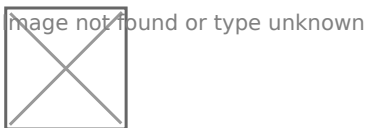


# How much data can the eGauge store?

The eGauge hardware (including models in the eGauge2, EG30xx, and EG4xxx model lines) have a variety of database configuration options. Database options are denoted by the number of available registers (typically either 16 or 64). You can determine the database you are using by viewing the number of registers in **Settings -> Installation**. Installers can also view the database configuration of registered devices through [eGuard](#). The eGauge records data in a circular database; when it is full, the oldest data point is dropped to make room for the newest (incoming) data point.



Register header on the Installation page of a 16 register device

## EG4xxx hardware

By default, all EG4xxx hardware comes with the 64 register database option. Data is stored as follows:

### 64 Register database

- 1 hour second-granular data (*typical*)\*
- 1 year minute-granular data
- 10 years 15 minute-granular data
- 60 years of day-granular data

When there is over one year of data, the oldest minute-granular values are compressed 15 minute-granular intervals to make room for the newest minute-granular values to be written.

*\* Second-granular data is stored in volatile memory and cleared on power cycle or reboot. Starting in firmware v4.0.16, the total length of second-granular storage depends on the number of configured registers and update frequency.*

*The amount of second-granular volatile storage for a meter using a 64 register database and the default 1Hz update frequency is described below (note that these values may change slightly between firmware versions):*

*64 registers in use: approximately 4.5 hours.*

*32 registers in use: approximately 9 hours.*

*16 registers in use: approximately 18 hours.*

*2 registers in use: approximately 72 hours.*

## **eGauge2 and EG30xx hardware**

All eGauge2 and EG30xx devices have the most recent 10 minutes of second-by-second data stored in volatile memory (reboot or power cycle will clear the 10-minute history).

### 16 Register database

- 10 minutes of second-granular data
- 1 year minute-granular data
- 30 years 15-minute-granular data

When there is over one year of data on the 16 register device, the oldest minute-granular values are compressed to 15 minute-granular intervals to make room for the newest minute-granular values to be written.

### 64 Register database

- 10 minutes of second-granular data
- 1 year minute-granular data
- 6 years hour-granular data

When there is over one year of data on the 64 register device, the oldest minute-granular values are compressed to hour-granular intervals to make room for the newest minute-granular values to be written.

## **Advanced**

It is possible to view the current database capacity of most eGauge meters by appending /cgi-bin/get?db to the end of the URL used to access the meter. For example:

Via proxy server - <https://egaugexxxxx.egaug.es/cgi-bin/get?db> for meters connecting to the Classic proxy (eGauge2, EG3xxx models, EG4xxx shipped prior to January 2024)

<https://egaugexxxxx.egaug.io/cgi-bin/get?db> for meters connected to the eGauge.io proxy (EG4xxx shipped after January 1, 2024)

Via hostname on local network - [egaugexxxxx.local/cgi-bin/get?db](https://egaugexxxxx.local/cgi-bin/get?db)

Via IP address on local network - 192.168.1.55/cgi-bin/get?db

Note that 'egaugeXXXXX' and '192.168.1.55' must be replaced with the actual [device name](#) or IP address of your specific meter. The information returned should look something like this:

```
egauge-logger: database has space for 64 registers:  
    1.0 year of minutely data  
    10.0 years of quarterly data  
    60.0 years of daily data
```

This summary page does not include the second-granular data stored in volatile memory. EG4xxx meters store one hour of second-granular data, EG30xx and older meters store ten minutes of second-granular data.

## NOTE

Some devices may have special ordered databases not listed here. Contact your purchaser. Capacity and granularity are based on the number of **possible** registers, not the number of registers in use. This means a 64 register database will always hold 6 years of hour granular data, regardless of the number of registers actually in use.

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Please visit [kb.egauge.net](http://kb.egauge.net) for the most up-to-date documentation.