

ZABBIX PROXY TROUBLESHOOTING AND PERFORMANCE TUNING

ARTŪRS LONTONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT ENGINEER





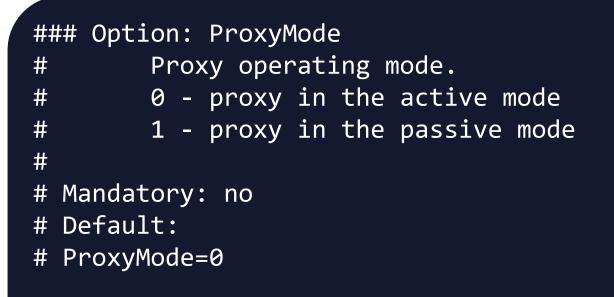
ZABBIX PROXY

- \bigcirc Can be deployed to monitor distributed IT infrastructure
- \bigcirc Prevents loss of data in case of network outages
- \bigcirc Allows collecting data locally from remote data centers
- \bigcirc Supports active and passive modes
- \bigcirc Good practice is to delegate most of your data collection to Zabbix proxy



ACTIVE VS PASSIVE

- \bigcirc Server polling the proxy – Passive mode
- \bigcirc Proxy establishing the connection to the server- Active mode
- \bigcirc Default mode is Active



- Passive proxy configuration involves making changes in the Zabbix server \bigcirc configuration file
- \bigcirc Consult with your networking team regarding your company network policies



PROXY VERSIONS

- Proxy major version needs to be equal to server major version!
- ⊘ Minor versions can differ Proxy 5.0.4 + Server 5.0.3 + Web 5.0.9
- Proxies support SQLite/MySQL/PostgreSQL/Oracle DB backends
- On't forget to select the proper package in relation to the DB
- SQLite proxy package:

yum install zabbix-proxy-sqlite3

✓ MySQL proxy package:

yum install zabbix-proxy-mysql

⊘ PostgreSQL proxy package:

yum install zabbix-proxy-pgsql

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PROXY PERFORMANCE ISSUES

DETECTING PERFORMANCE ISSUES

- \bigcirc How can I know what is the root cause of my proxy performance issues?
- \bigcirc Make sure that you're monitoring your proxy!

					-		Interface	-	Templa
Proxy-NY	Applications 1	Items 21	Triggers 19	Graphs 4	Discovery	Web	127.0.0.1:10050	New York	Templa Proxy

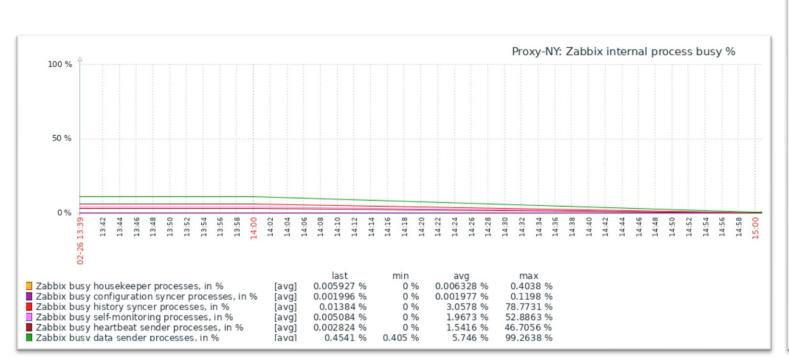
- \bigcirc Proxy host needs to be monitored by itself!
- Use the out of the box Proxy monitoring template Template App Zabbix Proxy \bigcirc

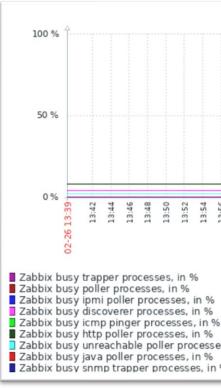
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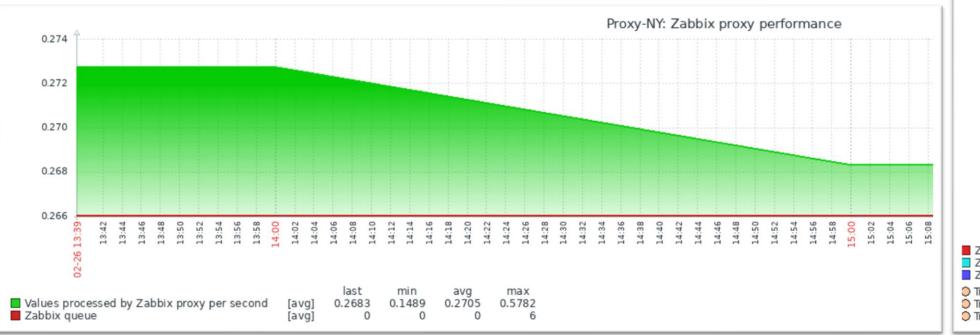
late App Zabbix

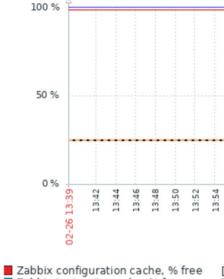


PERFORMANCE GRAPHS









Zabbix configuration cache, % free
 Zabbix text write cache, % free
 Zabbix history write cache, % free
 Trigger: Less than 25% free in the configuration

Trigger: Less than 25% free in the text
 Trigger: Less than 25% free in the history

13:56 13:58 14:00	[a\ [a\	'g] 'g]	14:08		21:71 last	14:14	b	14:18 min 0 %			% % 14:26	14:28	ma 0.41	0 9		14:36	14:38	14:40	14:42	14:44	14:46	14:48	14:50	14:52	14:54	14:56	14:58	15:00	16-03
es, in %	[nd [a\ [a\ [a\ [a\ [nd	data (g] (g] (g]	((]	0.000	0847 0847 0200 0847	3 % 3 % 5 %	0	0 % 0 % 0 % 0 %	1.92 1.0 3.87	275	% %	53 31 85	3.63 1.65 5.93 3.12	02 9 74 9 59 9	% % %														

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13:54	13:56	13:58	14:00	14:02	14:04	14:06	14:08	14:10	14:12	14:14	14:16	14:18	14:20	14:22	14:24	14:26	14:28	14:30	14:32	14:34	14:36	14:38	14:40	14:42	14:44	14:46	14:48	14:50	14:52	14:54	14:56	14:58	15:00	15:02	1 E-DA
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### $\bigcirc$ Large or growing proxy specific queue can be a sign of performance issues or a misconfiguration

Proxy	5 seconds	10 seconds	30 seconds	1 minute	5 minutes	More than 10 minutes
Kubernetes cluster	0	0	0	0	0	1912
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
Server	0	0	0	0	0	0

- Check the proxy status, graphs and log files  $\bigotimes$
- $\bigcirc$ Check the agent logs for issues related with connecting to the proxy

Name ▲	Mode	Encryption	Compression	Last seen (age)
Kubernetes cluster	Active	None	On	1y 4m 25d

Total: 3

### LACK OF SERVER RESOURCES

 $\bigcirc$ Tools such as sar and top can help you identify resource bottlenecks on the proxy server

ar -wdp 3 5	<pre>&gt; disk.perf</pre>	.txt							
08:18:38 AM	DEV	tps	rkB/s	wkB/s	areq-sz	aqu-sz	await	svctm	%util
08:18:41 AM	sda	12.00	0.00	22.67	1.89	0.01	0.83	0.89	1.07
08:18:41 AM	cl-root	12.33	0.00	26.67	2.16	0.01	0.84	0.86	1.07
08:18:41 AM	cl-swap	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

- $\bigcirc$ Don't get offput by high %util on SSDs or RAID arrays.
- $\bigcirc$ Parallelism can cause SSD or RAID %util to skyrocket, but that isn't necessarily a sign of a problem due to parallelism

### **PROXY QUEUE**

- $\bigcirc$ A good indicator of proxy performance is the proxy queue – count of metrics not yet sent to the server as seen by the proxy
- $\bigcirc$ We can observe this in real time by queueing the proxy DB
- $\bigcirc$ The list of unsent metrics is stored in proxy_history
- $\bigcirc$ The last sent metric is marked in the IDs table

select count(*) from proxy_history where id>(select nextid from ids where table_name="proxy_history");



### **PROXY QUEUE**

 $\bigcirc$ This value will keep growing if proxy is unable to send the data at all or due to performance issues



- If the value is steadily decreasing that is a good sign  $\bigcirc$
- Proxy should be able to catch up with the incoming data and send all of the data  $\bigcirc$ backlog to the server





## **CONFIGURATION FREQUENCY**

 $\bigcirc$ Any configuration changes will be applied on the proxy after ConfigFrequency interval

```
### Option: ConfigFrequency
        How often proxy retrieves configuration data from Zabbix Server in
#
seconds.
        For a proxy in the passive mode this parameter will be ignored.
#
#
# Mandatory: no
# Range: 1-3600*24*7
# Default:
# ConfigFrequency=3600
```

 $\bigcirc$ Configuration cache reload can be forced only on an active proxy

#zabbix_proxy -R config_cache_reload #zabbix_proxy [1972]: command sent successfully









# SELECTING AND TUNING THE DB BACKEND



### SQLITE

- $\bigcirc$ Perfect for small proxy instances – supports embedded hardware
- $\bigcirc$ In majority of cases SQLite proxy DB backends are sufficient
- $\bigcirc$ No need to do any additional DB configuration with SQLite
- $\bigcirc$ A single file that can be deleted if cleanup is necessary
- Supports around ~1000 NVPS  $\bigcirc$

```
### Option: DBName
#
        Database name.
        For SQLite3 path to database file must be provided. DBUser and
#
DBPassword are ignored.
        Warning: do not attempt to use the same database Zabbix server is
#
using.
#
# Mandatory: yes
# Default:
# DBName=
```

```
DBName=/tmp/zabbix_proxy
```



### **OTHER PROXY DB BACKENDS**

- $\bigcirc$ Any of the supported DB backends can be used for a proxy
- $\bigcirc$ Zabbix server and Zabbix proxy can use different DB backends
- $\bigcirc$ Same configuration file parameters as for the server DB
- $\bigcirc$ DB and DB user creation is required

shell> mysql -uroot -p<password> mysql> create database zabbix_proxy character set utf8 collate utf8_bin; mysql> create user 'zabbix'@'localhost' identified by '<password>'; mysql> grant all privileges on zabbix_proxy.* to 'zabbix'@'localhost'; mysql> quit;

 $\bigcirc$ DB schema import is also a prerequisite

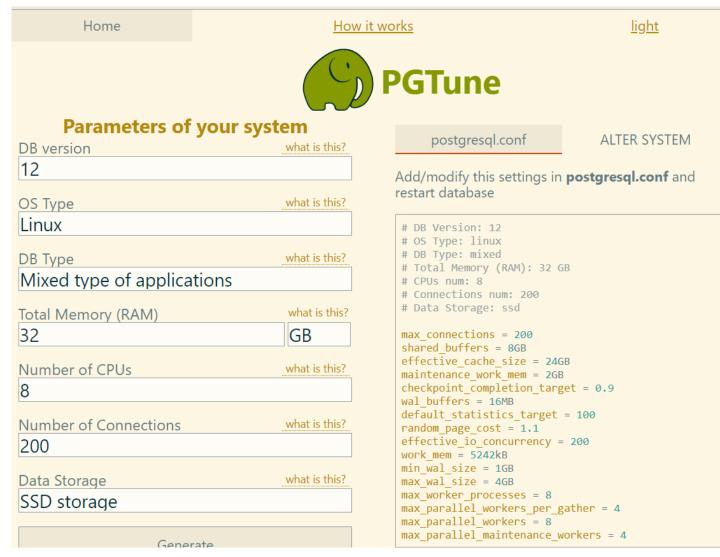
zcat /usr/share/doc/zabbix-proxy-mysql*/schema.sql.gz | mysql -uzabbix -p zabbix proxy





### **DB TUNING**

- $\bigcirc$ Make sure to use the DB backend that you're the most familiar with
- $\bigcirc$ Same tuning rules apply on the Zabbix proxy DB as on the Zabbix server DB
- $\bigcirc$ DB default configuration parameters depend on DB version
- $\bigcirc$ For PostgreSQL it's possible to use an online tuner as a good starting point







# GENERAL PERFORMANCE TUNING



### **PROXY CONFIGURATION TUNING**

- $\bigcirc$ Same as on the Zabbix server, we have to tune the default proxy parameters
- $\bigcirc$ Gathering processes
- $\bigcirc$ Internal processes, such as Preprocessors
- $\bigcirc$ Cache sizes
- $\bigcirc$ These will be different on each of your proxy servers, depending on the proxy size and types of items



## **PROXY CONFIGURATION TUNING**

 $\bigcirc$ In the vast majority of cases, the default number of History Syncers is more than sufficient

```
### Option: StartDBSyncers
        Number of pre-forked instances of DB Syncers.
#
# Mandatory: no
# Range: 1-100
# Default:
# StartDBSyncers=4
```

 $\bigcirc$ If DB syncers do underperform, chances are it's due to hardware or, for SQLite, DB backend limitations





### **PROXY DATA BUFFERS**

 $\bigcirc$ Size of Local and Offline buffers will affect the size and the performance of your DB

```
### Option: ProxyLocalBuffer
        Proxy will keep data locally for N hours, even if the data have already
#
been synced with the server.
#
# Mandatory: no
# Range: 0-720
# Default:
# ProxyLocalBuffer=0
```

```
### 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
```













# PROXY NETWORK CONNECTIVITY TROUBLESHOOTING

## **DETECTING NETWORK ISSUES**

 $\bigcirc$ Log file can help you figure out proxy connectivity issues

125209:20210214:073505.803 cannot send proxy data to server at "192.168.1.101": ZBX_TCP_WRITE() timed out

 $\bigcirc$ Depending on the proxy type – test telnet connectivity to/from proxy

time telnet 192.168.1.101 10051

Load balancers, Traffic inspectors and other IDS/Firewall tools can hinder proxy  $\bigcirc$ traffic





## **DETECTING NETWORK ISSUES**

- $\bigcirc$ Use tcpump on proxy and server to correlate network traffic with error messages in the log
- $\bigcirc$ Perform tcpdump on the proxy

tcpdump -ni any host <Zabbix server IP> -w /tmp/proxytoserver

 $\bigcirc$ Perform tcpdump on the server

tcpdump -ni any host <Zabbix proxy IP> -w /tmp/servertoproxy

 $\bigcirc$ Correlating retransmissions with errors in logs could signify a network issue

TCP Retransmission] 58120 → 10051 [FIN, ACK] Seq=83 Ack=75 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=2277226077 TCP Retransmission] 58120 → 10051 [FIN, ACK] Seq=83 Ack=75 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=2277226475







# **QUESTIONS?**

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# THANK YOU!

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