

Migrating Nagios Log Server to a different Server



These steps should apply to the majority of Nagios Log Server installations. Please contact support if you have any questions or concerns.

Before you begin

Before migrating, see the [OS compatibility matrix](#).

The size of the database will be the largest factor in the total amount of time it takes to migrate. The size of the database can be seen by looking at the 'Primary Size' found under **Admin > System > Cluster Status > Cluster Statistics**. Migration can be time intensive (hours or even days is not uncommon) but can be done with no or minimal impact on Nagios Log Server's (NLS) ability to import new logs by following the steps outlined below.

If the number of nodes in the cluster exceeds the number of nodes the license permits, then dashboards will not be available. NLS nodes will still accept and import data that clients send during this time. Dashboards will be available once the number of nodes in a cluster no longer exceeds the licensed amount.

Migrating without using Backups



Note: Repeat these steps for every node that you will be replacing in your Log Server environment.

1. Install the same version of NLS on the new machine and then cluster it with the existing machine as described in [Adding another instance to Nagios Log Server](#).
2. Wait for the cluster status to turn Green. The status can be seen under **Admin > System > Cluster Status > Cluster Health**.

3. NLS will not transfer data existing in logstash indices that are closed. Closed indices can be seen on in the Indices table on the **Cluster Statistics** screen.

- If you want to transfer data found in indices that have been closed, then the indices will need to be opened and allowed time to copy to the new machine. During this time the status may go from Green to Red or Yellow. Relocating Shards, Initializing Shards, and Unassigned Shards will also fluctate during this time. The status should return to Green and Relocating Shards, Initializing Shards, and Unassigned Shard should have value of 0 after the transfer is complete.



CAUTION: Generally, we recommend opening and closing indices in batches – if too many indices are opened at once the system can run into issues with memory and crash the system.

- You can manually open closed indices with the "Open" action found next to each logstash-YYYY.MM.DD index.



Restoring indices from snapshots is also an option if you have snapshot repositories setup. For more information, see the "Snapshots" section of [Backing up and restoring Nagios Log Server](#). Restoring from snapshots can be done at any time usually since typically they are stored on a remote server – it is not necessary to restore them during the migration process and this step can be skipped to save time.

4. Redirect clients to send logs to the new node or change the IP of the new node to that of the old node.

- Note that if multiple NLS machines have the same IP then there will be a conflict and clients may not be able to send to the correct machine. It's important to do this step quickly and move to the next step to try and avoid data loss. [Configuring your server with a static IP address](#) has instructions on setting the IP address on common operating systems.

5. Take the old node offline. Usually this can be done by shutting down the system from the command line or disabling the network interface.

- If you are migrating from one single instance of NLS to another single instance, the status will go from Green to Yellow or Red, but eventually end up with a Yellow status. This Yellow status is expected when an NLS node is not clustered.
- If this is a NLS cluster, the status will go from Green to Yellow or Red, but eventually show a Green status to show the database has been distributed amongst the nodes in the cluster.

6. Remove the old node from `cluster_hosts` and the web interface. See the "Update Configuration file" and "Delete removed instance" sections of [Removing an instance from a cluster](#).