ZABBIX '25 CONFERENCE

GERMANY

Migrate Zabbix DB from MariaDB/MySQL to PostgreSQL with TimescaleDB



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What is TimeScaleDB?







What is TimeScaleDB?

TimescaleDB is an open-source time series database developed by Timescale Inc., built as an **extension** on top of **PostgreSQL**.

TimescaleDB extends PostgreSQL with custom data structures and optimizations for **time-series data**, such as **hypertables** and **chunks**, providing **native partitioning**.

One of the key features are is its read- and write **performance** when working with **time-series data** and its ability to **compress** this type of data.

TimescaleDB is offered under the **Apache 2.0 license**. Additional features are offered in a community edition under the **Timescale License Agreement**.







Why TimeScaleDB?







Motivation

- Smaller data volume: History* and Trends* tables usually take up more than 90% of the database size. So compression on these tables is really beneficial.
- Improved read performance: Any frontend operation using historical data like graphs, benefits from optimized time-series handling provided by TimeScaleDB.
- **Improved write performance**: Any write operations during metrics collection benefit from optimized time-series handling provided by TimeScaleDB.
- **Improved Housekeeping**: Like with any partitioning, housekeeping for historical data is much faster.





Limitations

- No individual history/trends item periods: Partitioning ignores individual period settings per item.
- No manual deletion of item history/trends: Manuel deletion will not work due to the housekeeping changes.
- Limited data from the past: When using compression, incoming values for items are limited by the "compress records older than" setting in Zabbix.





Planning the migration







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Before migration:

- Zabbix 7.0.10
- Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS
- MariaDB 10.6.18 with partitioning, managed via a script
- 16 weeks retention for history, 57 weeks retention for trends
- 218/300 GB volume on /var/lib/mysql
- New 250 GB volume on /var/lib/postgresql





After migration:

- PostgreSQL 17
- TimescaleDB 2.17
- Compression support
- Extended retention of 1 year for history, 3 years of trends





Challenges:

- Data migration is required, lots of data needs to be moved
- SQL isn't SQL MariaDB and PostgreSQL have their own "dialects"
 - ➡ no simple SQL dump/import
- Server has HDD storage
 - → slow I/O, high latency
- Downtime should be as short as possible



Solutions:

- Use official PostgreSQL Zabbix schema as base
- Migrate data using specialized tools like "pgloader"
- Only migrate what is absolutely necessary in the first step
 Skip history/trends
- Migrate the history/trends later when the Zabbix server is running again





Required steps overview:

- Install PostgreSQL and TimescaleDB repository and packages
- Create PostgreSQL database and user
- Split up Zabbix PostgreSQL schema
- Create Zabbix tables from schema file
- Migrate database to PostgreSQL with pgloader (without history/trends)
- Apply rest of the Zabbix schema file
- Enable TimescaleDB extension and apply database patch
- Update Zabbix server/frontend configuration
- Migrate history/trends data in the background from old DB Server





Installation and setup







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Install PostgreSQL and TimescaleDB

Install PostgreSQL repo:

- # apt install -y postgresql-common
- # /usr/share/postgresql-common/pgdg/apt.postgresql.org.sh

Install TimescaleDB repo:

\$ curl -s https://packagecloud.io/install/repositories/timescale/timescaledb/script.deb.sh | bash

Install TimescaleDB 2.17 and PostgreSQL 17:

apt install timescaledb-2-postgresql-17

Note: These TimescaleDB packages are Apache license variants and do NOT have compression support due to license restrictions!



- timescaledb-2-oss-postgresql-17 (TimescaleDB repo)
 - postgresql-17-timescaledb (PostgreSQL repo)



Enable PostgreSQL, install pgloader

Start and enable PostgreSQL:

systemctl enable --now postgresql

Install pgloader:

apt install pgloader

What is pgloader?

pgloader loads data from various sources into PostgreSQL. It can transform the data it reads on the fly and submit raw SQL before and after the loading.





- Zabbix has a schema.sql for the initial PostgreSQL database schema.
 → we can use it as a starting point
- Problem: It also contains triggers, constraints and indices. Inserts may cause conflicts or primary key violations.

Required steps:

- 1. Create raw tables without indices, constrains or triggers.
- 2. Copy data from MySQL/MariaDB using pgloader.
- 3. Create index, constrains and triggers with data in place.





IT-Services

Create work directory for the schema and download Zabbix 7.10.0 source code:

\$ mkdir /tmp/zabbix-db-migration && cd /tmp/zabbix-db-migration \$ wget https://cdn.zabbix.com/zabbix/sources/stable/7.0/zabbix-7.0.10.tar.gz \$ tar xfvz zabbix-7.0.10.tar.gz \$ cd zabbix-7.0.10/database/postgresql/

Delete all lines for altering tables (constraints), data inserts or creating indices:

\$ grep -vE 'ALTER TABLE ONLY|INSERT|CREATE(UNIQUE)? INDEX' schema.sql > /tmp/zabbix-dbmigration/create_tables.sql

Search for first "create or replace function" call and delete everything until the end of the file – save as **create_tables.sql**:

\$ sed -i '/create\ or\ replace\ function/,\$d' /tmp/zabbix-db-migration/create_tables.sql



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Extract all trigger creation query – save as triggers.sql:

 $k '/INSERT INTO dbversion/{p=1;next} /ALTER TABLE/{p=0} p' schema.sql > /tmp/zabbix-db-migration/triggers.sql$

Extract all index create queries – save as create_index.sql:

\$ grep -E 'CREATE INDEX|CREATE UNIQUE INDEX' schema.sql > /tmp/zabbix-db-migration/create_index.sql

Extract all constraint queries – save as **alter_table.sql**:

\$ grep 'ALTER TABLE ONLY' schema.sql > /tmp/zabbix-db-migration/alter_table.sql





Prepare PostgreSQL

Create database user and database:

```
# su postgres
$ createuser --pwprompt zabbix
Enter password for new role:
Enter it again:
$ createdb -0 zabbix zabbix
```

Create basic Zabbix database schema:

```
$ psql --host=127.0.0.1 --dbname=zabbix --username=zabbix -f
/tmp/zabbix-db-migration/create_tables.sql
Password for user zabbix:
CREATE TABLE
```

• • •







pgloader.conf

Prepare pgloader configuration







Migrate the data







Run pgloader

Stop Zabbix server and frontend:

systemctl stop zabbix-server apache2x

Run pgloader:

pgloader pgloader.conf /tmp/zabbix-db-migration/create_tables.sql

2025-03-12T16:20:05.020000Z LOG pgloader version "3.6.10~devel" 2025-03-12T16:20:05.540005Z LOG Migrating from #<MYSQL-CONNECTION mysql://zabbix@127.0.0.1:3306/zabbix {1006B07733}> 2025-03-12T16:20:05.540005Z LOG Migrating into #<PGSQL-CONNECTION pgsql://zabbix@127.0.0.1:5432/zabbix {1006B078C3}> 2025-03-12T16:20:12.664063Z WARNING Source column "public"."acknowledges"."acknowledgeid" is casted to type "numeric" which is not the same as "bigint", the type of current target database column "public"."acknowledges"."acknowledgeid". 2025-03-12T16:20:12.664063Z WARNING Source column "public"."acknowledges"."userid" is casted to type "numeric" which is not the same as "bigint", the type of current target database column "public"."acknowledges"."userid". 2025-03-12T16:20:12.664063Z WARNING Source column "public"."acknowledges"."userid" is casted to type "numeric" which is not the same as "bigint", the type of current target database column "public"."acknowledges"."userid". [...]



There will be some warnings about different datatypes – this is expected



Run pgloader

table name	errors	rows	bytes	total time
fetch meta data Truncate	0 0	191 191		0.664s 0.224s
public.auditlog public.housekeeper public.event_tag public.events public.alerts public.item_tag public.item_preproc public.item_rtdata public.item_rtdata public.functions public.functions public.functions public.trigger_tag public.hostmacro public.graph_discovery public.trigger_depends	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	644034 427025 265018 144299 189008 116038 63551 48315 47376 29172 11798 10571 7174 5312 4023 3649	264.8 MB 13.4 MB 8.8 MB 15.0 MB 266.1 MB 3.6 MB 3.6 MB 827.0 kB 4.3 MB 903.9 kB 1.2 MB 296.2 kB 660.5 kB 138.7 kB 69.6 kB	1m8.393s 9.128s 1m4.276s 5.400s 1m3.672s 2.004s 1.644s 1.036s 1.872s 0.952s 1.084s 0.536s 0.648s 0.380s 0.384s 0.384s
public.acknowledges public.triggers	0 0 []	2757 16825	180.1 kB 6.0 MB	0.4923 0.656s 1.980s



Run pgloader

	[]			
public.lld override opperiod	Ē	0		4.504s
public.mfa	0	0		4.580s
public.opcommand grp	0	0		4.612s
public.opinventory	0	0		4.696s
public.proxy autoreg host	0	0		4.780s
public.proxy group rtdata	0	0		4.804s
public.report param	0	0		4.900s
public.report usrgrp	0	0		4.988s
public.service status rule	0	0		4.992s
public.sysmap url	0	0		5.092s
public.tag filter	0	1	0.0 kB	5.196s
public.task data	0	1	0.4 kB	5.176s
public.task remote command result	0	0		5.280s
public.trigger_queue	0	0		5.372s
public.userdirectory_idpgroup	0	0		5.396s
public.userdirectory_media	0	0		5.468s
public.userdirectory usrgrp	0	0		5.584s
public.widget_field	0	14867	897.0 kB	5.864s
COPY Threads Completion	 Ø	 Д		2m34 877s
Reset Sequences	Ő	1		0 308s
Install Comments	Ő	â		0.9005
Total import time	\checkmark	2354116	635.5 MB	2m35.185s







Apply remaining schema

Apply indices:

```
$ psql --host=127.0.0.1 --dbname=zabbix --username=zabbix -f
/tmp/zabbix-db-migration/create_index.sql
```

Apply constrains:

```
$ psql --host=127.0.0.1 --dbname=zabbix --username=zabbix -f
/tmp/zabbix-db-migration/alter_table.sql
```

Apply triggers:

```
$ psql --host=127.0.0.1 --dbname=zabbix --username=zabbix -f
/tmp/zabbix-db-migration/triggers.sql
```

```
Optimize tables:
    $ vacuumdb --dbname=zabbix --analyze --username=postgres --jobs=$(grep -c processor
    /proc/cpuinfo)
```



We now have a working PostgreSQL database.

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Activate TimeScaleDB







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Intermediate result

A few more steps are required:

- Activate TimescaleDB extension and schema
- Reconfigure server and frontend
- Migrate history and trends data





timescaledb-tune

Tune PostgreSQL configuration for TimescaleDB – also activates library:

```
# timescaledb-tune
Using postgresql.conf at this path:
/etc/postgresql/17/main/postgresql.conf
Is this correct? [(y)es/(n)o]: y
Writing backup to:
```

/tmp/timescaledb_tune.backup202503051145

```
shared_preload_libraries needs to be updated
Current:
#shared_preload_libraries = ''
Recommended:
shared_preload_libraries = 'timescaledb'
Is this okay? [(y)es/(n)o]: y
success: shared_preload_libraries will be updated
```

```
Tune memory/parallelism/WAL and other settings? [(y)es/(n)o]: y
Recommendations based on 15.82 GB of available memory and 4 CPUs for PostgreSQL 17
[...]
```







Enable TimescaleDB

Activate TimescaleDB extension:

\$ echo "CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS timescaledb CASCADE;" | psql zabbix CREATE EXTENSION

Enable TimescaleDB Zabbix schema and migrate tables:

\$ cat /usr/share/zabbix-sql-scripts/postgresql/timescaledb/schema.sql | psql zabbix

Migration will take a few minutes only.





Enable TimescaleDB

CREATE FUNCTION NOTICE: function base36 decode(pg catalog.varchar) does not exist, skipping DROP FUNCTION NOTICE: PostgreSQL version 17.4 (Debian 17.4-1.pgdg120+2) is valid NOTICE: TimescaleDB extension is detected NOTICE: TimescaleDB version 2.18.2 is valid WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "source" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "value" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "auditid" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "username" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "ip" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "resource cuid" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "resourcename" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. WARNING: column type "character varying" used for "recordsetid" does not follow best practices HINT: Use datatype TEXT instead. NOTICE: migrating data to chunks DETAIL: Migration might take a while depending on the amount of data. NOTICE: TimescaleDB is configured successfully DO



There will be some warnings about datatypes – this is expected



Reconfigure Zabbix for TimescaleDB

Install Zabbix Server PosgreSQL variant (uninstalls zabbix-server-mysql) and Postgres PHP module:

apt install zabbix-server-pgsql php8.1-pgsql

Update frontend config - edit /etc/zabbix/web/zabbix.conf.php:

- Change **\$DB['TYPE']** to **POSTGRESQL**
- Change **\$DB['SCHEMA']** to **public**
- Change **\$DB['SERVER']** to **localhost**

Then update database settings in /etc/zabbix/zabbix.conf(.d/) if required (socket, host name).

Start new PostgresSQL enabled Zabbix server and frontend:









Intermediate result

We now have a working Zabbix server with TimescaleDB! But we're not quite finished yet... graphs are still empty.

(...remember we skipped history and trends data)





History and Trends - Migration strategies

Migrating history and trends using a "small application" in go:

- Select items one by one
- Select all values for that item, ordered by timestamp
- Insert the values in batches
- Save last timestamp after each batch
- Add delay between batches to lower DB load
- Skip duplicates





History and Trends - Migration strategies

Observations during the migration:

- Low load on TimescaleDB, moderate load on MariaDB
- Restarts after interruption are very quick:
 - ➡ skip items with existing timestamp file
 - ➡ continue with timestamp from last timestamp file



History and Trends - Migration strategies

Screenshot of migration in progress:

history_uint_23742
trends_uint_237429710
history_uint_23746
trends_uint_237469710
history_uint_23748
trends_uint_237489710
history_uint_2375284414
trends_uint_237529709
history_uint_2375582811
trends_uint_237557767
history_uint_24532 0
trends_uint_24532 0
history_uint_24533 0
trends_uint_24533 0
history_uint_24534 0
trends_uint_24534 0
history_uint_24535 0
trends_uint_24535 0
history_uint_24536 0
trends_uint_24536 0
history_uint_24537 0
trends_uint_24537 0
history_uint_24542 0
trends_uint_24542 0
history_uint_24543 0
trends_uint_24543 0
history_uint_24544 0
trends_uint_24544 0
history_uint_49947
trends_uint_499479710
history_uint_50432
trends_uint_504329708
history_uint_50433
trends_uint_504339710
history uint 50798





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Conclusion

Lessons learned:

- Disable compression during migration of history/trends (and enable after migration)
- Compression reduced the total data size from \sim 218 GB to \sim 75 GB.
- "Compress records older than" is also the limit for historical data received by Zabbix trappers (**older data is silently discarded**)
- timescaledb-tune picks settings that are optimal for ssds but not for hard drive storage (according to https://pgtune.leopard.in.ua/):
 - random_page_cost: 4 for hdd instead of 1.1 for ssd
 - effective_io_concurrency: 2 for hdd instead of 256 for ssd







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Thank you



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