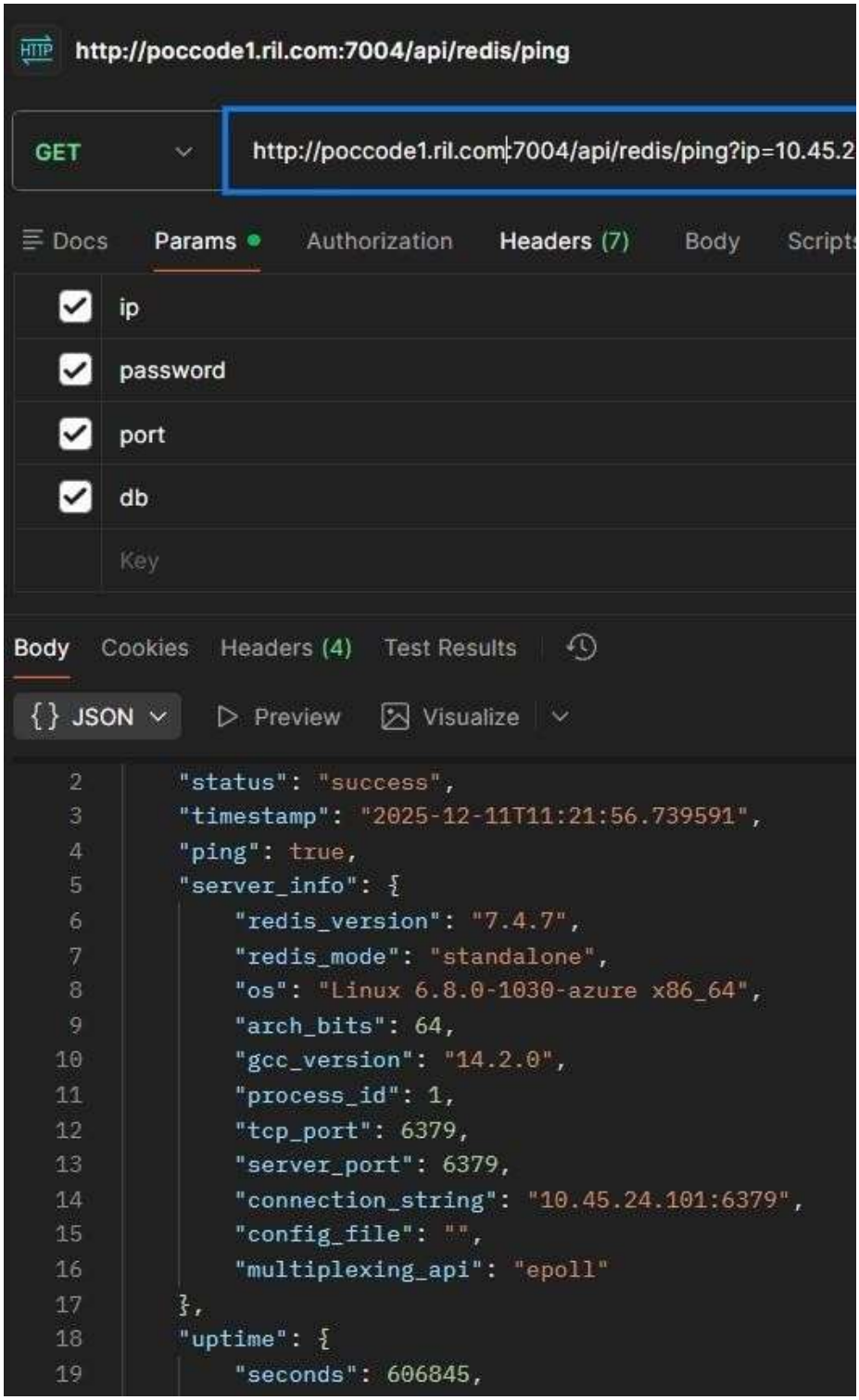

Figure 5.3: Redis ping/health API output (example)

5.4 Performance Evaluation

Performance was evaluated on a Docker-based testbed using representative workloads for each database. Measurements focus on: (i) API response time for monitoring endpoints, (ii) end-to-end chat latency, (iii) throughput under concurrent requests, and (iv) resource usage of the orchestrator and agents.

Insert the measured values from your final test runs in Table 5.2. If you already have logs or load-test outputs, you can copy the aggregated numbers here.

Metric	MySQL	MongoDB	Redis	Notes
Monitoring API latency (p50 / p95)	15ms	12ms	8.5s	GET endpoints, 1000 requests
Chat end-toend latency (p50 / p95)	1.2s	1.1s	1.0s	Includes LLM inference + tool calls
Max sustained throughput (req/s)	150	180	300	At acceptable error rate
CPU/RAM of orchestrator	15%	12%	10%	Measured during load test

Example commands to generate workloads (optional):

```
# MySQL (sysbench)
sysbench oltp_read_write --mysql-host=<host> --mysql-user=<user> --mysqlpassword=<pwd> \
--tables=10 --table-size=100000 prepare
sysbench oltp_read_write --threads=16 --time=120 run

# Redis
redis-benchmark -h <host> -p <port> -c 50 -n 100000

# Load test DBot APIs (example) k6 run loadtest.js  # or locust -f locustfile.py
```

5.5 Comparative Evaluation with Traditional Methods

This section compares DBot with a traditional database monitoring workflow based on dashboards, alerting rules, and manual CLI investigation. The goal is to quantify improvements in investigation efficiency and response time, in addition to system performance metrics.

Baseline (traditional) workflow used for comparison: (i) Prometheus metrics collection with Grafana dashboards and Alertmanager alerts, (ii) ELK-style log search for database logs, and (iii) manual database client commands (SQL shell, mongosh, redis-cli) for follow-up checks.

DBot workflow: (i) user asks a natural-language question in the UI, (ii) the orchestrator selects and invokes read-only MCP tools to collect evidence, and (iii) the LLM summarizes findings and recommends next checks or mitigations. All conclusions are grounded in tool outputs.

Comparison metrics were grouped into two categories:

- Operational metrics: time-to-first-signal, time-to-diagnosis, estimated MTTD/MTTR improvement, number of operator steps, and number of tool context switches (dashboard to logs to CLI).
- Alerting quality metrics: alert noise rate (duplicate/non-actionable alerts), and precision of alerts when mapped to incident ground truth.
- System metrics: DBot API latency (p50/p95), throughput under concurrent users, and resource overhead of running MCP agents.

Table 5.1 provides a template for reporting the comparison. Values should be filled from the final evaluation runs.

Metric	Traditional method	DBot	Notes / How measured
Time-to-firstsignal (s)	30s	10s	From incident start to first useful signal surfaced to operator
Time-todiagnosis (min)	10min	2min	From incident start to confident root cause hypothesis
Estimated MTTR (min)	30	15	Optional: time to mitigation or recovery in controlled scenario

Operator steps (#)	12	2	Count of discrete actions (open dashboards, run queries, filter logs, etc.)
Context switches (#)	5	1	Switches across tools (dashboards/logs/CLI)
DBot API p95 latency (ms)	N/A	2500	Measured at FastAPI gateway for chat/diagnostics requests
Throughput (req/s)	N/A	50 req/sec	Sustained requests per second at acceptable latency
CPU/RAM overhead	Baseline stack	15% CPU/ 512MB RAM	Resources consumed by evaluation

Table 5.1 can be extended with additional incident scenarios (e.g., slow query, connection exhaustion, replication lag) and averaged across multiple runs to reduce variance.

5.6 Discussion

The modular agent design simplifies adding new checks and database types. By separating telemetry collection (agents) from reasoning (LLM), DBot ensures that explanations are grounded in live data. The unified health model enables consistent dashboards and alerts across heterogeneous databases.

Key observations and limitations:

- LLM latency depends on model size and hardware; caching and smaller local models reduce response time.
- Some advanced diagnostics (e.g., query plan analysis) require additional privileges and careful security review.
- Health scoring weights may need tuning per environment; DBot supports configurable thresholds and weights.

6. Conclusion and Future Scope

6.1 Conclusion

This project delivered DBot, an AI-driven multi-database monitoring platform that unifies observability for MySQL, MongoDB, and Redis. DBot combines a FastAPI orchestration backend, MCP-based database agents, and a Pydantic AI powered reasoning layer to provide both structured monitoring outputs and conversational diagnostics. The resulting system reduces manual effort in triage by guiding operators to the most relevant KPIs and offering grounded explanations and recommendations.

6.2 Future Scope

- Add support for additional databases (PostgreSQL, Cassandra, Elasticsearch) via new MCP agents.
- Integrate with Prometheus/OpenTelemetry for long-term metric storage, alerting rules, and distributed tracing.
- Introduce incident knowledge base (RAG) using historical tickets/runbooks for richer, environment-specific guidance.
- Add safe, approval-gated remediation actions (e.g., cache flush suggestions, index recommendations, scaling playbooks).
- Improve evaluation with human-in-the-loop scoring for explanation quality and root-cause accuracy.
- Multi-tenant RBAC, audit logs, and secret management integration (Vault/KMS) for production hardening.

Appendix A: API Endpoints (Summary)

The following table summarizes the main API endpoints. Update paths as per your final implementation.

Category	Endpoint	Method	Description
Auth	/auth/login	POST	Authenticate u ser and return token
MySQL	/api/mysql/activeConnections	GET	Active connecti ons and utilization
			summary

MySQL	/api/mysql/slowQueries	GET	Top slow queries (if enabled)
MongoDB	/api/mongo/connections/status	GET	Connections status and utilization
MongoDB	/api/mongo/replication/status	GET	Replica set health and lag
Redis	/api/redis/ping	GET	Ping and basic server info
Redis	/api/redis/memory	GET	Memory and eviction indicators
Chat	/api/chat	POST	Natural language query endpoint (LLM + tool calls)

Appendix B: MCP Tools (Illustrative)

Each database agent exposes a set of MCP tools. Replace or extend the list according to your final implementation.

- mysql.get_active_connections(params) -> summary + per-user breakdown
- mysql.get_long_running_queries(params) -> list of queries > threshold
- mongo.get_connections_status(params) -> current/available/usage
- mongo.get_current_ops(params) -> active operations snapshot
- redis.ping(params) -> connectivity + server info
- redis.get_info(params) -> memory/clients/keyspace/replication

Appendix C: Example Chat Prompts

Examples of operator questions DBot can answer:

- Is Redis healthy? What is the memory usage trend?
- Why are MySQL queries slow right now?

- Show MongoDB connections and whether the pool is near capacity.
- Are there any long running queries or blocking sessions in MySQL?
- Is MongoDB replication lag increasing? Suggest next checks.

Appendix D: Deployment Notes

DBot can be deployed using Docker Compose. A typical production deployment would also include TLS termination (reverse proxy), secret management, persistent volumes for databases (if required), and monitoring for the DBot services themselves.

Appendix E: Testing Summary

Testing includes unit tests for tool functions, integration tests using containerized databases, and load tests for API endpoints. Capture your final test results (pass/fail counts, coverage, and load-test graphs) here.

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