

System Requirements

Supported Operating Systems (standalone installation)

The following operating systems are supported for standalone installation:

- Linux Kernel versions 2.6.x and later (x86 (32-bit), x86 (64-bit))
- Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012, Server 2012 R2, and Server 2016, Windows 8, 8.1 and 10 (x86 (32-bit), x86 (64-bit))
- Mac OS X 10.11 and Mac OS 10.12 and 10.13
- Solaris 10 and 11 (x86 (32-bit), x86 (64-bit), SPARC)

Supported Application Servers

The following are supported Application Servers for deployment of XpoLog as an application (requires JAVA 1.6+):

- Tomcat 6+
- JBoss 4+
- WebSphere 6.1+
- WebLogic 9+

Note: XpoLog is known to run on additional application servers. However, it was tested only on the above servers.

JAVA

JAVA 1.7 or later is required. **JAVA 1.8** is recommended.

Supported Browsers

The following browsers are supported:

- Google Chrome (Version 50+) - recommended
- Mozilla Firefox (Version 50+)
- MS Internet Explorer (Version 11+)
- MS Edge

Required Ports

The following are the **default** ports which should be opened:

- 30303 - HTTP client access to XpoLog web interface and communication between different XpoLog instances (can be modified if needed)
- 30443 - HTTPS client access to XpoLog web interface and communication between different XpoLog instances (can be modified if needed)
- 22 - In order to enable XpoLog to establish connections to remote machines over SSH (can be modified if needed)
- 25 - In order to enable XpoLog to use a SMTP server to send emails (can be modified if needed)
- Alerting:
 - 162 - In order to enable XpoLog to send SNMP traps (can be modified if needed)
 - 7676 - In order to enable XpoLog to send JMS messages (can be modified if needed)
- 389 - In order to enable XpoLog to authenticate users against an Active Directory (can be modified if needed)
- JDBC - In case XpoLog is planned to connect to databases using JDBC drivers, it is mandatory to open the relevant ports:
 - Oracle - 1521 (can be modified if needed)
 - MSSQL - 1433 (can be modified if needed)
 - MySQL - 3306 (can be modified if needed)
 - DB2 - 50000 (can be modified if needed)
 - Postgres - 5432 (can be modified if needed)
- Windows Only:
 - 135-139, 445 - Share and UNC access to remote servers

Hardware Recommendations

Standard

The following is hardware recommendation for up to 3 concurrent users, and < 10 GB of daily logs volume:

- 4 CPU cores (2.5-3 GHz per core)
- Standard Linux or Windows 64-bit or 32-bit distribution
- 8 GB RAM

Recommended

The following is hardware recommendation for up to 5 concurrent users, and < 10 GB of daily logs volume:

- 8 CPU cores (3 GHz per core)
- Standard Linux or Windows 64-bit OS
- 16 GB RAM

Cluster

The following is hardware recommendation for up to 25 concurrent users, and higher daily logs volume:

(contact support@xpolog.com to determine if a cluster is needed. More information about clustering can be found [here](#). See installations details at [XpoLog Cluster Installation](#))

- **Processor node**
 - <25 GB/day (minimum): 4 CPU cores, 8 GB memory, 64-bit OS
 - <100 GB/day: 8 CPU cores, 16 GB memory, 64-bit OS
 - <500 GB/day: 16 CPU cores, 16 GB memory, 64-bit OS
- **UI node**
 - <25 GB/day (minimum): 4 CPU cores, 8 GB memory, 64-bit OS
 - <100 GB/day: 4 CPU cores, 16 GB memory, 64-bit OS
 - <500 GB/day: 8 CPU cores, 16 GB memory, 64-bit OS

Storage

XpoLog collection, index and search operations benefit from a disk subsystem that is designed to the system's needs.

Capacity: Generally, the total required storage is calculated based on [DAILY AVERAGE LOG] x [RETENTION POLICY] x 1/2

The required storage for standard application logs may be closer to 35%. It is possible to tune the indexing density to reduce the required storage down to 15%.

Architecture: RAID 0, 10, 01, 0+1 will give the best performance, while RAID 5 will offer the worst performance.

Performance: XpoLog does many bulk reads/writes and many disk seeks. We recommend storage that provides high number (1000+) of random input/output operations per second (IOPS).

As faster the storage is, XpoLog will present better performance. XpoLog processing engines mostly perform write operations but not only, while XpoLog UI engines mostly perform read operations but not only.

It is mandatory to perform tests on your set of data and configuration deployment to determine optimized performance since it may vary between different types of data and searches XpoLog performs.

Note: In Linux/Solaris standalone installations, it is recommended to allocate a high number of open files and processes to the user that runs XpoLog.

For more information please see [Post Installation Recommendations](#) or contact support@xpolog.com for more details