

# Table of Contents

Hardware requirements .....	3
<i>Minimum requirements</i> .....	3
<i>Recommended requirements per each 10Gbps of peak traffic on DPI</i> .....	3
Storage size calculator based on average daily traffic .....	3
<i>Detailed recommendations</i> .....	4
<i>Operation tips from Yandex ClickHouse</i> .....	4



# Hardware requirements



Do not install the QoE module on the SSG server (BRAS, NAT, DPI)!

## Minimum requirements

The component can be installed on a VM for testing with minimal requirements:

1. Processor (CPU) 2.5 GHz – 1 core
2. RAM – from 16 GB
3. Hard drive (SSD strongly recommended) – from 500 GB
4. Operating system – CentOS 8.x, [VEOS](#), CentOS Stream 8.x, Oracle Linux Server 8.x, AlmaLinux 8.x.



When using VEOS, take into account the information in [VEOS Update Notes](#) when selecting hardware.

5. Network interface card (NIC) – from 1Gbps

## Recommended requirements per each 10Gbps of peak traffic on DPI

1. Processor (CPU) 2.5 GHz or higher – 6 cores
2. RAM – 64 GB
3. Hard drive (SSD strongly recommended) – from 500 GB; see details about storage capacity calculation and recommendations below
4. Operating system – CentOS 8.x, [VEOS](#), CentOS Stream 8.x, Oracle Linux Server 8.x, AlmaLinux 8.x.



When using VEOS, take into account the information in [VEOS Update Notes](#) when selecting hardware.

5. Network interface card (NIC) – 2x10Gbps. It is important to consider that each DPI generates an IPFIX stream at a rate of 0.5% to 1% of real traffic speed. It is also recommended to combine ports on the QoE in a LAG for fault tolerance.

Example of a QoE server receiving IPFIX from DPI for 100Gbps of peak traffic (in+out): Server platform (2U, AMD EPYC 7713 64 cores, 512 GB RAM, HW RAID Controller, 2 × 960GB SSD RAID1 for OS, 4×3.84TB SSD NVMe RAID0 stripe default disks + HDD/SSD RAID50 for storage according to volume, 2× network adapters 2×25GbE, 2×PSUs)

## Storage size calculator based on average daily traffic

[It is assumed that average daily traffic is 60% of peak total \(in+out\) traffic.](#)

In the provided calculator, change the traffic value to calculate storage size.

## Detailed recommendations

CPU	<p><b>Single processor</b> supporting <b>SSE 4.2</b> instructions starting from <a href="#">Intel Nehalem</a> and <a href="#">AMD EPYC Zen2</a> with <b>4 or more cores</b> and a <b>base clock speed of 2.5 GHz or higher</b>. Choose CPUs with more cores. Clock speed is less important. For example, 16 cores at 2600 MHz is better than 8 cores at 3600 MHz.</p> <p><b>Do not disable Hyper-threading and Turbo-Boost.</b></p>
RAM	<p>From 16 GB; memory modules must be installed <b>in all CPU channels</b> on the motherboard. The memory size should not be less than the volume of queried data. The more memory, the better performance when generating reports and the lower the disk load.</p> <p><b>Always disable swap file.</b></p>
Disks	<p><b>File system type: ext4.</b></p> <p>To optimize storage cost, multiple types of disks are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>default</b> — fast disks for data ingestion and aggregation processes, SSD NVMe in RAID0 recommended.</li><li>2. <b>hot</b> — disks for storing data likely to be queried (usually up to 3 months), SSDs in RAID-10, RAID-5, RAID-6, or RAID-50.</li><li>3. <b>cold</b> — high-capacity slow disks for long-term storage, HDDs in RAID-10, RAID-5, RAID-6, or RAID-50 recommended.</li></ol> <p>Retention period at each level is configured via GUI. Data migration and cleanup occur automatically according to settings. A mechanism for overflow protection is also provided. The main data volume is stored in /var/lib/clickhouse. Temporary data (IPFIX dumps) are stored in /var/qoestor/backend/dump. For best performance, these directories should be located on a separate disk or array. See <a href="#">Disk space configuration</a>. For OS and QoE Stor software installation, use two drives of at least 256GB combined in RAID1 (mirror). A hardware RAID controller is required.</p>
QoE Cluster (Sharding)	<p>It is better to create several nodes and combine them into a cluster: GUI can optimize queries so that all nodes build reports in parallel. <a href="#">IPFIX-balancer</a> is used for even data distribution across nodes (round-robin), significantly improving performance.</p> <p>If a node fails, the balancer automatically directs data to remaining nodes. General recommendation: more nodes and smaller data portions per node. This ensures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. High performance</li><li>2. Fault tolerance</li><li>3. Scalability (by adding nodes to the cluster)</li></ol>

## Operation tips from Yandex ClickHouse

You can read operation tips from Yandex ClickHouse at <https://clickhouse.com/docs/operations/tips>.