



## Purpose

This document is intended to provide general guidelines on the hardware requirements needed to run Nagios XI. As each IT infrastructure differs, the hardware requirements for monitoring can vary. For example, the guidelines below assume that you are running active checks. If you are utilizing a large number of passive checks, the requirements are less than the guidelines below.

## Target Audience

This document is intended for use by Nagios XI Administrators who wish to know the hardware requirements needed to run Nagios XI.

## Requirements

The table below provides hardware recommendations based on a node (host) to service ratio of 1:5.

Monitored Nodes / Hosts	Monitored Services	Hard Drive Space	CPU Cores	RAM
50	250	40 GB	1 – 2	1 – 4 GB
100	500	80 GB	2 – 4	4 – 8 GB
> 500	> 2500	>120 GB	> 4	> 8 GB

## Large Installations

For installations monitoring more than 1000 hosts or 5000 services, we generally recommend installing Nagios XI on a physical server as opposed to a VM. Because of shared hardware resources and the way VM's handle process forking, virtual machines may not be able to meet the hardware needs of large environments even with performance enhancements.

## Performance Enhancements

There are a number of modifications that you can make to Nagios XI in order to increase performance, and therefore increase the number of nodes and services you can monitor with less hardware. These include:

- Offloading the MySQL database to a remote server
- Using a ramdisk
- Enabling rrdcache

Information on enabling these performance options can be found on the Nagios Library:

[Maximizing Performance In Nagios XI](#)

## Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on log locations and descriptions in Nagios XI.

If you have additional questions or other support related questions, please visit us at our Nagios Support Forums:

<https://support.nagios.com/forum>

The Nagios Support Knowledgebase is also a great support resource:

<https://support.nagios.com/kb>