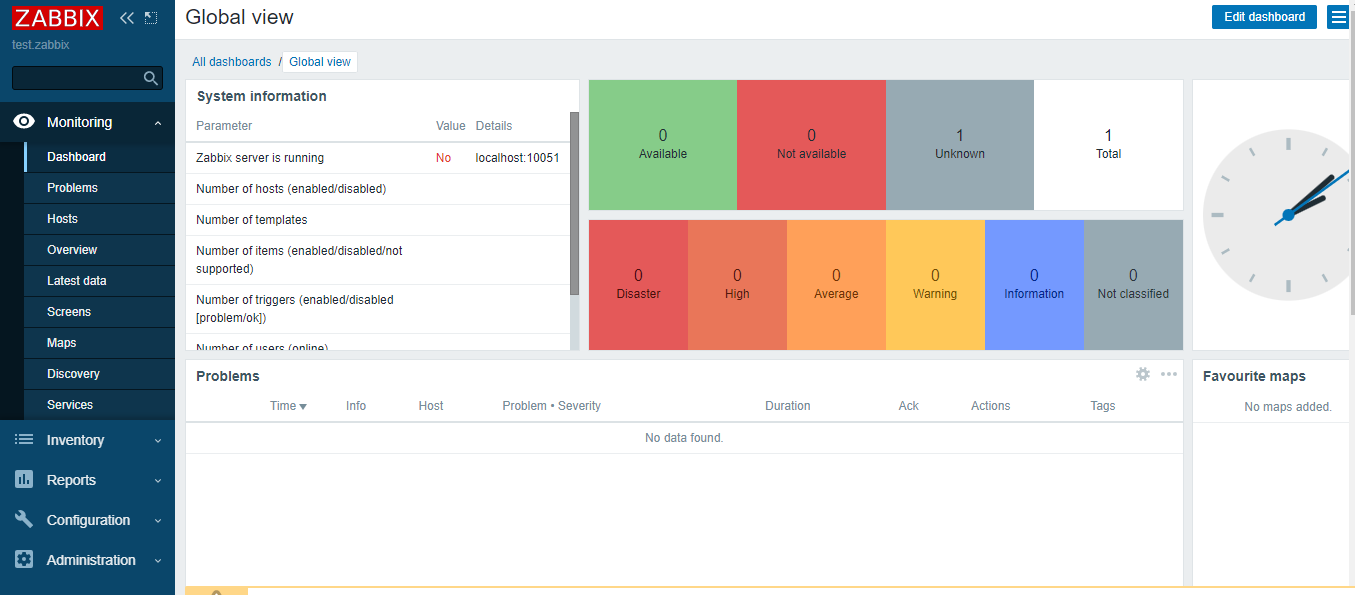
**How to install Zabbix server on Centos 7**



[root@localhost ~]# yum update –y

[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo

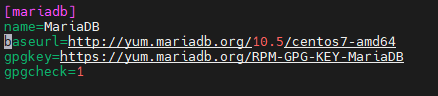
[mariadb]

name=MariaDB

baseurl=http://yum.mariadb.org/10.5/centos7-amd64

gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB

gpgcheck=1

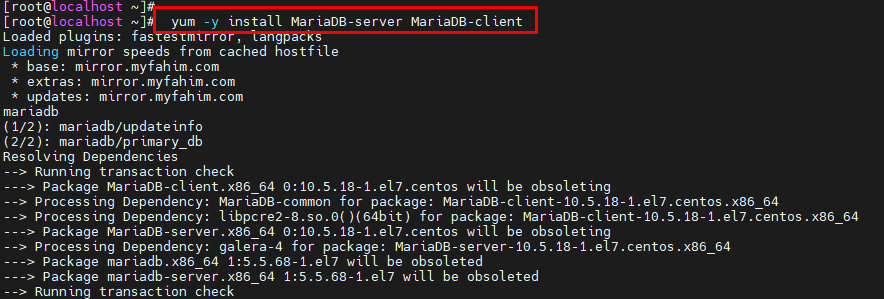


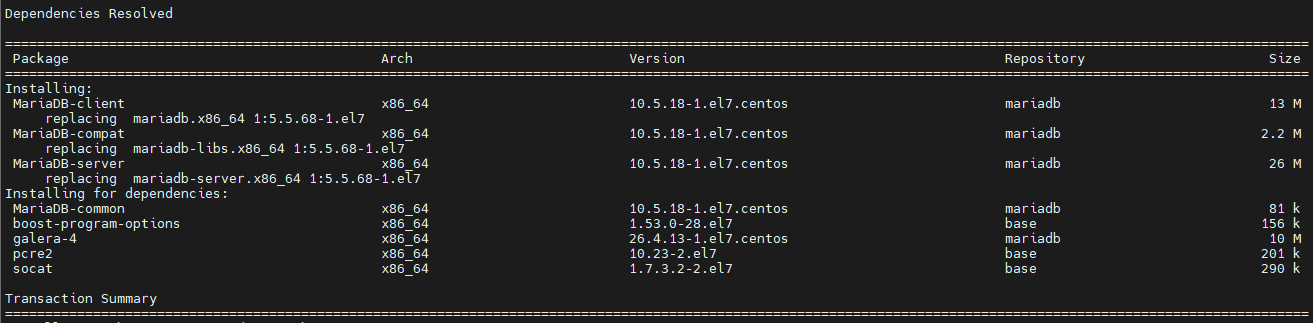
**Disable SELinux :**

[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/sysconfig/selinux

Change “SELINUX=enforcing” to “SELINUX=disabled”

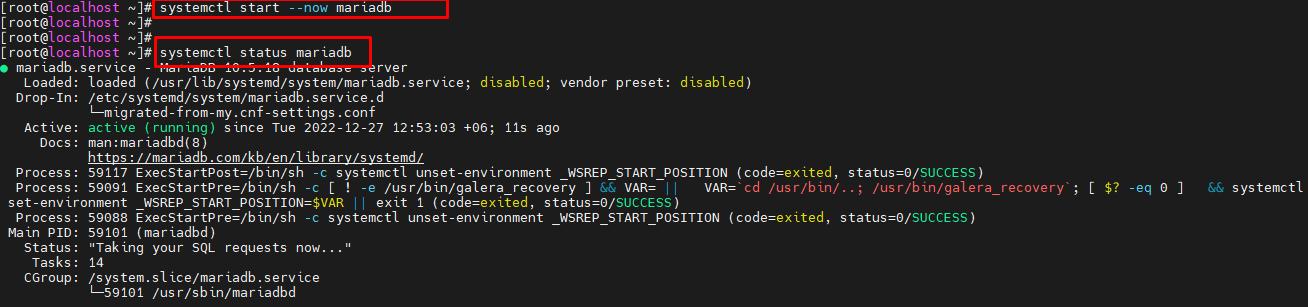
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y install MariaDB-server MariaDB-clien



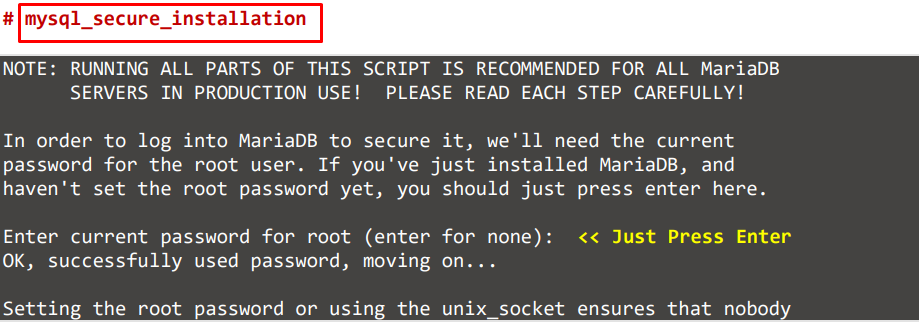


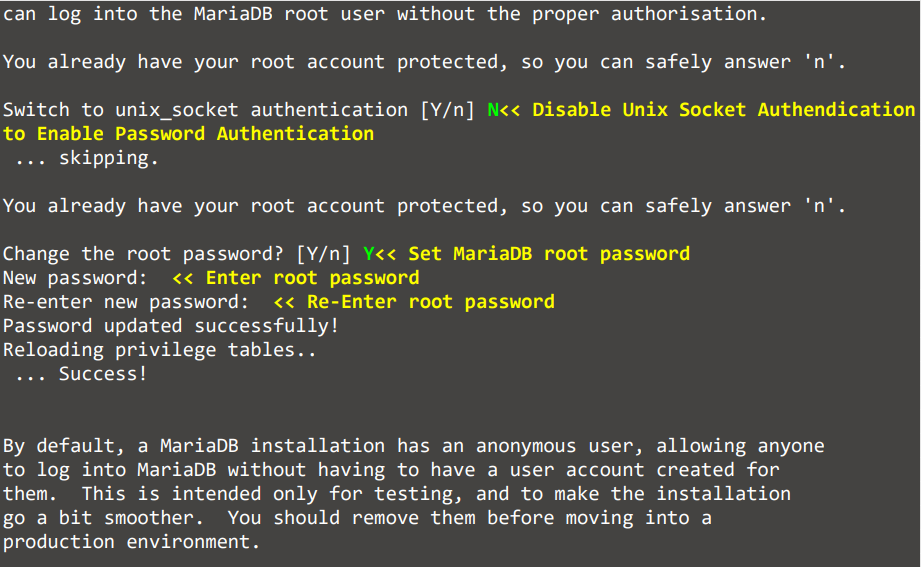
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start --now mariadb

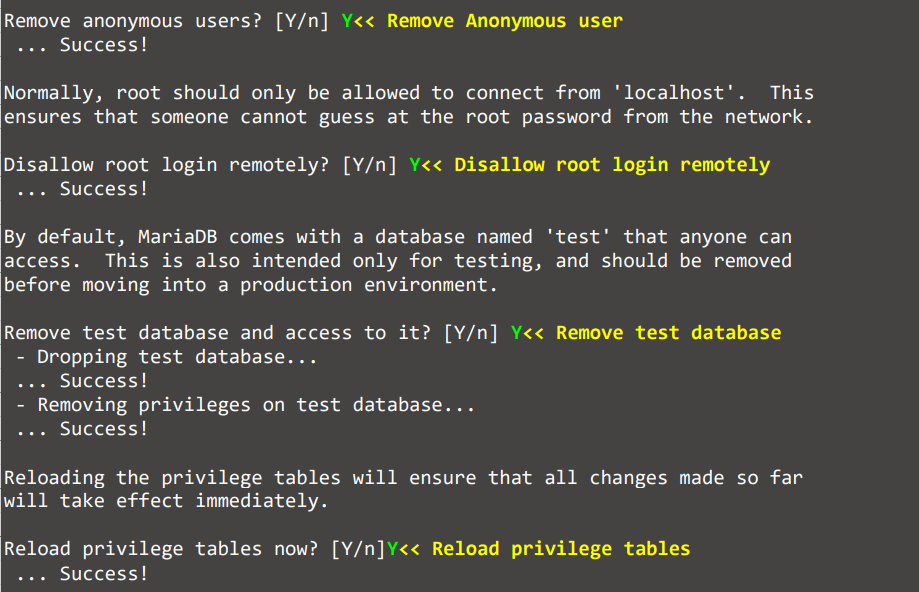
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status mariadb



[root@localhost ~]# mysql\_secure\_installation







[root@localhost ~]# mysql -u root -p

Enter password:

MariaDB [(none)]>

MariaDB [(none)]> create database zabbix\_db character set utf8 collate utf8\_bin;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>

MariaDB [(none)]> grant all privileges on zabbix\_db.\* to zabbix@'localhost' identified by 'passw0rd';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.004 sec)

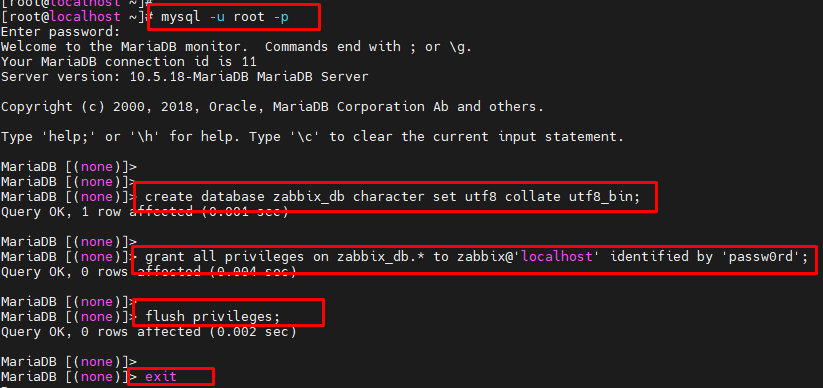
MariaDB [(none)]>

MariaDB [(none)]> flush privileges;

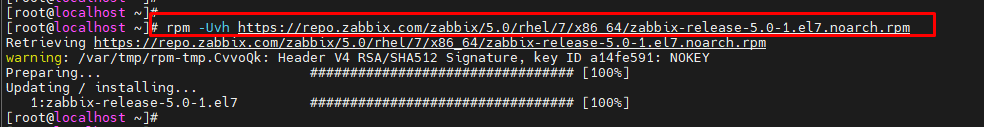
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>

MariaDB [(none)]> exit

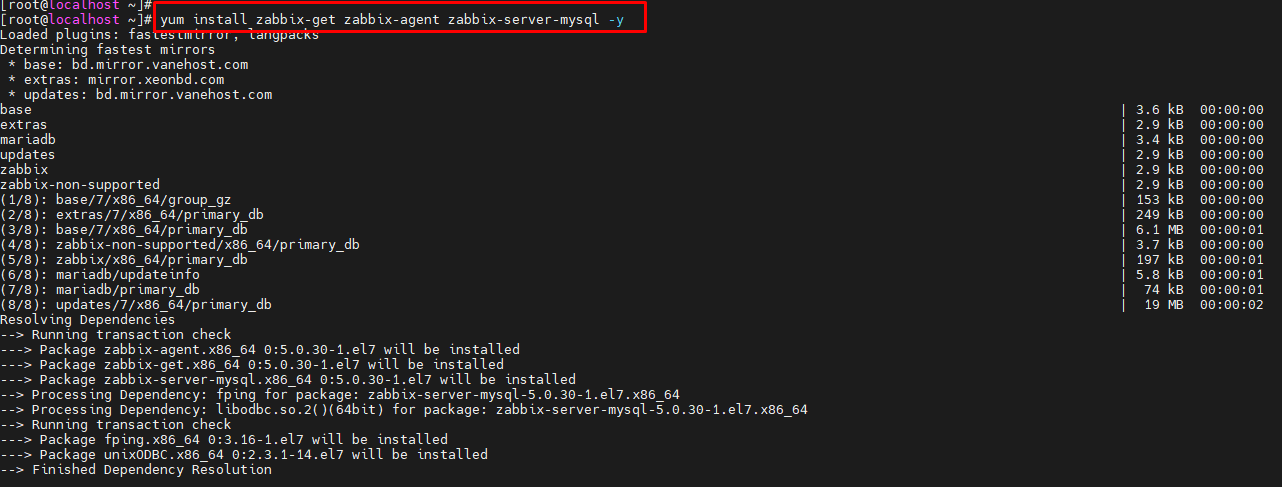


[root@localhost ~]# rpm -Uvh <https://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/5.0/rhel/7/x86_64/zabbix-release-5.0-1.el7.noarch.rpm>



[root@localhost ~]# yum clean all

[root@localhost ~]# yum install zabbix-get zabbix-agent zabbix-server-mysql –y

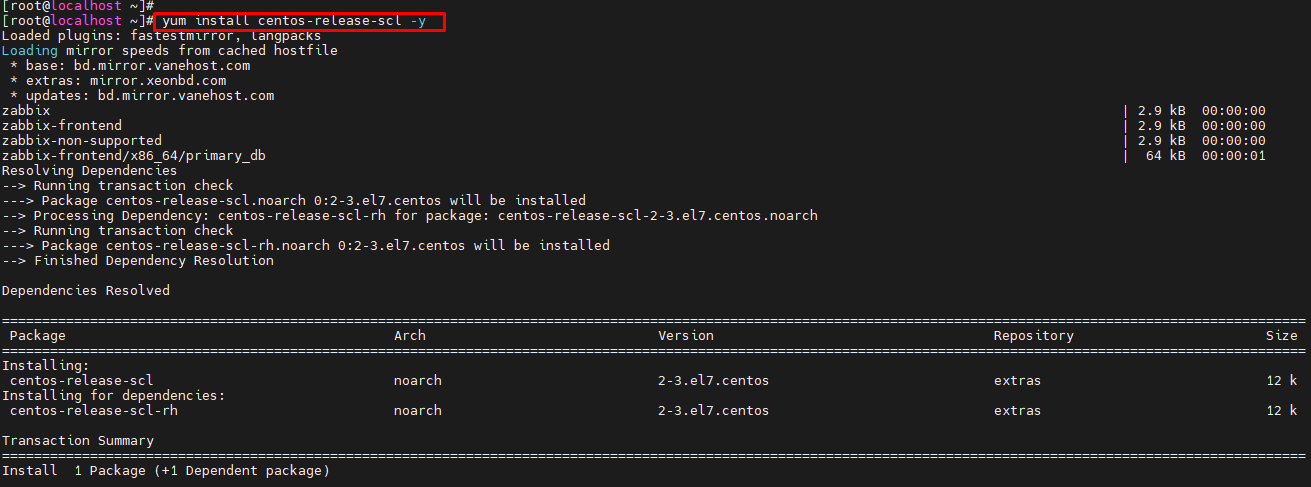


[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/zabbix.repo

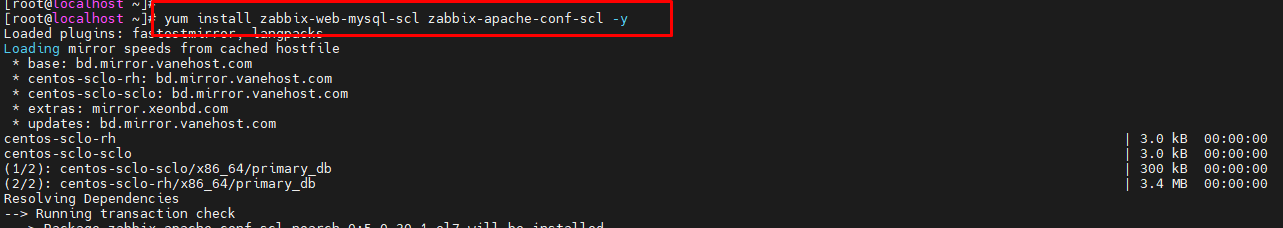
[zabbix-frontend]

enabled=1

[root@localhost ~]# yum install centos-release-scl –y



[root@localhost ~]# yum install zabbix-web-mysql-scl zabbix-apache-conf-scl –y



[root@localhost ~]# cd /usr/share/doc/zabbix-server-mysql-5.0.30/

[root@localhost zabbix-server-mysql-5.0.30]# zcat create.sql.gz | mysql zabbix\_db

[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/zabbix/zabbix\_server.conf

Change these parameters on Zabbix\_server.conf file.

DBName=zabbix\_db

DBUser=zabbix

DBPassword= passw0rd

[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start zabbix-server

[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable zabbix-server

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/zabbix-server.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/zabbix-server.service.

[root@localhost ~]# less /var/log/zabbix/zabbix\_server.log

[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/opt/rh/rh-php72/php-fpm.d/zabbix.conf

; php\_value[date.timezone] = America/New\_York

[root@localhost ~]# systemctl restart zabbix-server zabbix-agent httpd rh-php72-php-fpm mariadb

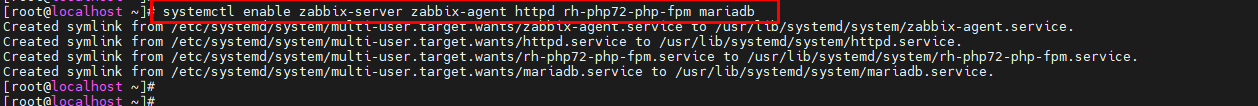
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable zabbix-server zabbix-agent httpd rh-php72-php-fpm mariadb

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/zabbix-agent.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/zabbix-agent.service.

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/rh-php72-php-fpm.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/rh-php72-php-fpm.service.

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.



[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service={http,https} --permanent

success

[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --add-port={10051/tcp,10050/tcp} --permanent

success

[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --reload

Database: zabbix\_db

Username: zabbix

Password: passw0rd

Go to Browser

Follow the instruction and use the database password, click next and login with default username and password.

<http://10.200.6.12/zabbix>

Username: Admin

Password: zabbix

sudo zcat /usr/share/doc/zabbix-server-mysql\*/create.sql.gz | mysql -uzabbix -p zabbix\_db

cachesize=2G

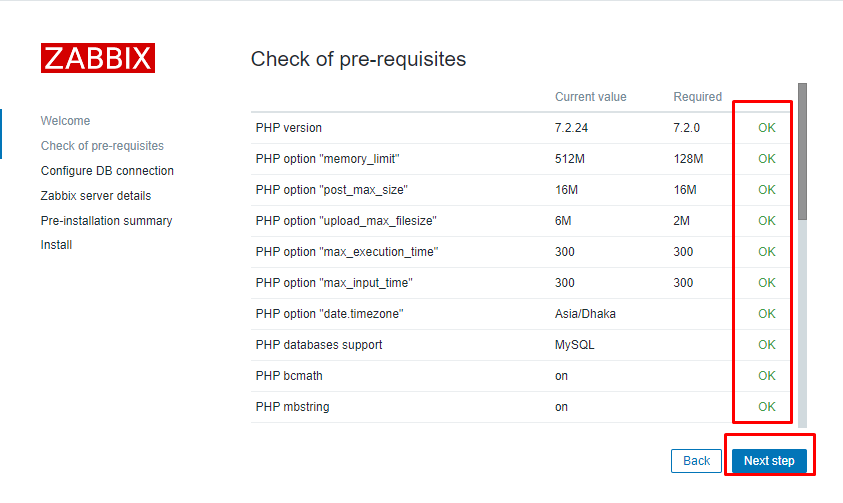
hisroeycache=512M

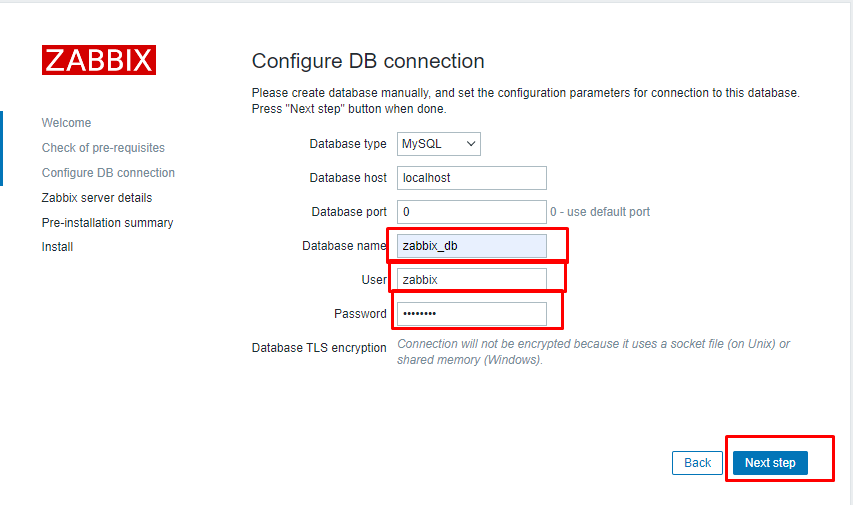
valuesize=400M

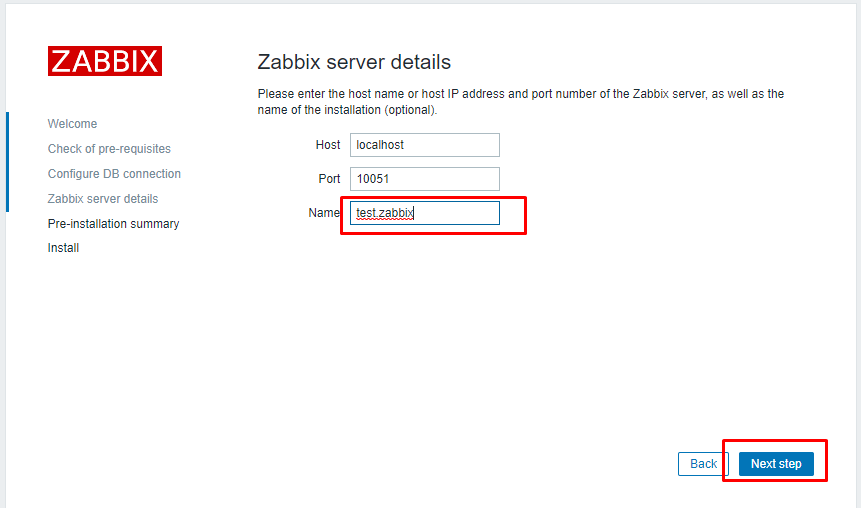
**Zabbix Install Source link:**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JoaBN7etqfo&ab\_channel=Let%27sDoRnD

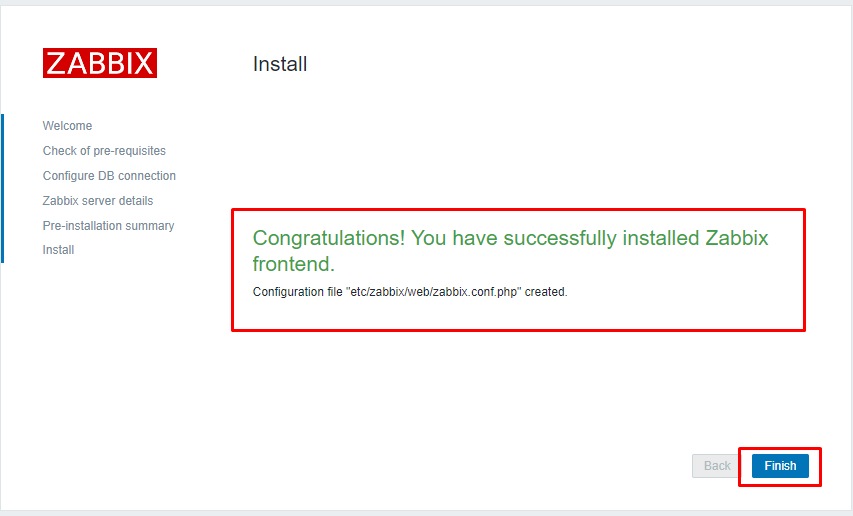




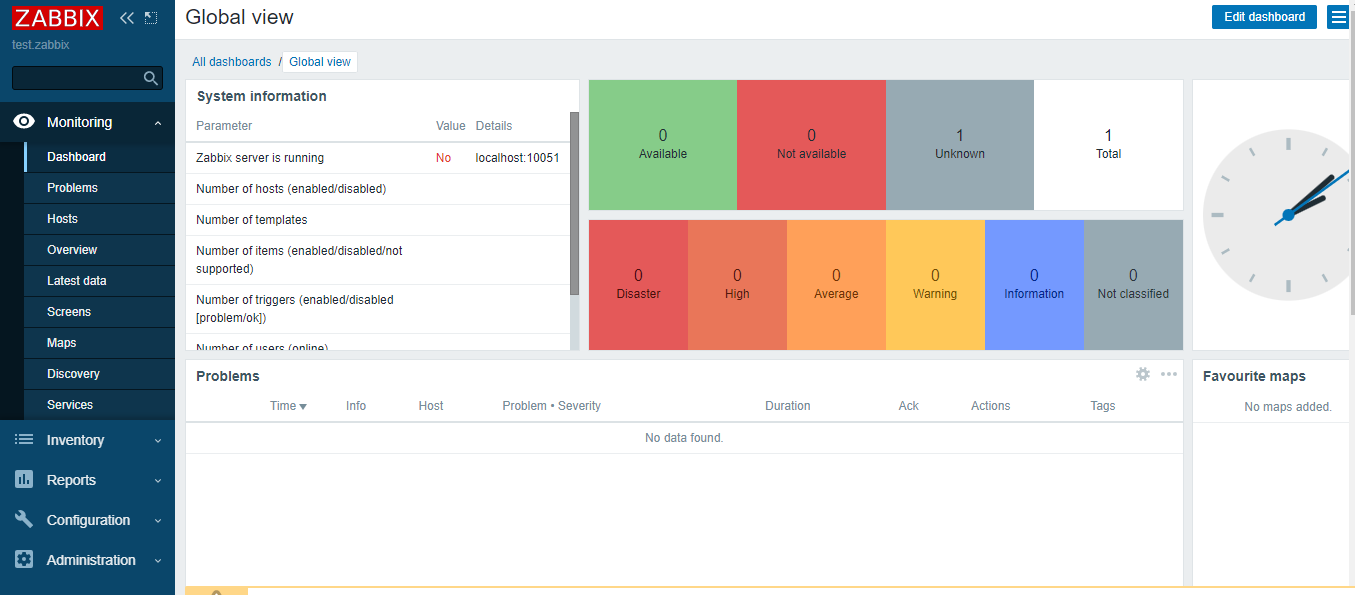












# Zabbix & Admin password Reset

[root@centos7 ~]# mysql -u root -p

Enter password: 123

MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

| zabbix\_db |

+--------------------+

4 rows in set (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> use zabbix\_db;

Reading table information for completion of table and column names

You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with –A

MariaDB [zabbix\_db]> show tables;

MariaDB [zabbix\_db]> update users set passwd=md5('zabbix') where alias='Admin';

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.016 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [zabbix\_db]> exit

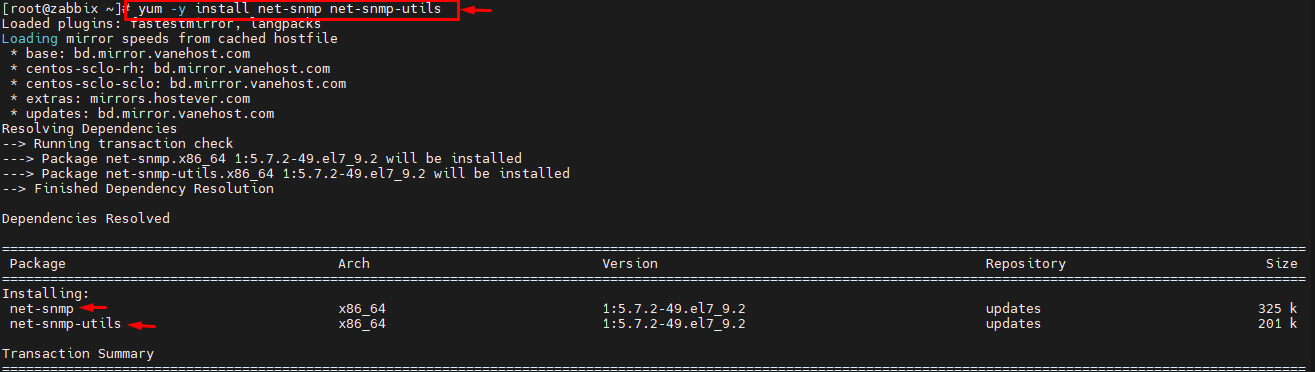
[root@centos7 ~]# systemctl restart zabbix-server.service

[root@centos7 ~]# systemctl restart mysql

[root@centos7 ~]# systemctl restart mariadb

**Centos 7 snmp configuration**

[root@zabbix ~]# yum -y install net-snmp net-snmp-utils



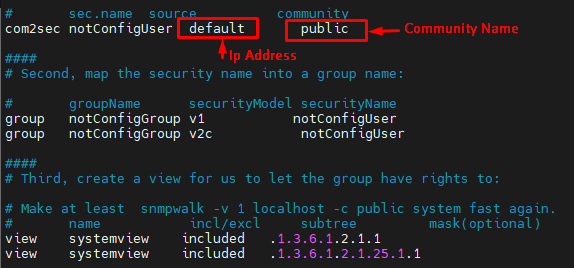
[root@zabbix ~]# mv /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf.orig /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf

[root@zabbix ~]# cd /etc/snmp/

[root@zabbix snmp]# ls

snmpd.conf snmptrapd.conf

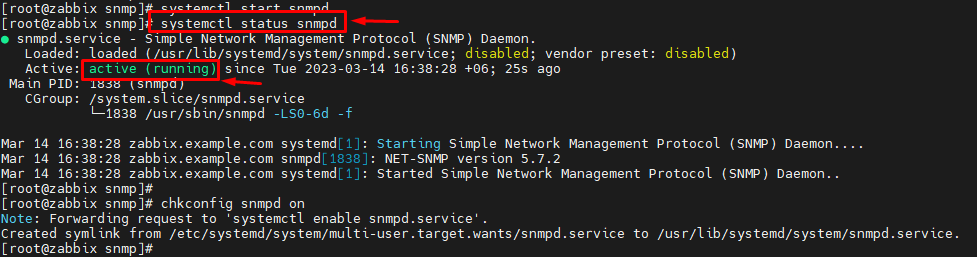
[root@zabbix snmp]# vim snmpd.conf



[root@zabbix snmp]# systemctl restart snmpd

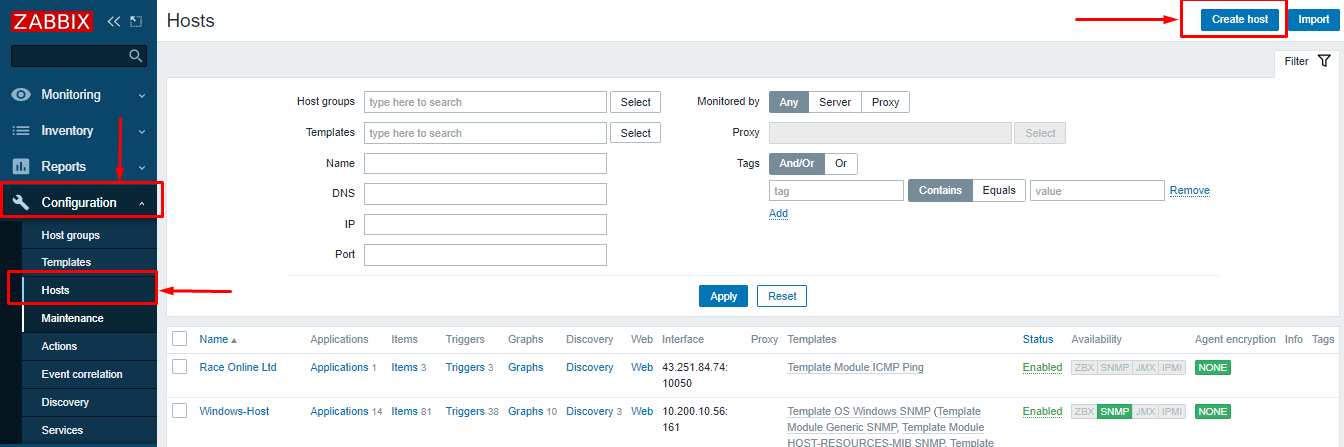
[root@zabbix snmp]# systemctl start snmpd

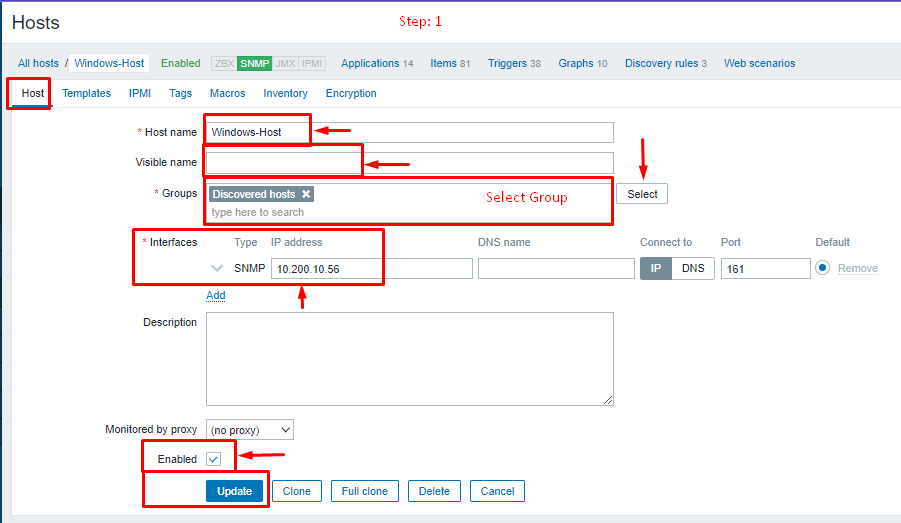
[root@zabbix snmp]# systemctl status snmpd

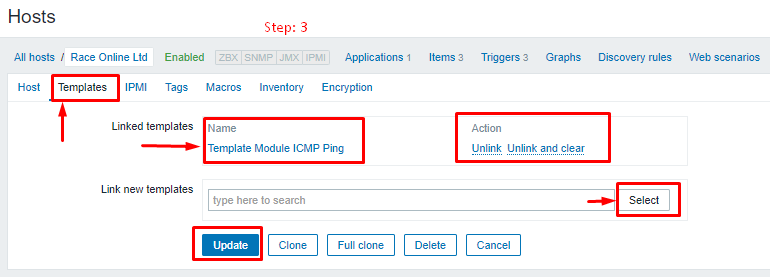


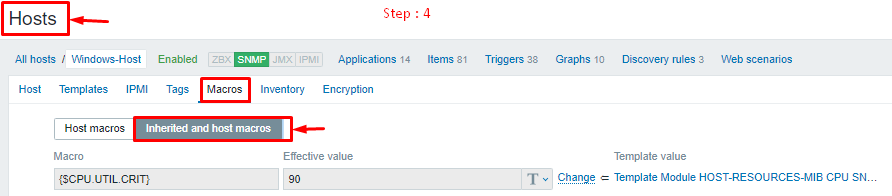
## Adding the New Host to the Zabbix Server

==🡺 When you have logged in, click on **Configuration**, and then **Hosts** in the top navigation bar. Then click the **Create host** button in the top right corner of the screen. This will open the host configuration page.











Adjust the **Host name** and **IP address** to reflect the host name and IP address of your second CentOS server, then add the host to a group. You can select an existing group, for example **Linux servers**, or create your own group. The host can be in multiple groups. To do this, enter the name of an existing or new group in the **Groups** field and select the desired value from the proposed list.

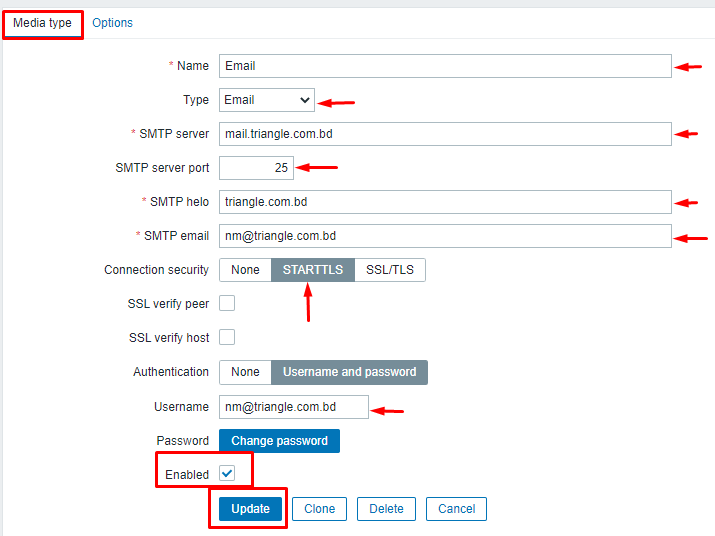
Once you’ve added the group, click the **Templates** tab.

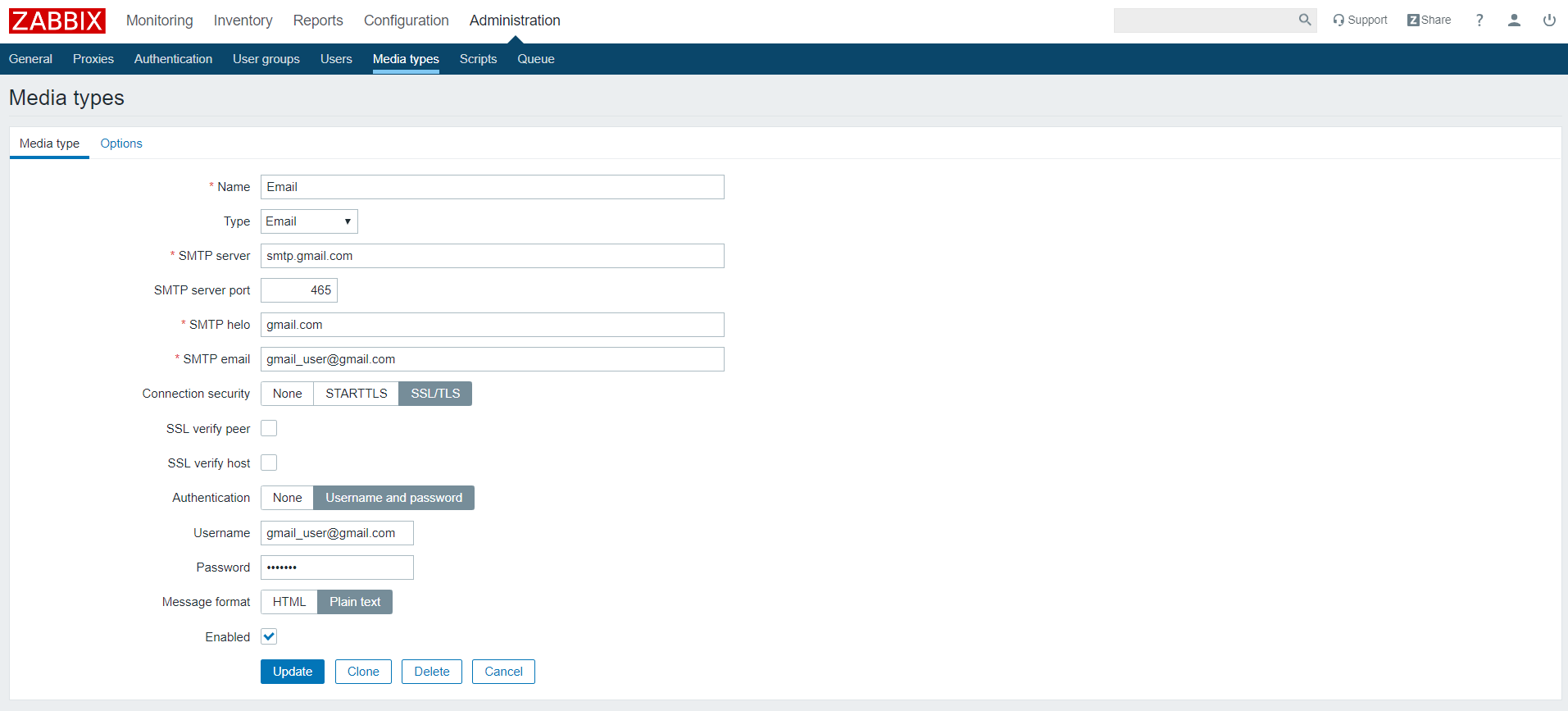
Type **Template OS Linux or ICMP** in the **Search** field and then click **Add** immediately under the search bar to add this template to the host.

## Step 7 — Configuring Email Notifications

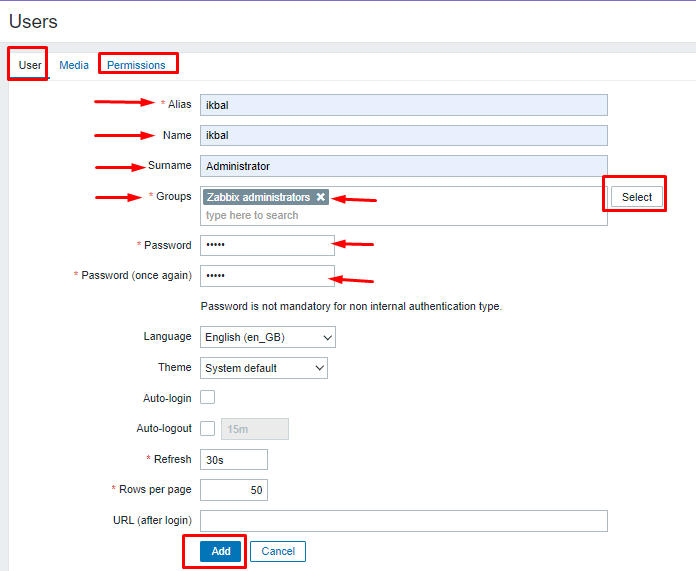
Click on **Administration**, and then **Media types** in the top navigation bar. You will see the list of all media types. Click on **Email**.

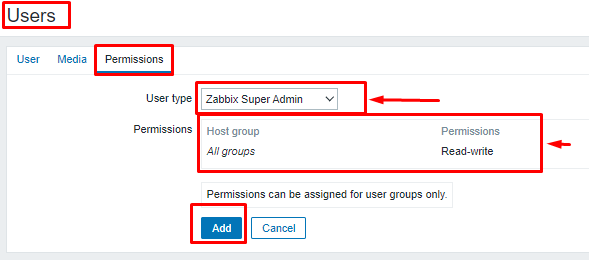
**Note:** If you use 2-Step Verification with Gmail, you need to generate an App Password for Zabbix. You don’t need to remember it, you’ll only have to enter an App password once during setup. You will find instructions on how to generate this password in the [Google Help Center](https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/185833?hl=en).





Now, create a new user. Click on **Administration**, and then **Users** in the top navigation bar. You will see the list of users. Then click the **Create user** button in the top right corner of the screen. This will open the user configuration page.





## Step 8 — Generating a Test Alert

In this step, you will generate a test alert to ensure everything is connected. By default, Zabbix keeps track of the amount of free disk space on your server. It automatically detects all disk mounts and adds the corresponding checks. This discovery is executed every hour, so you need to wait a while for the notification to be triggered.

Create a temporary file that’s large enough to trigger Zabbix’s file system usage alert. To do this, log in to your second CentOS server if you’re not already connected.

1. ssh sammy@second\_centos\_server\_ip\_address

Copy

Next, determine how much free space you have on the server. You can use the df command to find out:

1. df -h

Copy

The command df will report the disk space usage of your file system, and the -h will make the output human-readable. You’ll see output like the following:

Output

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/vda1 25G 958M 25G 4% /

In this case, the free space is 25GB. Your free space may differ.

Use the fallocate command, which allows you to pre-allocate or de-allocate space to a file, to create a file that takes up more than 80% of the available disk space. This will be enough to trigger the alert:

1. fallocate -l 20G /tmp/temp.img

Copy

After around an hour, Zabbix will trigger an alert about the amount of free disk space and will run the action you configured, sending the notification message. You can check your inbox for the message from the Zabbix server. You will see a message like:

Problem started at 10:49:25 on 2019.05.03

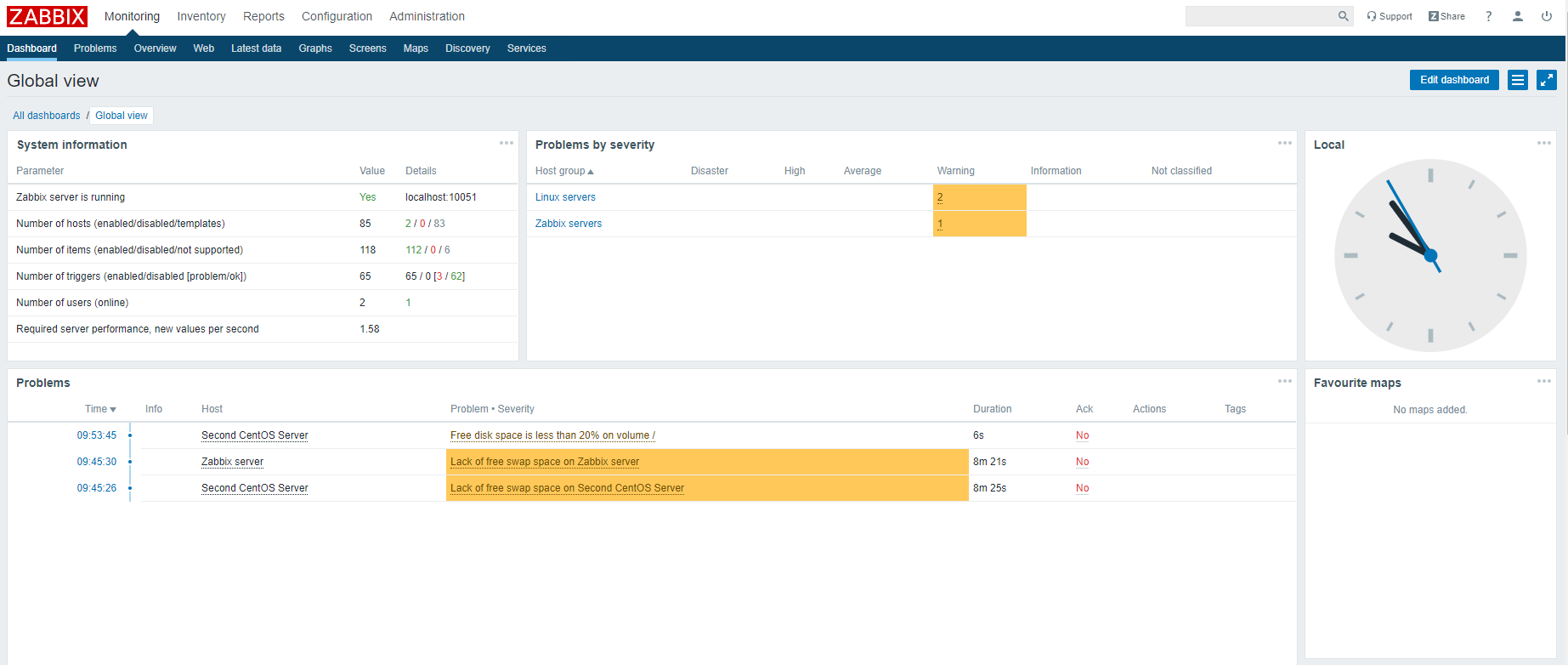
Problem name: Free disk space is less than 20% on volume /

Host: Second Centos Server

Severity: Warning

Original problem ID: 34

You can also navigate to the **Monitoring** tab, and then **Dashboard** to see the notification and its details.



Now that you know the alerts are working, delete the temporary file you created so you can reclaim your disk space:

1. rm -f /tmp/temp.img

Copy

After a minute Zabbix will send the recovery message and the alert will disappear from the main dashboard.