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New Relic Pioneered APM. The Telemetry Namespace It Built Is Centrally Indexed.

by [Nick Clark](#) | Published March 28, 2026 | [PDF](#)

New Relic pioneered application performance monitoring and evolved into a comprehensive observability platform with the New Relic Telemetry Data Platform (NRDB), NRQL query language, and usage-based pricing that ingests all telemetry types into a single data store. The unified telemetry approach is powerful. But the namespace that indexes this telemetry — entity relationships, attribute hierarchies, and service maps — is centrally indexed in New Relic's cloud infrastructure. The gap is between centralized telemetry indexing and namespace governance that adapts locally to the infrastructure being observed.

New Relic's telemetry platform and NRQL query language provide genuine analytical power over operational data. The entity synthesis framework and AI-driven insights are practical tools. The gap described here is about where the telemetry namespace lives and who governs it.

Centralized indexing of distributed telemetry

Agents and integrations running across distributed infrastructure collect telemetry and send it to New Relic's centralized data platform. The platform indexes all incoming data, synthesizes entity relationships, and makes the data queryable through NRQL. The telemetry originates in distributed infrastructure. Its namespace is centralized.

This means the namespace authority over your own infrastructure's telemetry lives in New Relic's cloud. How entities relate, what attributes define them, and how the namespace organizes your operational data is determined by New Relic's entity synthesis rules and indexing logic.

Entity synthesis without governance participation

New Relic's entity synthesis framework automatically creates entities from incoming telemetry and establishes relationships between them. This is useful for auto-discovering infrastructure topology. But the synthesis rules are New Relic's rules. The customer's infrastructure teams do not participate in governing how their entities are synthesized, how relationships are established, or how the namespace evolves.

Custom entities and relationships can be defined through NerdGraph API. But these definitions are stored in New Relic's platform. The governance of the telemetry namespace is New Relic's, not the infrastructure team's.

What scope-governed indexing provides

A scope-governed index would let infrastructure teams govern their own telemetry namespace through locally held anchor nodes. Entity synthesis would be a governed process where new entities are proposed, validated through scoped consensus, and committed with lineage. The namespace would adapt structurally as the monitored infrastructure evolves, governed by the teams responsible for each segment.

New Relic's telemetry ingestion and analytical capabilities would continue to provide value. The governed index would ensure that the namespace organizing that telemetry is structurally owned by the infrastructure teams, not centrally indexed by the monitoring platform.

The remaining gap

New Relic built a unified telemetry platform for comprehensive observability. The remaining gap is in namespace authority: whether the index organizing telemetry data can be governed by the infrastructure teams producing it rather than centrally by the observability platform consuming it.

[Adaptive Indexing All 21 steps →](#)

Resolution without global consensus. Anchor-governed self-organization.

Patent

[US 19/326,036](#) · published

Primary Technical Disclosure

◦ [The Adaptive Index: A Scalable Foundation for Decentralized Systems](#)

Secondary Technical

◦ [Anchor-Governed Hierarchical Nesting: Recursive Semantic Containers at Unlimited Depth](#)◦ [Entropy-Triggered Index Splitting: Deterministic Partitioning Under Mutation Load](#)◦ [Dormant Index Merging: Recursive Consolidation of Low-Entropy Subindices](#)◦ [Elastic Anchor Group Management: Governance That Scales With Criticality](#)◦ [Trust-Weighted Quorum Voting: Consensus Where Weight Reflects Earned Trust](#)◦ [Asynchronous Consensus Coordination: Offline Vote Completion With Reconciliation](#)◦ [Best-Match Alias Querying: Longest-Match Resolution With Stepwise Delegation](#)◦ [Action-Typed Aliases: Behavioral Intent Embedded in the Namespace](#)◦ [UID Persistence Through Alias Mutation: Stable Identity Across Structural Change](#)◦ [Lineage-Preserving Structural Mutation: Cryptographic History Through Every Change](#)◦ [Proximity-Based Routing With Trust Scoring: Dynamic Path Selection in Decentralized Networks](#)◦ [Dynamic Device Hash for Pseudonymous Authentication: Volatile Identity Without Stored Credentials](#)◦ [On-Demand Adaptive Caching: Cache Instances That Follow Usage, Not Configuration](#)◦ [Predictive Cache Prefetching: Forecasting Models That Proactively Instantiate Caches](#)◦ [Contextual Access Enforcement: Policy Graphs Evaluated With Real-Time Telemetry](#)◦ [Mutation Router With Contextual Signals: Policy-Aware Propagation Path Selection](#)◦ [Impact Simulation During Mutation Staging: Pre-Execution Analysis of Proposed Changes](#)◦ [DNS Bidirectional Fallback: Hybrid Resolution With Legacy DNS Compatibility](#)◦ [Asset Versioning as First-Class Metadata: Version Entries Under UIDs With Lineage Tracking](#)◦ [Telemetry-Driven Topology Mutation: Autonomous Network Reconfiguration From Operational Data](#)

Applications (General)

◦ [Applying Adaptive Indexes to Legacy Decentralized Systems](#)◦ [Why Edge Platforms Still Depend on a Central Authority](#)◦ [Supply Chain Tracking Through Governed Namespace Resolution](#)◦ [Social Media Platforms Without Central Namespace Authority](#)◦ [Healthcare Data Federation Through Scoped Governance](#)◦ [Government Identity Infrastructure at Scale](#)◦ [Financial Market Data With Governed Resolution](#)◦ [Gaming and Metaverse Namespace Governance](#)

Applications (Specific)

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[Blockchains. The Namespace Between Them Is Ungoverned.](#)◦ [AWS Cloud Map Discovers Services. The Discovery Authority Lives in One Region's Control Plane.](#)◦ [Azure Traffic Manager Routes Globally. The Routing Authority Is Centrally Defined.](#)◦ [GCP Service Directory Centralizes Service Registration. Registration Is Not Governance.](#)◦ [Netlify DNS Simplifies Deployment Routing. The Namespace Authority Is Still Netlify's.](#)◦ [Vercel's Edge Network Executes at the Boundary. Routing Authority Does Not.](#)◦ [Bunny CDN Delivers Content Globally. Cache Governance Is Still Central.](#)◦ [KeyCDN Optimized Content Delivery. The Delivery Namespace Is Centrally Controlled.](#)◦ [Limelight Networks Built Private Infrastructure for Delivery. The Namespace Governance Is Still Central.](#)◦ [StackPath Combined CDN With Edge Computing. Namespace Authority Remained Central.](#)◦ [Envoy Proxy Made Service Mesh Data Planes Programmable. The Control Plane Still Governs.](#)◦ [NGINX Powers the Web's Reverse Proxy Layer. Its Configuration Is Statically Defined.](#)◦ [Traefik Discovers Services Automatically. The Discovery Namespace Is Still External.](#)◦ [Linkerd Simplified the Service Mesh. The Namespace It Meshes Is Still Kubernetes.](#)◦ [Namecheap Made Domain Registration Accessible. Domain Governance Remains the Registrar Model.](#)◦ [GoDaddy Registered More Domains Than Anyone. The Namespace Model Has Not Changed.](#)◦ [DNSimple Made DNS Management Developer-Friendly. The Governance Model Is Still DNS.](#)◦ [Datadog Observes Everything. The Namespace It Observes Has No Governed Structure.](#)◦ [Grafana Unified Observability Visualization. The Data Namespace It Queries Has No Governed Structure.](#)◦ [Prometheus Defined Cloud-Native Monitoring. Its Metric Namespace Has No Governance Layer.](#)● [New Relic Pioneered APM. The Telemetry Namespace It Built Is Centrally Indexed.](#)◦ [Splunk Indexes Machine Data at Scale. The Index Namespace Is Centrally Administered.](#)
[Adaptive Indexing overview →](#)

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