

Zabbix Proxy Deep Dive: The Key to Scalable Distributed Monitoring

Facundo Vilarnovo, Technical Support Engineer, Zabbix Latam













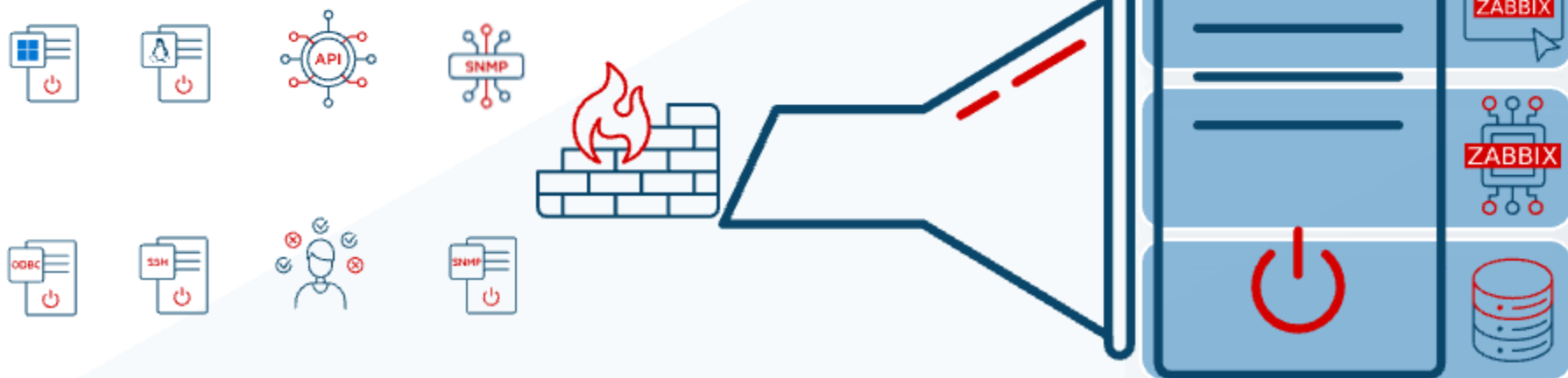
Topology



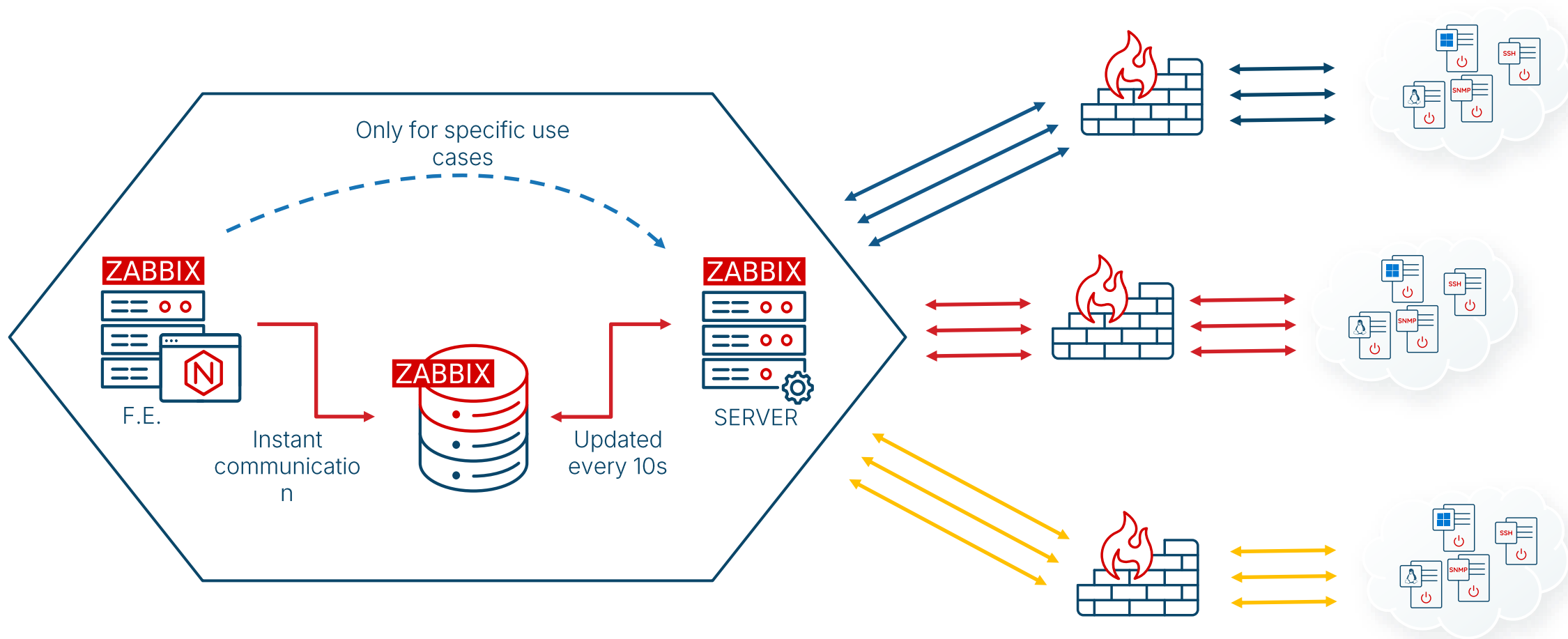
The Challenge of Centralized Monitoring:

Monolithic architectures might not scale as needed:

- ▶ Performance is tied to resources with constraints:
 - High load on Zabbix server (CPU, DB, I/O)
 - Network latency when monitoring remote locations
 - Complexity in firewall administrations (many rules to manage)
 - Data loss if network connection to a remote site fails



Architecture: Before proxy



The Solution: What is a Zabbix Proxy?

A process that can collect data on behalf of the server:

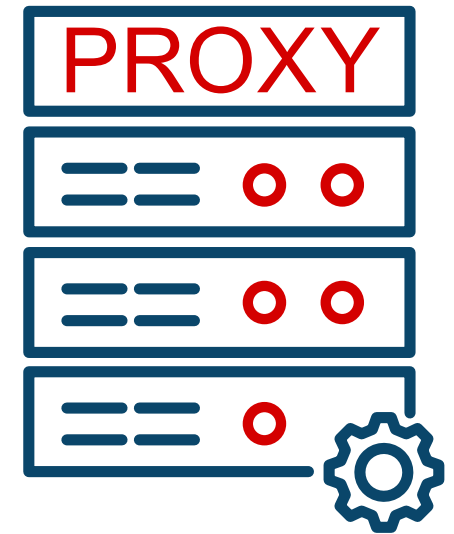
- ▶ Offloads the data collection task from the server.
- ▶ Performs preprocessing of data if needed.
- ▶ Temporarily stores (buffers) data locally.
- ▶ Sends data to the Zabbix server in a single connection.
- ▶ Can be used to test items

The Proxy is a data collector, it will not:

- ▶ Calculate triggers or send alerts



OCTOBER 8-10, 2025
RIGA • LATVIA



Proxy database support



Proxies are compatible with MySQL, PostgreSQL and SQLite3:

- ▶ For MySQL and PostgreSQL, database must be manually created, and schema should be imported (like Zabbix server).
- ▶ For SQLite3 database is automatically created by specifying the path to file
- ▶ Proxy database is used as temporal storage of data



Proxy installation



Installation is straight forward:

- From Zabbix download page, select OS, version, component, backed:

ZABBIX VERSION

OS DISTRIBUTION

OS VERSION

ZABBIX COMPONENT

DATABASE

WEB SERVER

7.4

Proceed with installing zabbix repository.

7.2

rpm --import /usr/share/zabbix/zabbix.repo

7.0 L

dnf install zabbix-proxy-sqlite3 zabbix-selinux-policy

6.0 L

dnf install zabbix-proxy-sqlite3 zabbix-selinux-policy

b. Install

Reinstalling zabbix-proxy-sqlite3 zabbix-selinux-policy

c. Configure

Edit file /etc/zabbix/zabbix_proxy.conf

d. Start

Start Zabbix proxy service

systemctl restart zabbix-proxy

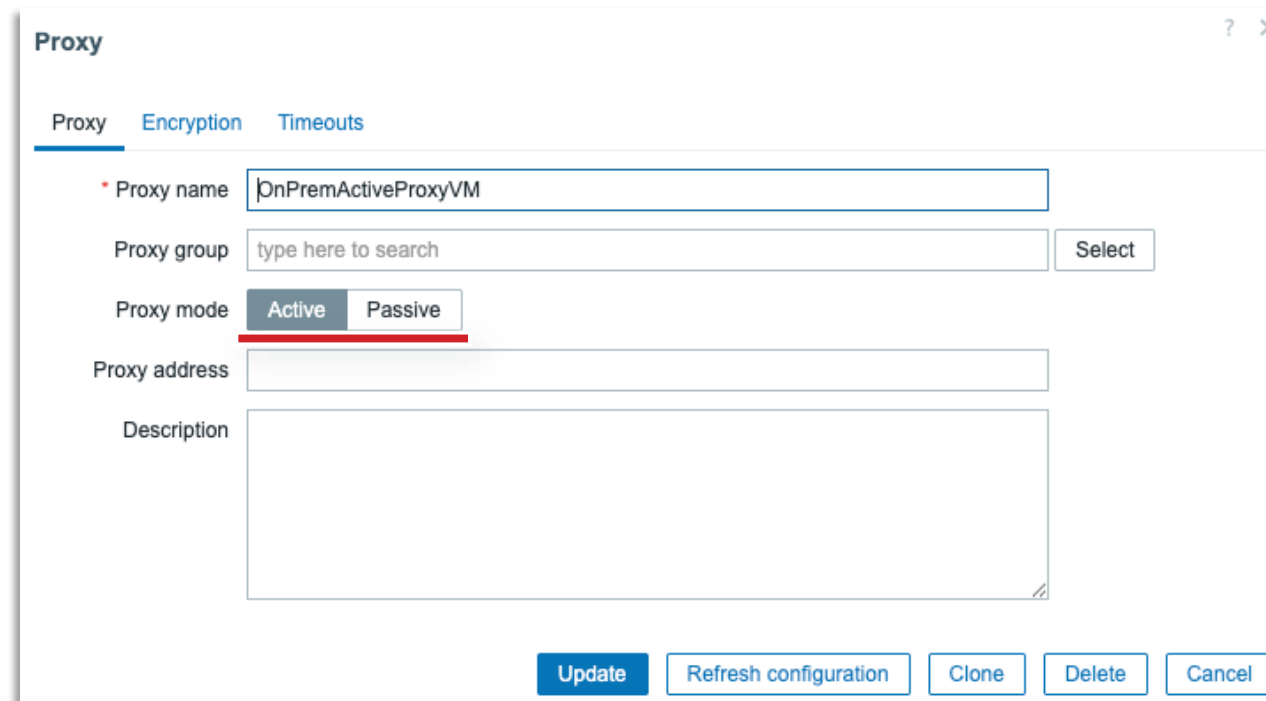
systemctl enable zabbix-proxy

```
[root@pgnode01 ~]# dnf reinstall zabbix-proxy-sqlite3 zabbix-selinux-policy
Last metadata file check: 2025-07-25 10:10:00
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package           Architecture  Version      Size
-----
zabbix-proxy-sqlite3 x86_64      7.4.0-1      1.7 M
zabbix-selinux-policy noarch       7.4.0-1      309 k
=====
Total download size: 2.0 M
Is this ok [y]: y
dnf: Transaction successful
[root@pgnode01 ~]# cat /etc/zabbix/zabbix_proxy.conf | grep -v '^#' | grep -v '^$'
Server=192.168.4.53
Hostname=Proxy_A
LogFile=/var/log/zabbix/zabbix_proxy.log
LogFileSize=0
PidFile=/run/zabbix/zabbix_proxy.pid
SocketDir=/run/zabbix
DBName=/tmp/zabbix_proxy.db
DBUser=zabbix
ProxyBufferMode=hybrid
ProxyMemoryBufferSize=16M
SNMPTrapperFile=/var/log/snmptrap/snmptrap.log
Timeout=4
LogSlowQueries=3000
StatsAllowedIP=127.0.0.1
Include=/etc/zabbix/zabbix_proxy.d/*.conf
[root@pgnode01 ~]#
```


How to add a proxy?

Proxies are added via frontend, under administration section:

- ▶ Enter proxy name
- ▶ Specify if belongs to a group (Proxy HA)
- ▶ Define the mode of operation

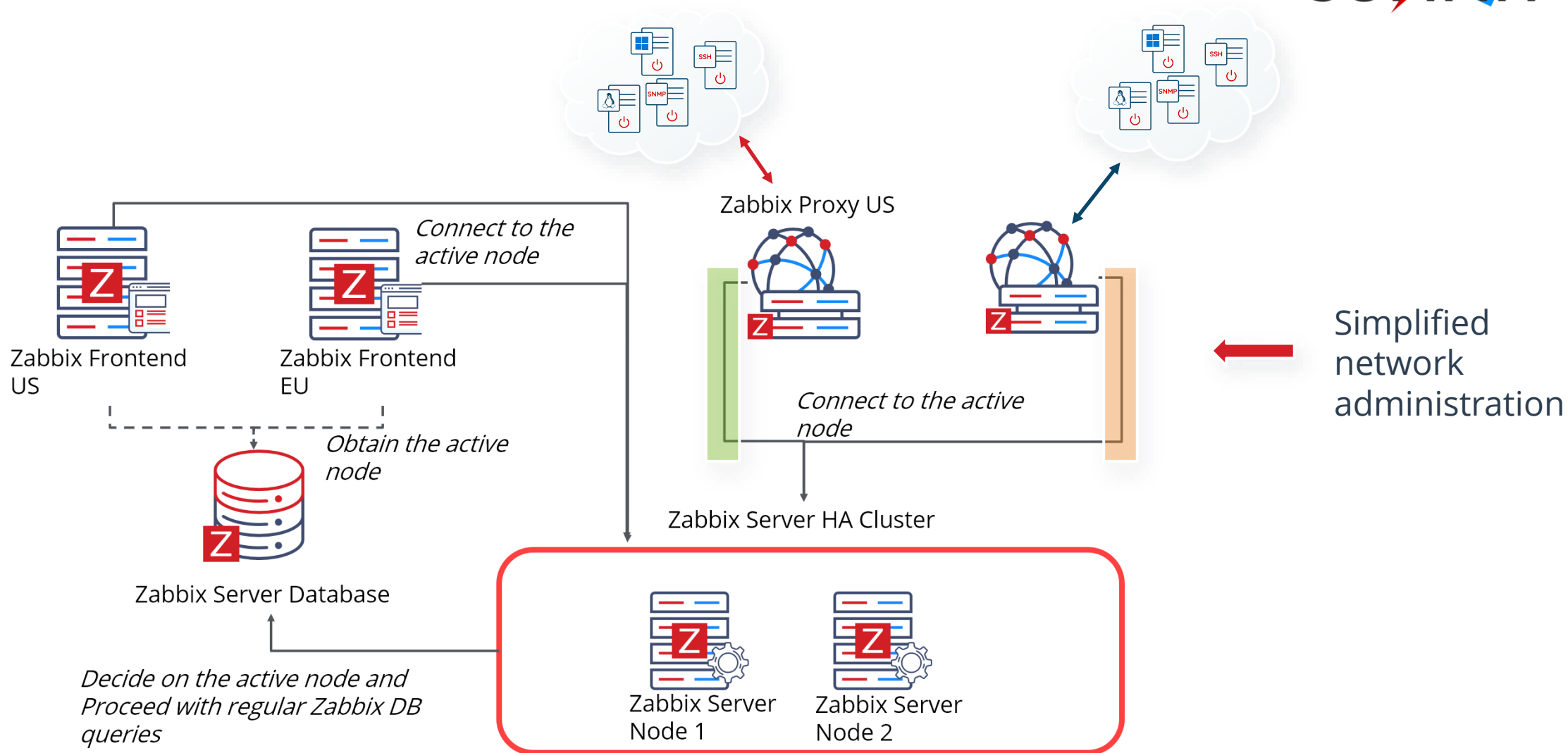


The screenshot shows the 'Proxy' configuration window in Zabbix. It has three tabs: 'Proxy' (selected), 'Encryption', and 'Timeouts'. The 'Proxy' tab contains the following fields and controls:

- Proxy name:** A text input field containing 'OnPremActiveProxyVM'.
- Proxy group:** A search input field with the placeholder 'type here to search' and a 'Select' button.
- Proxy mode:** Two radio buttons, 'Active' (selected) and 'Passive'.
- Proxy address:** An empty text input field.
- Description:** A large empty text area.

At the bottom of the window, there are five buttons: 'Update', 'Refresh configuration', 'Clone', 'Delete', and 'Cancel'.

Architecture: **After** proxy



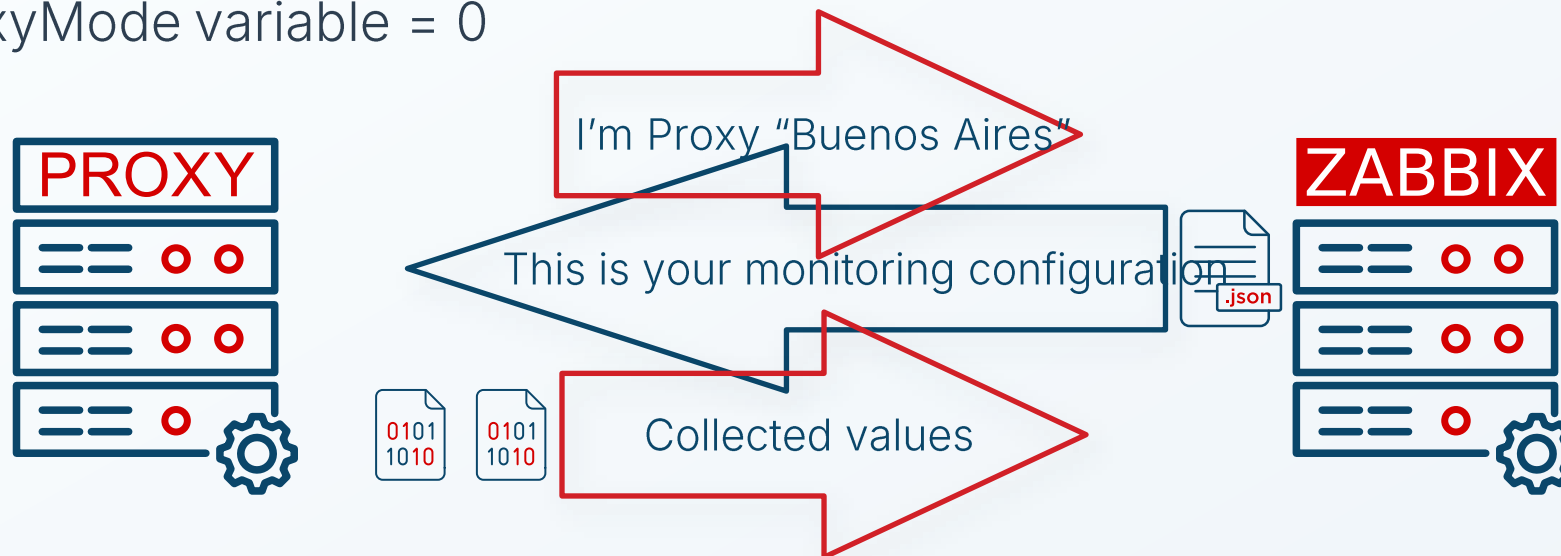
Communication



Operating Modes: **Active** vs. Passive

Active Proxy (Recommended):

- ▶ "The proxy initiates the connection." Ideal for networks behind NAT/Firewall.
- ▶ Requests monitoring configuration and proceeds to actively send collected values.
- ▶ If server is in cluster mode, semicolon must be used. (address:port;address2:port)
- ▶ ProxyMode variable = 0

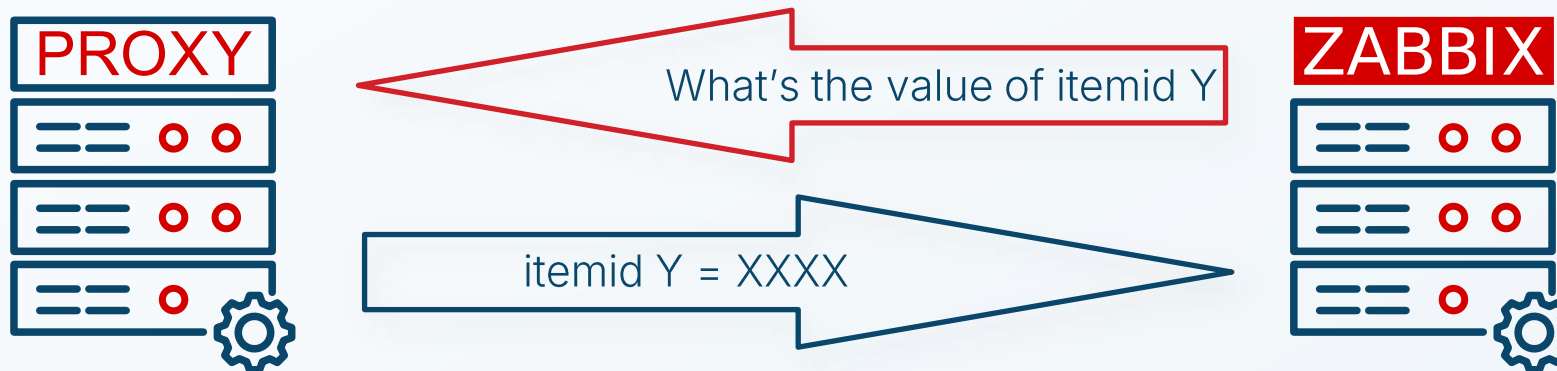


Operating Modes: Active vs. **Passive**



Passive Proxy:

- ▶ "The server initiates the connection." Requires the server to be able to reach the proxy.
- ▶ Server queries the proxy for each metric.
- ▶ Requires that server has "ProxyPoller = 1" variable enabled in server configuration file.
- ▶ The value of **Server=** in proxy acts as list of accepted IPs to receive queries.



Proxy encryption (Active)



TLSConnect defines type of encryption for connecting to server:

- ▶ Used for active proxy, ignored for passive proxy
 - unencrypted - connect without encryption (default)
 - psk - connect using TLS and a pre-shared key (PSK)
 - cert - connect using TLS and a certificate
- ▶ Mandatory if TLS certificate or PSK parameters are defined

```
### Option: TLSConnect
#   How the proxy should connect to Zabbix server. Used for an active proxy, ignored on a passive proxy.
#   Only one value can be specified:
#       unencrypted - connect without encryption
#       psk         - connect using TLS and a pre-shared key
#       cert        - connect using TLS and a certificate
#
# Mandatory: yes, if TLS certificate or PSK parameters are defined (even for 'unencrypted' connection)
# Default:
TLSConnect=psk
```

Proxy encryption (Passive)



TLSAccept defines type of encryption it accepts from server:

- ▶ Used for a passive proxy, ignored on an active proxy. Multiple values are possible:
 - unencrypted - connect without encryption (default)
 - psk - connect using TLS and a pre-shared key (PSK)
 - cert - connect using TLS and a certificate
- ▶ Mandatory if Cert or PSK are used.

```
### Option: TLSAccept
#   What incoming connections to accept from Zabbix server. Used for a passive proxy, ignored on an active proxy.
#   Multiple values can be specified, separated by comma:
#       unencrypted - accept connections without encryption
#       psk         - accept connections secured with TLS and a pre-shared key
#       cert        - accept connections secured with TLS and a certificate
#
# Mandatory: yes, if TLS certificate or PSK parameters are defined (even for 'unencrypted' connection)
# Default:
TLSAccept=cert,psk
```

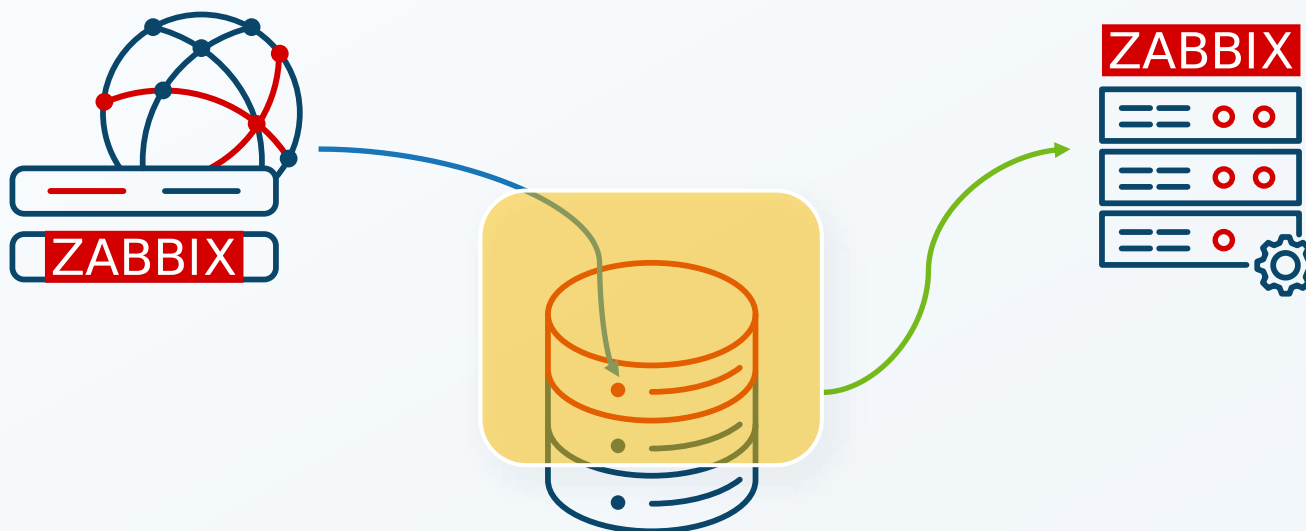

BufferMode



Buffer Mode: **Disk** (legacy)

Specifies history, network discovery and auto-registration data storage mechanism :

- ▶ All information must be stored in the database.
- ▶ Possible bottleneck due to database or I/O



Proxy configuration (retention)



Proxies need definitions for data retention:

- ▶ Can keep information stored besides if already was sent to server:

- ProxyLocalBuffer

```
### Option: ProxyLocalBuffer
# Proxy will keep data locally for N hours, even if the data have already been synced with the server.
# This parameter may be used if local data will be used by third party applications.
#
# Mandatory: no
# Range: 0-720
# Default:
ProxyLocalBuffer=1
```

- ▶ Will store the information in case of no connection to server by the amount of time defined:

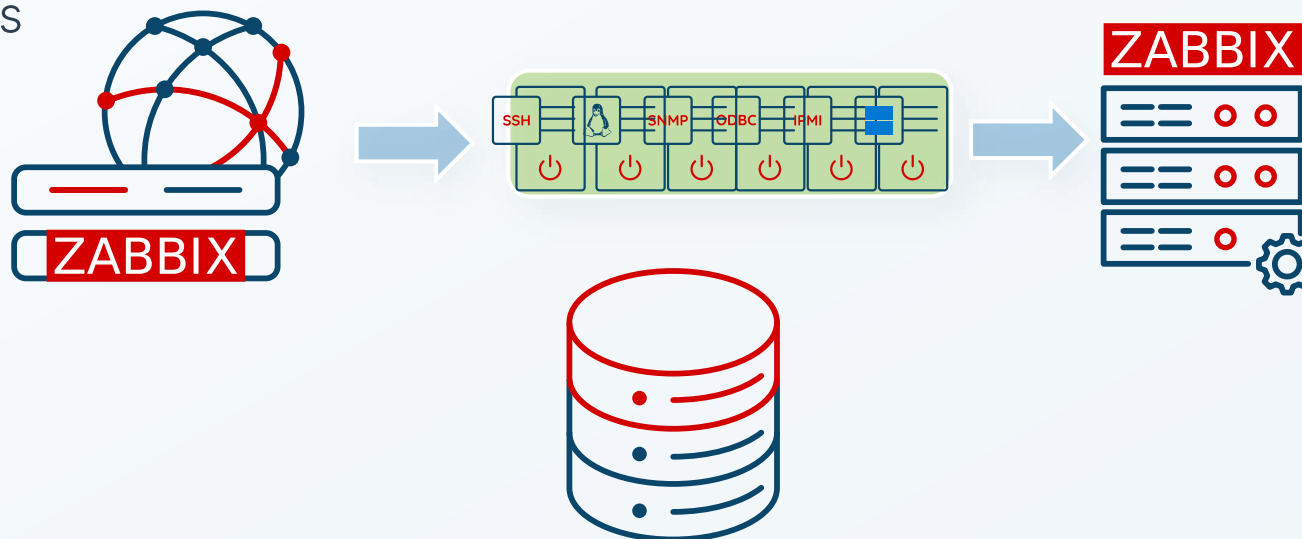
- ProxyOfflineBuffer

```
### Option: ProxyOfflineBuffer
# Proxy will keep data for N hours in case if no connectivity with Zabbix Server.
# Older data will be lost.
#
# Mandatory: no
# Range: 1-720
# Default:
ProxyOfflineBuffer=1
```


Buffer Mode: **Memory**

Specifies history, network discovery and auto-registration data storage mechanism:

- ▶ Uploads to Zabbix server without accessing the database:
 - Requires to define the buffer size. (ProxyMemoryBufferSize up to 2 GB)
 - Between 10 and 100 times better proxy performance, depending on the allocated hardware
 - Values are stored considering age. If values are old and not sent they could be overwritten by new ones



Proxy configuration (memory)



When working in memory mode we can define sizing by:

► Size of shared memory:

- ProxyMemoryBufferSize

```
### Option: ProxyMemoryBufferSize
#   Size of shared memory cache for collected history, discovery and auto registration data, in bytes.
#   If enabled (not zero) proxy will keep history discovery and auto registration data in memory unless
#   cache is full or stored records are older than defined ProxyMemoryBufferAge.
#   This parameter cannot be used together with ProxyLocalBuffer parameter.
#
# Mandatory: no
# Range: 0,128K-2G
# Default:
# ProxyMemoryBufferSize=0

ProxyMemoryBufferSize=16M
```

► Will store the information in case of **no connection** to server by the amount of time defined:

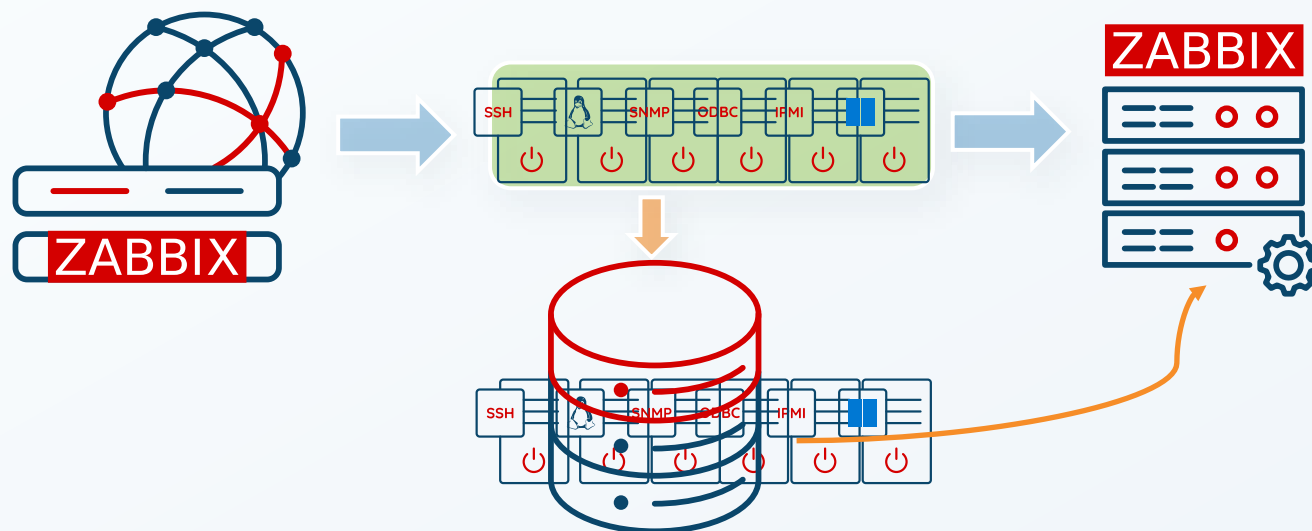
- ProxyMemoryBufferAge

```
### Option: ProxyMemoryBufferAge
#   Maximum age of data in proxy memory buffer, in seconds.
#   When enabled (not zero) and records in proxy memory buffer are older, then it forces proxy buffer
#   to switch to database mode until all records are uploaded to server.
#   This parameter must be less or equal to ProxyOfflineBuffer parameter (note different units).
#
# Mandatory: no
# Range: 0,600-864000
# Default:
ProxyMemoryBufferAge=0
```

Buffer Mode: Hybrid

Normally works in **memory mode** until it runs out of memory or the oldest record exceeds the configured age, if so:

- ▶ The buffer is flushed to database, and it works like in **disk mode** until all data have been uploaded.
- ▶ Once data is uploaded switches back to **memory mode**
- ▶ During shutdown memory buffer is **flushed to database**



Keeping an eye on the proxy



Proxy monitoring (via server)



Monitoring proxies is necessary to understand their current performance:

► It's possible to check basic metrics via Administration -> Proxies:

<input type="checkbox"/> Name ▲	Mode	Encryption	State	Version	Last seen (age)	Item count	Required vps
<input type="checkbox"/> Proxy_A	Active	None	Online	7.4.2	5s	0	0

► Zabbix server health template will discover general metrics from proxies:

All hosts / Zabbix server Enabled ZBX Discovery list / Zabbix proxy discovery Item prototypes 12 Trigger prototypes 4

Discovery rule Preprocessing 2 LLD macros 2 Filters Overrides 1

Current problems

Time ▼	Info	Host	Problem • Severity	Duration	Update	Actions	Tags
08:30:16 PM	•	Zabbix server	Zabbix server: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Zabbix proxy last seen more than 600 seconds ago	12m 55s	Update	class: software component: proxy proxy-name: Proxy_A	...
20:00	•						
06:54:03 PM	•	Proxy_A	Zabbix proxy: Version has changed (new version: 7.4.2)	1h 49m 8s	Update	class: software component: system scope: notice	...

Description LLD rule with item and trigger prototypes for proxy discovery.

☐ Name ▲

☐ ... Zabbix server health: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Stats: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Certificate

☐ ... Zabbix server health: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Stats: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Compatibility

☐ ... Zabbix server health: Zabbix proxies stats: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Stats

☐ ... Zabbix server health: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Stats: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Unencrypted

☐ ... Zabbix server health: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Stats: Proxy [Proxy_A]: Version

Proxy load balancing

High availability



Proxy high availability



Zabbix proxy
balancing

- ▶ If a proxy is down, traffic is redirected to other proxy
- ▶ Hosts are monitored by proxy group
- ▶ Verifies proxy status
- ▶ Proxy group
- ▶ Hosts

New host

Host IPMI Tags Macros Inventory Encryption Value mapping

* Host name

Dummy host

Visible name

Dummy host

Templates

type here to search

Select

* Host groups

demo (new) ×

type here to search

Select

Interfaces

No interfaces are defined.

[Add](#)

Description

Monitored by

Server

Proxy

Proxy group

Super Group HA ×

Select

proxy load

ed to other

Proxy host redistribution

Distribution is handled by the server, via process called Proxy Group Manager:

- ▶ The group manager redistributes hosts using the following logic:
 - Calculate the average number of hosts per proxy
 - For proxies with hosts excess, move excess to under assigned pool of proxies
 - For proxies with host deficit, calculate how many hosts are needed to reach balance
 - Remove the required number of hosts from proxies with most hosts
 - Move unassigned hosts to proxies with the fewer hosts



Key Benefits

- ▶ Scalability: Monitor thousands of new devices
- ▶ Performance: Reduce load on the server
- ▶ Simplified Administration: Centralized configuration. Hosts are assigned to a proxy or group of proxies via Zabbix frontend
- ▶ Robust remote monitoring: Ideal for DMZs, remote offices, cloud environment. Zero data loss from network failures
- ▶ Enhanced security: Fewer firewall rules and smaller attack surface

Considerations, limitations and best practices



- ▶ **Proxy Sizing:** The proxy hardware depends on the number of 'New Values Per Second' (NVPS) it will manage.
- ▶ **Proxy Database:** SQLite is ideal for starters and small proxies. Use MySQL or PostgreSQL for heavier loads.
- ▶ **High Availability (HA):** The proxy is a single point of failure for its location. Consider load-balancing agents between multiple proxies.
- ▶ **Monitor the Proxy:** Zabbix includes the "Zabbix proxy health" template to watch the performance and status of your proxies.
- ▶ **Proxies don't:**
 - Calculate triggers.
 - Do event correlation.
 - Alert and notifications.

Thank you

